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First Session (Budget), 1950
(From 3rd February to 28th March, 1950)
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GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Dr. KAILAS NATH KATGU.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

1. The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY, Chief Minister, Leader of the House and Minister-in-charge of the Home Department (excluding National Defence Volunteer Force) and the Departments of Medical and Public Health, and Refugee Rehabilitation.
2. The Hon'ble NALINI RANJAN SARKAR, Minister-in-charge of the Departments of Finance, and Commerce and Industries (including Cinchona).
3. The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURY, Minister-in-charge of the Education Department.
4. The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA, Minister-in-charge of the Local Self-Government Department.
5. The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN, Minister-in-charge of the Departments of (i) Food, (ii) Co-operation, Credit, Relief and Rehabilitation, and (iii) Agriculture and Veterinary.
6. The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR, Minister-in-charge of the Forests (excluding Cinchona) and Fisheries Department.
7. The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA, Minister-in-charge of the Departments of Works and Buildings and Land and Land Revenue.
8. The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR, Minister-in-charge of the Departments of Irrigation and Waterways, and Home (National Defence Volunteer Force).
9. The Hon'ble NIKUNJA BHUARY MAITY, Minister-in-charge of the Department of Supplies.
10. The Hon'ble NIHarendu DUTT-MAZUMDAR, Minister-in-charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments.
11. The Hon'ble KALIPADA MOOKERJEE, Minister-in-charge of the Labour Department.
12. The Hon'ble SYAMA PROSAD BARMAN, Minister-in-charge of the Excise Department.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

SPEAKER.

The Hon'ble ISWAR DAS JALAN.

DEPUTY SPEAKER.

Sj. ASHUTOSH MALICK.

SECRETARY.

Sj. AJITA RANJAN MUSHERJEA, M.Sc., B.L.

SPECIAL OFFICER.

Sj. CHARU CHANDRA CHOWDHURI, B.L., Advocate.

REGISTRAR.

Janab RAFIQUR RAHMAN, M.A., B.L.

Note.—Sj. stands for Srijut.

THE WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

Official Report of the First Session.

Volume I—No. 2.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, 1st March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 8 Hon'ble Ministers and 49 members.

Point of Information.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I, on a point of information, know who is the Chief Whip of the Government Party?

Mr. SPEAKER: So far as our list goes, we have printed Mr. D. N. Mukherji as the Chief Whip.

GOVERNMENT BILL.

The West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Bill, 1950.

Clause 9.

SJ. SUSHIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause 9, the proviso to paragraph (b) of sub-clause (1) be omitted.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, I accept it.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in the proviso to paragraph (c) of sub-clause (1) of clause 9, in line 1, after the word "Provided" the word "that" be inserted.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, I accept it.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in the proviso to paragraph (c) of sub-clause (1) of clause 9, in line 5, for the word "was" the words "has been" be substituted.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, I accept it.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in lines 2 and 3 of paragraph (f) of sub-clause (1) of clause 9 for the words and figures "the first day of October, 1946", the words and figures "the 31st day of December, 1949" be substituted.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, I accept this amendment.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause 9, sub-clause 1(b), lines 1 and 2, for the words "standard rent payable" the words and figures "standard rent fixed under this Act or under West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1948, payable" be substituted.

I also beg to move that in clause 9, sub-clause 1(e), line 5, for the word and figures "December, 1941" the words and figures "December, 1946, or let at abnormally low rent or let at low rent on account of a long lease executed in 1925 or earlier and such lease expiring after December, 1946" be substituted.

I also beg to move that in clause 9, sub-clause 1(e), line 13, for the word and figures "December, 1941" the word and figures "December, 1946" be substituted.

I also beg to move that in clause 9, sub-clause 1(f), lines 4 and 5, for the words "four per centum and not more than six per centum" the words "four per centum nett and not more than six per centum nett" be substituted.

I also beg to move that in clause 9, sub-clause 1(g), line 2, for the words "to any premises" the words and figures "to any premises or where the premises and land was leased out before 1925 for a period of twenty years or more or where in the opinion of the Controller the rent is low" be substituted.

I also beg to move that after clause 9(1)(g), the following new clause be added, namely: -

"(h) where the premises had been requisitioned under the Defence of India Rules".

I also beg to move that in clause 9, sub-clause (2), line 3, for the word and figures "December, 1941" the word and figures "December, 1946" be substituted.

I also beg to move that in clause 9, sub-clause (2), line 9, for the word and figures "December, 1941" the word and figures "December, 1946" be substituted.

Sir, I am very sorry that these amendments could not be moved earlier. The reason is that on account of the disturbed condition in the city of Calcutta, I had to tour the city and I could find very little time to send them or to go through the Bill. The Government also is trying to rush this Bill through the House without giving us any opportunity. A measure of this kind should not have been rushed at this speed. However, Sir, situated as we are we have only to make our submission and to draw the attention of the Government to the defects which, in our opinion, are of serious nature and which affect basic principles of the Bill.

Sir, in this clause 9, the first amendment is that for the words "standard rent payable" the words and figures "standard rent fixed under this Act or under West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1948, payable" be substituted. Sir, this Act of 1948 was passed two years back and since then many cases have been disposed of by the Rent Controller. Rents have been enhanced in accordance with that Act. The Corporation assessment has been fixed on the basis of those rents. Sir, if this Bill is passed, as it stands, without statutorily confirming the orders of the court in respect of the previous Act, there will be many litigations and all the tenants of the rented houses in the city of Calcutta and suburbs will institute cases before the court to have their rents standardised on the basis of this new Act which reduces the increment some time from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent. and some time from 30 per cent. to 15 per cent. Sir, all other amendments in other clauses also relate to this very question which affects the previous decisions of the court.

Sir, I will also draw the attention of the Government to the fact that from 1948 till today many wards of Corporation of Calcutta have been reassessed. Last time when we were considering the extension of the period of the Calcutta Corporation, the Premier, the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Local Self-Government Department, said that the finances of the Corporation have improved. The finances of the Corporation have improved because many of the important wards of the city of Calcutta were reassessed.

I will just give you the numbers of those wards which have been reassessed from 1948 to 1950, to enable you to realise the amount of increase of taxes these wards may bring. Ward No. 10 comprising Mission Row, Chandney and another area, Ward No. 11, Bowbazar area, Ward No. 12, Clive Street, Dalhousie and other areas, Ward No. 13, New Market and Lindsay Street area, Wards Nos. 32, 14, 15, Ward No. 9, Mirzapore area, and Ward No. 17. These wards have been reassessed during the period of two years and the Corporation funds have been increased because the standardised rent has been much higher than the rent fixed at the time of previous assessment. If this Act comes into operation, naturally many cases will crop up between the tenant and the landlord—and that the relationships between tenants and landlords which are already bitter—will be more bitter. Each and every one of the tenants will go to the Rent Controller for reduction of rent, and if the Act is passed their rent will be reduced. This Act also provides that the increased taxes will have to be realised from the tenants. The taxes had been fixed on the basis of figures which are much higher than the standard rent which the Controller will fix under the new Act. The result will be that the Controller will find great difficulty in apportioning that portion of the taxes which the tenant will have to pay on the basis of reduced taxes which will accrue the Corporation under the new Act. The tenant will naturally come forward and say, "my rent is Rs. 50 and I am taxed on Rs. 70. Why should I pay tax on the basis of Rs. 70 while landlord will demand reduction in owner's share of taxes on that basis?" Again, Sir, the landlord who is given only 5 or 10 per cent. increase on the rent of 1941 will have to pay the owner's share of tax based on the increment which he has got under the last Act. The result will be that the landlord will lose whatever he will get by this enactment for the period the taxes are not reduced. He will have to pay at least more than 10 per cent. of the tax which he as owner has to pay. That is the reason, Sir, why I have moved this amendment that all the orders that have been passed by the Rent Controller under the West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1948, shall stand. This is a very fair and just amendment. Our intention is that the relationship between the tenant and the landlord should improve and not deteriorate. But by this clause instead of bettering their relationship, we will make them more bitter and there will be more frictions than at present existing between them.

As regards my second amendment, I want the increment not to be based on the rent of December, 1941, i.e., 9 years ago. There are very few people who keep records of the rent bills. There are very very few tenants who can find out the rent of a particular premises in 1941. It is easier for a landlord to produce evidence of rent of a particular premises in December, 1946, but even the production of evidence of rent in 1946 is difficult for a tenant. The date should be such as might enable parties to produce evidence. Instead of helping the tenants, we are putting more obstacles in their way. Let us be practical and fix a date. It will be easier for the tenant to produce the rent bills or to produce evidence of that period. We had a Rent Control Ordinance in October, 1946. While the last Act was being considered I suggested that the rent of December, 1946, be considered as basic rent. Even if it is December, 1946, we will have to go back four years. I doubt even then if any tenant, much less a new-comer to a premises, will find it very easy to produce evidence of rent of particular premises in 1946. Sir, there are more chances to find out the rent of a particular premises in 1946 than there are to find out the rent of the premises in 1941.

Sir, we had so many disturbances between the period 1941—1950. During the great Calcutta riot which took place after 1941 the books of account and bill books of many of the big firms and the owners of the premises were lost. There are very remote chances to get records of 1941 to enable the Rent Controller to fix basic rent.

Sir, we find that no provision has been made for the standardisation of rent where long leases are in existence or expired. I personally know of one case where the lease of a premises which was executed in 1920 for a period of 25 years expired in 1945 and on application the Controller increased the rent by 25 per cent.; though the tenant who was the lessee is realising Rs. 4,500 from that particular premises and only paying Rs. 600 to the superior landlord. The Act gives such tenant-landlord sufficient protection. Such unfairness should be removed. In one case the Rent Controller himself admitted by saying, "I know that the rent of this premises should be very high, but since 1941 is the basic year on which I have to fix the increment of rent, I have no way out". I think some provision should be made whereby in the case of long leases of premises rent may be increased in proportion to the existing rent in the locality. If the period of lease is over, the terms of the lease should be allowed to be enforced and rent increased if tenant has been getting the benefit of low rent for a very long period. This Act gives unfair and unjust shelter to the tenant who is a lessee. I think provision should be made that if the Controller is satisfied that the rent is abnormally low, he should have the discretion to increase it in comparison with the existing rent in that particular locality. So I would request the Hon'ble Minister in charge to give due consideration to this aspect of undue low rent. Of course we have not sufficient majority to force our decision on him; we have only to depend on his sense of justice and sense of fairness. The guiding factor should be to see that provisions are made which will be helpful both to the tenant as well as to the landlord and which shall bridge the gulf which now exists between them.

Sir, there is no provision in this Bill for the increment of rent for properties requisitioned under the Defence of India Rules. In the Act of 1948 there was also no such provision. The result is that Government has not increased the rents of those properties which had been requisitioned by them. Whereas the Controller has increased the rent of those properties which were taken on rental basis. The rent of such properties as had been requisitioned under the Defence of India Rules was not enhanced with the result that the landlords whose properties had been requisitioned suffered and are still suffering. This matter was brought to the notice of Government and assurances were given by them that they would issue necessary orders. Two years have elapsed but orders have not yet been issued. Even the Government did not increase the rent unless the party dragged them to court. Neither the Government of Bengal nor the Government of India have issued any orders though they feel that there is ample justification and force in the argument that rents of all the premises should be increased proportionately in accordance with the spirit of the Act whether they are requisitioned under the Defence of India Rules or otherwise.

Sir, in the case of newly constructed buildings the Government has provided only four per cent. and not more than six per cent. return on the cost of construction of the building. We have been borrowing money from abroad at over four per cent., while we want to give the landlords only four per cent. on the cost of construction of new buildings in Calcutta and suburbs. I have suggested a small amendment that it should be 4 per cent. nett. If we deduct from that four per cent. the Corporation tax, extra rent for water-supply, maintenance cost, cost of electric current, maintenance of lift and liftman, pumps, etc., there will hardly be more than 3/4 per cent. left for the landlord and out of this one has to pay income-tax. This return will not be an incentive to the people who would want to construct new buildings in Calcutta in order that people may find a living place. So, Sir, if persons who intend to construct new houses in Calcutta be given assurance in clear terms that they will get four per cent. nett on the cost of their construction including land, then it is possible that they may come forward and construct houses to relieve the overflowing population in the city.

I hope these amendments will be accepted by the Hon'ble Minister. I would rather suggest that as there are many amendments and the Hon'ble Minister had no time to consider them, we can have this matter postponed for a day or two or take the Bill after the budget discussion.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I regret very much that it is not possible for the Government to accept the last suggestion made by Mr. Rafique that this Bill should be further postponed. As you are aware, Sir, the life of the existing Act expires on the 31st March, 1950. Unless we can have this Act before that date, the whole rent control machinery will fail, and there will be an interregnum leading to various complications. Therefore, in the interest of the landlord as also of the tenant it is essential that there should be some statute before the date on which the present Act expires.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: It is not an Act, it is an Ordinance.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: If the Legislature is in session there can be no Ordinance. There cannot also be any second Bill on this subject again in the same session.

Now, Sir, I come to the various points raised by Mr. Rafique. I think that he tried to make out that under the proposed Act the Corporation's finances would be affected, and, secondly, that the relationship between the tenant and the landlord would be more bitter because of the difficulties of apportionment of the shares which the different tenants will have to bear. Sir, I must say that I have not been able to follow the logic of Mr. Rafique's arguments. Sir, he has said that Corporation's finances will be affected. His argument, so far as I have been able to understand him, is that in those areas where there has been reassessment of Corporation taxes, note has been taken of the recent prevailing rent, that is, the rent allowed under the present Rent Control Act. Mr. Rafique's argument is that if under the proposed Act rent rates are scaled down that would adversely affect the Corporation's finances. I am unable to agree with that argument, because had he been more careful in examining the basis of Corporation reassessment, he would have found that increase in Corporation receipts has been more, due not so much to the increase in rent rates as such, but because of the very change in the basis of assessment itself, and so long as that basis continues, Sir, I do not think rent rates will be a sufficient and important factor. Secondly, Sir, there has been a distinct provision laid down in the proposed Act that where there has been an increase in the Corporation assessment, it shall be taken note of while fixing the rent. That is in clause 9 itself.

Then, Sir, about apportionment. Mr. Rafique's argument has been; supposing there is an overall increase in the rates of assessment of a particular house and there are different tenants occupying different portions of that house; how to apportion the share of the tax amongst the different tenants? That is a matter that has been left to the discretion of the Rent Controller and we hope there would be no difficulty. Further, he has raised another point. He has said that it is difficult for landlords to produce receipts and books to prove what the rent rate was in 1941. He has also said that in 1946 books of many reputed firms were destroyed during the cataclysmic events that took place during that year. Again I am unable to agree with his arguments because, if he remembers aright, from 1942 when the order was promulgated under the Defence of India Act, fixation of basic rent was with reference to rent prevailing in 1941. That has been continued through the series of legislation and ordinances from that time. So, Sir, the date 1941 continues, and it will not be difficult in this situation to produce evidence of what the rent rate was in 1941.

Then, Sir, Mr. Rafique has mentioned about long leases. Has he looked at section 5 about which some discussion took place yesterday he would

have found that long leases had been taken outside the purview of this Act. Where there have been leases for more than twenty years those categories have been taken absolutely outside the purview of this Act, and that I hope meets Mr. Rafique's point.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: I am talking of 1925 leases, not of 1941.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: I am sorry you cannot have every lease covered.

Then, Sir, he has raised the point about requisition. Had Mr. Rafique been present yesterday he would have perhaps not raised this question, because I tried to enlighten the House on the principles that Government follow in the case of requisitioned houses. I mentioned yesterday that, though the relationship of an ordinary tenant and landlord does not exist in the case of tenants occupying a requisitioned house, still Government generally agree with the principle that even in the case of requisitioned houses the rent increase or decrease allowable under the Rent Act should also be given, and if I remember aright—I am quoting from memory and am subject perhaps to correction—there was granted actually an increase some time back, and the question again is under active consideration of this Government.

Again, Sir, he has said that a profit of 4 per cent. will not give any incentive to new house building. Sir, that is a problematical question. We have seen that various concessions have not induced the capitalists to invest capital and, Sir, they have clamoured for more and more concessions. If you give 4 per cent., perhaps the next day the demand will be for 6, and the very next day the demand will go up to 7, 8 or even 10 per cent.; we do not know up to what limit it will go. And, Sir, about the inclusion of the word "net" there is some difficulty, because that will make the rate vary from house to house, and in that event the gross rate may vary from anything between 4 per cent. to 14, 15 or even 20. I do not know what. In this case the actual determination of what is 4 per cent., and what is 6 per cent., is left to the Rent Controller.

Therefore, Sir, for these reasons I oppose all the amendments moved by Mr. Rafique.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in clause 9 the proviso to paragraph (b) of sub-clause (1) be omitted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in proviso to paragraph (c) of sub-clause (1) of clause 9, in line 1, after the word "Provided" the word "that" be inserted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in the proviso to paragraph (c) of sub-clause (1) of clause 9, in line 5, for the word "was" the words "has been" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in lines 2 and 3 of paragraph (f) of sub-clause (1) of clause 9 for the words and figures "the first day of October, 1946" the words and figures "the 31st day of December, 1949" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Shaik Mohamad Rafique that in clause 9, sub-clause 1(b), lines 1 and 2, for the words "standard rent payable" the words and figures "standard rent fixed under this Act or under West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1948, payable" be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaik Mohamad Rafique that in clause 9, sub-clause 1(c), line 5, for the word and figures "December, 1941" the words and figures

"December, 1946, or let at abnormally low rent or let at low rent on account of a long lease executed in 1925 or earlier and such lease expiring after December, 1946" be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaik Mohamad Rafique that in clause 9, sub-clause 1(e), line 18, for the word and figures "December, 1941" the word and figures "December, 1946" be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaik Mohamad Rafique that in clause 9, sub-clause 1(f), lines 4 and 5, for the words "four per centum and not more than six per centum" the words "four per centum nett and not more than six per centum nett" be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaik Mohamad Rafique that in clause 9, sub-clause 1(g), line 2, for the words "to any premises" the words and figures "to any premises or where the premises and land was leased out before 1925 for a period of twenty years or more or where in the opinion of the Controller the rent is low" be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaik Mohamad Rafique that after clause 9(1)(g), the following new clause be added, namely:—

"(h) where the premises had been requisitioned under the Defence of India Rules".

was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaik Mohamad Rafique that in clause 9, sub-clause (2), line 3, for the word and figures "December, 1941," the word and figures "December, 1946", be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaik Mohamad Rafique that in clause 9, sub-clause (2), line 9, for the word and figure "December, 1941" the word and figure "December, 1946", be substituted was then put and lost.

The question that clause 9, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 10.

The question that clause 10 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 11.

The question that clause 11 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 12.

8J. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in the proviso to clause (h) of the proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 12, in line 1, after the word "Provided" the word "that" be inserted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

8J. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in the proviso to clause (h) of the proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 12, in line 2, before the word "occupation" the word "such" be inserted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 12, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 13.

8J. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 13, in lines 2 and 3, the words "after this section comes into force" be omitted.

I also beg to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 13, in line 5, after the word "such", occurring for the first time, the words "last mentioned" be inserted.

I also beg to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 13, in line 5, for the word "and" the word "if" be substituted.

I also beg to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 13, in line 6, after the word "tenant" the words "in either case" be inserted.

I also beg to move that in the proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 13, in line 11, after the word "determine" the words "such rent" be inserted.

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 13, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 14.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 14, in line 9, for the words "twelve and a half" the words "nine and three-eighths" be substituted.

I beg to move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 14, in line 14, for the word "specify" the word "specifying" be substituted.

SJ. J. C. GUPTA: Sir, I beg to move that for sub-clause (4) of clause 14, the following sub-clause be substituted, namely:—

"(4) If the tenant contests the suit, as regards claim for ejectment, the plaintiff landlord may make an application at any stage of the suit for order on the tenant-defendant to deposit month by month rent at a rate at which it was last paid and also the arrears of rent, if any, and the court after giving an opportunity to the parties to be heard may make an order for deposit of rent at such rate month by month and the arrears of rent, if any, and on failure of the tenant to deposit the arrears of rent within fifteen days of the date of the order or the rent at such rate for any month by the fifteenth day of the next following month, the court shall order the defence against ejectment to be struck out and the tenant to be placed in the same position as if he had not defended the claim to ejectment. The landlord may also apply for permission to withdraw the deposited rent without prejudice to his right to claim decree for ejectment and the court may permit him to do so."

Sir, this amendment is necessary because it has been found that sometimes when a suit is instituted there is no payment of rent or deposit of rent by the tenant. The suit goes on for, say, a year or more and then when ultimately the decree is passed the tenant leaves and the landlord is deprived of the rent. Generally when another tenant comes the landlord expects that the loss of rent should be recovered from him and he is unwilling to let out unless that is paid to him. Under these circumstances, while on the one hand we have provided all facilities for the tenants and sub-tenants and while we have reduced the rate of increase, we at the same time are anxious to see that the landlord also regularly gets what rent is fixed and that bad tenants—I am afraid their number is very great—may not deprive the landlord of the rents and go out without paying rents making it incumbent upon another tenant who is coming in to pay for what the landlord has lost by the conduct of the previous tenant.

Considering these facts I have suggested this amendment which I hope the Hon'ble Minister will accept.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: I accept it.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (1) of clause 14, in line 9, for the words "twelve and a half" the words "nine and three-eighths" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (1) of clause 14, in line 14, for the word "specify" the word "specifying" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. J. C. Gupta that for sub-clause (4) of clause 14 the following sub-clause be substituted, namely:—

"(4) If the tenant contests the suit, as regards claim for ejection, the plaintiff-landlord may make an application at any stage of the suit for order on the tenant-defendant to deposit month by month rent at a rate at which it was last paid and also the arrears of rent, if any, and the court after giving an opportunity to the parties to be heard may make an order for deposit of rent at such rate month by month and the arrears of rent, if any, and on failure of the tenant to deposit the arrears of rent within fifteen days of the date of the order or the rent at such rate for any month by the fifteenth day of the next following month, the court shall order the defence against ejection to be struck out and the tenant to be placed in the same position as if he had not defended the claim to ejection. The landlord may also apply for permission to withdraw the deposited rent without prejudice to his right to claim decree for ejection and the court may permit him to do so."

was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 14, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 15.

Sj. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 15, in line 5, after the word "commenced" the words "within six months" be inserted.

I beg to move that in the proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 15, in the last line, for the word "six" the word "twelve" be substituted.

I beg to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 15, in line 4, for the word "was" the word "is" be substituted.

I beg to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 15, in line 7, for the word "or" the word "and" be substituted.

I beg to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 15, in line 13, for the word "him" the words "the Controller" be substituted.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: I accept the amendments.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (1) of clause 15, in line 5, after the word "commenced" the words "within six months" be inserted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in the proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 15, in the last line, for the word "six" the word "twelve" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (2) of clause 15, in line 4, for the word "was" the word "is" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (2) of clause 15, in line 7, for the word "or" the word "and" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (2) of clause 15, in line 13, for the word "him" the words "the Controller" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 15, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 16.

The question that clause 16 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 17.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Rafique, your amendment on this clause is out of order as you want the whole clause to be omitted. You can however speak against the clause if you like.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Yes, Sir, I want to speak on this clause, though my amendment is out of order, it makes no difference, the rejection means the same thing. I oppose clause 17 on the grounds which I have mentioned before. Last time when this Bill was introduced by the Hon'ble Minister he said that "this Act of 1948 is a perfect piece of legislation. It meets the demands of the landlord and tenant, and it gives all amenities and facilities to tenant and both parties receive fair treatment". After two years, without sending this Bill to any Select Committee or to the representatives of landlords and tenants and other public people, the Hon'ble Revenue Member appointed a Special Committee. To reconsider the existing Act I do not know what qualifications these members of the committee had? The clause under discussion deals with the Act of 1948. It does away with all orders passed by the Rent Controller from 1948 till 31st March, 1950. As I have said this Bill, when passed into law, will affect severely the finances of the Corporation of Calcutta. While moving a previous amendment I could not make myself clear to the Hon'ble Minister in charge how the finances of the Corporation will suffer. Under section 146 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, the owner of a premises can apply to the Corporation to reduce the valuation of a premises if the rent of a certain premises is less than the rent at which the premises had been assessed. If the rent is less it shall be reduced. In case it is reduced as it has to be then naturally the income from taxes will be reduced. This Bill provides for the reduction of the rent, every tenant will apply for standardisation of the rent in accordance with the provision of this Bill. The rent which has been fixed on the basis of the Acts of 1948 will automatically be reduced. If the rents are reduced, the Corporation tax will be affected. As I have already said that the landlord will apply to the Corporation under section 146 of the Calcutta Municipal Act for the reduction of the valuation at which the premises had been assessed. Naturally, the Corporation will have to give him a hearing, and the valuation will be reduced to the extent of the rent fixed by the Rent Controller. This reduction in valuation will affect the Corporation's income from consolidated rates of houses and land in the city. I do not know why the Minister-in-charge who must have read the Calcutta Municipal Act could not understand such a simple matter. The most astounding aspect of the whole Bill is the fact that while landlord has been made to suffer, the biggest landlord the Corporation of Calcutta escapes the mischief of the Bill. If it was the intention of the Government to treat everybody fairly and squarely why they should exempt the Corporation markets from the operation of this Bill. The Government of West Bengal have increased the rent of shops in the new market first by 10 per cent, and then by 25 per cent. Thirty-five per cent. has been the total increment for markets owned by the Government of West Bengal or the Calcutta Corporation. The tenants of these markets will derive no benefit from the operation of this Bill. I fail to understand the reason. I would again reiterate that the passing of this Bill will bring more litigation and

more bitterness among landlords and tenants than that which exists at present. It will not help the Government; it will not help the landlords and it will certainly not help the tenants at all.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Rafique is really opposed to the whole clause 17. You are aware, Sir, that in the proposed Act certain provisions have been made for assessment of standard rent, and it is the intention of the present Bill that this standard rent should be at a rate lower than that which was fixed under the existing Act. Sir, this change makes it necessary that there should be a provision in this Bill for the re-fixation of standard rent. Now Mr. Rafique's contention is that this should not be done. What will be the result? The result will be that there will be two sets of houses—one set of houses where the standard rent was fixed under the existing Act. In those cases standard rent will be of a higher rate. Then there will be another set of houses where standard rent will be fixed under the new Act. In those cases standard rent will be at a lower rate. So, Sir, the implication of Mr. Rafique's amendment really is that there should be two castes—Brahmins and Sudras or something like that—in the category of house-owners; one set enjoying the privilege of higher rates and another set denied that privilege. This is an impossible state of affairs, and therefore we cannot really agree with Mr. Rafique's point.

Secondly, Sir, he has harped again on the question of Corporation finances. Corporation finance, as I have said, is a separate question altogether. I do not deny that the rate of rent is a factor in assessment. I have admitted that, but I have said that perhaps in the overall picture of Corporation finance this is not the most important thing, for the increase in assessment has been, so far as I know, more due to a change in the basis of assessment itself rather than to the increase in the rate of rent. Moreover if in affording relief to the hard-pressed tenantry, the Corporation finances go down a little bit, I am sure there are other means of augmenting Corporation income which can be adopted and about which Mr. Rafique knew perhaps too well during the period when he was one of the Councillors of the Corporation.

Clause 17.

The question that clause 17 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 18.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 18, in line 9, for the words "twelve and a half" the words "nine and three-eighths" be substituted.

Sir, I beg also to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 18, in the penultimate line after the words "forty days" the words "from the date of the order" be inserted.

Sir, I beg also to move that in sub-clause (4) of clause 18, in the last line, for the word "awards" the words "may award" be substituted.

Sir, I beg further to move that in sub-clause (5) of clause 18, in line 9, after the word "section" the words "as far as may be necessary" be inserted.

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 18, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 19.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that to sub-clause (2) of clause 19, the following proviso be added, namely:—

"Provided that no affidavit in support of an application shall be required in case of a deposit made subsequent to the first deposit if the reasons and circumstances which led the tenant to make the first deposit remain the same."

Sir, I beg to move that in sub-clause (4) of clause 19, in the last line after the word "are" the word "such" be inserted.

Sir, I beg also to move that in sub-clause (5) of clause 19, in line 4, after the word "to" occurring for the first time the word "the" be inserted.

Sir, I beg also to move that in sub-clause (5) of clause 19, in line 5, after the word "such" the words "person or persons" be inserted.

Sir, I beg also to move that in sub-clause (5) of clause 19, in line 8, after the word "signature" the words "or the signature of some person authorised by him" be inserted.

Sir, I beg also to move that in sub-clause (7) of clause 19, in line 5, after the word "or" the words "asking for payment to them" be inserted.

Sir, I beg also to move that in sub-clause (7) of clause 19, in line 6, the words "amongst them" be omitted.

Sir, I beg further to move that in sub-clause (9) of clause 19, in line 7, for the word "were" the word "are" be substituted.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Sir, I beg to move that for clause 19(1) the following be substituted, namely:—

"19. (1) When a landlord refuses to accept the existing rent, the tenant shall tender the rent in the following manner:—

(a) remit by postal money order after deducting the postal money order charges from the amount of rent;

(b) in case the landlord refuses to accept the postal money order to deposit such rent with the Controller in the prescribed manner."

Sir, I beg also to move that the following proviso be added to sub-clause (6) of clause 19, namely:—

"Provided that in case of a limited liability company or party owning two or more than two premises the Controller shall on petition made to him send by post crossed and payee account cheque made out in the name of the company or party."

Sir, my reason for moving the amendment is that so far as I could gather from people the objection to this deposit system was that the tenant felt that they had to pay every month money order charges on the remission of rent to the landlord. If that is so, Sir, I suggest the difficulty and loss be overcome and realised by deducting the postal money-order charges from the amount of rent. The rents deposited with the Rent Controller are very difficult to be realised. There are so many petitions to be made, one has to engage a pleader. Some time the amount is very heavy, and one feels diffident in giving power of attorney for the realisation to persons little known. Sir, this clause provides for the remittance of rent after deducting money-order charges and on refusal the money should be deposited with the Controller. I think, Sir, this amendment of mine, if accepted, will not only help the Government in the matter of rent deposit but save much botheration of deposits and disbursement. The tenant shall first send the rent by postal money-order and if it is refused that will be a conclusive evidence that the landlord has refused to accept the rent. Sir, what is there to show that the landlord has refused the acceptance of rent? If the money is sent by postal money-order as it used to be under the existing law, that would be a conclusive evidence that the landlord has refused to accept the money-order. So, I think this amendment of mine is very reasonable and should be accepted by the Government.

Sir, with regard to my second amendment that in the cases of limited liability companies or parties owning two or more than two premises, and where there is no dispute about the ownership of the properties and the rent

should be sent by the Rent Controller direct by money-order to the party if the party makes a petition that the rent deposited on their behalf with the Rent Controller should be sent to them, and the Controller should issue cross-cheques account payee in the name of the party and send the same by post.

Sir, since it is the intention that this amount should be liquidated as early as possible, this is the best solution that I can suggest. If the party put in an application, the cheque can be made out to the party and sent to him direct by post.

Sir, the amendment that I have moved just now will check the black-marketing of the premises. It has been the experience of the landlord that a tenant sub-lets the premises. The only way to find out if the premises has been sub-let is to see whether the money-order which is received bears the signature of the tenant or of any other person. Many of the premises which have been sub-let have been found out by this means. Now, if the other person is authorised, as my friend has suggested in this clause, to deposit the money with the Rent Controller, then it will be difficult to find out if the premises has been sub-let because the tenant who sub-lets the premises and takes *salami* will give letter of authority to the sub-tenant to deposit the rent with the Controller. At present all the unauthorised sub-tenants are relatives or an employee of the tenant.

This relaxation, Sir, will encourage the black-marketing of the premises by the tenants and sub-tenants. Whereas it is not permissible for the landlords to receive *salami* the changes mentioned herein will make ample scope for tenant and sub-tenant to realise *salami*. The Hon'ble Minister will realise the defects and in course of time when we meet to discuss a renewal of this Bill perhaps he will find that there has not been a more mischievous Bill before the Legislature than this one.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Mr. Rafique is again labouring under a misunderstanding. It is provided for that the Controller may send the deposit to the landlord himself or to any other person authorised in this behalf. In a question of who deposits the rent it is only a matter of office administration. So I oppose the suggestion made by Mr. Rafique and accept the amendments of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that to sub-clause (2) of clause 19, the following proviso be added, namely :—

"Provided that no affidavit in support of an application shall be required in case of a deposit made subsequent to the first deposit if the reasons and circumstances which led the tenant to make the first deposit remain the same",

was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (4) of clause 19, in the last line after the word "are" the word "such" be inserted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (5) of clause 19, in line 4, after the word "to" occurring for the first time the word "the" be inserted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (5) of clause 19, in line 5, after the word "such" the words "person or persons" be inserted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (5) of clause 19, in line 8, after the word "signature" the words "or the signature of some person authorised by him" be inserted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (7) of clause 19, in line 5, after the word "or" the words "asking for payment to them" be inserted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (7) of clause 19, in line 6, the words "amongst them" be omitted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in sub-clause (9) of clause 19, in line 7, for the word "were" the word "are" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Shaik Md. Rafique that for clause 19(7) the following be substituted, namely:—

"19. (1) When a landlord refuses to accept the existing rent, the tenant shall tender the rent in the following manner:—

(a) remit by postal money-order after deducting the postal money-order charges from the amount of rent;

(b) in case the landlord refuses to accept the postal money-order to deposit such rent with the Controller in the prescribed manner",

was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaik Mohamad Rafique that the following proviso be added to sub-clause (6) of clause 19, namely:—

"Provided that in case of a limited liability company or party owning two or more than two premises the Controller shall on petition made to him send by post crossed and payee account cheque made out in the name of the company or party".

was then put and lost.

The question that clause 19, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 20.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in sub-clause (3) of clause 20, in line 3, before the word "reason" the word "the" be inserted.

I also beg to move that in sub-clause (3) of clause 20, in the last line, for the word "was" the word "is" be substituted.

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 20, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 21.

The question that clause 21 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 22.

The question that clause 22 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 23.

The question that clause 23 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 24.

The question that clause 24 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 25.

The question that clause 25 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 26.

The question that clause 26 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 27.

The question that clause 27 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 28.

The question that clause 28 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 29.

The question that clause 29 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 30.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that the following explanation be added to clause 30, namely:-

"Explanation—No such notice shall be necessary for exercise of the powers of the Controller under sections 38, 39 and 42."

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: I beg to move that in clause 30, line 3, for the words "registered post" the words "registered post with acknowledgement due" be substituted.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Shaikh Mohamad Rafique was then put and lost.

The question that clause 30, as amended, do stand part of Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 31.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Susil Banerjee, you please move your amendments, Nos. 33 and 35 of the printed list, and you need not move No. 34 as this is only a consequential amendment in the form of a correction which can be done by my office.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 31, for paragraphs (a) and (b), the following be substituted, namely:-

"(a) enter and inspect, or authorise any officer subordinate to him to enter and inspect, any premises, hotel or lodging house at any time between sunrise and sunset."

I further move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 31, in the proviso, in line 2, the words, brackets and letter "(or clause (b))" be omitted.

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 31, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.



Clause 32.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in paragraph (*i*) of sub-clause (*b*) of clause 32, in line 8, for the word "prescribed" the word "described" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 32, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 33.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in paragraph (*b*) of sub-clause (*I*) of clause 33, in the last line, the words and figure "except as provided in section 5" be omitted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 33, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 34.

The question that clause 34 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 35.

The question that clause 35 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 36.

The question that clause 36 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 37.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 37 in the penultimate line, for the word "none" the words "no part" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 37, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 38.

The question that clause 38 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 39.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 39, in line 22, for the words "considering such statement" the words "giving the landlord an opportunity of being heard" be substituted.

I beg to move that after clause 39, the following "*Explanation*" be added, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—The limitation as to the amount deductible or recoverable as provided in this section shall not apply to such repairs or measures without which the premises are not habitable or usable except with great inconvenience, like keeping them wind and water-tight."

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 39, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 40.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 40, in line 5, the words and figure "except as provided in section 5" be omitted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 40, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 41.

The question that clause 41 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 42.

The question that clause 42 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 43.

The question that clause 43 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 44.

The question that clause 44 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 45.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that sub-clause (2) of clause 45 be omitted.

I beg to move that sub-clause (3) of clause 45 be omitted.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Sir, I beg to move that for sub-clause (2) of clause 45, the following be substituted, namely:—

"(2) Any rules, orders and appointment made or deemed to have been made or anything done or any action taken or any proceedings commenced or deemed to have been done, taken or commenced under any of the provisions of the said Act shall continue in force, and shall be deemed to have been made, done, taken or commenced under this Act."

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that sub-clause (2) of clause 45 be omitted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that sub-clause (3) of clause 45 be omitted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Shaikh Mohamad Rafique that for sub-clause (2) of clause 45, the following be substituted, namely:—

"(2) Any rules, orders and appointment made or deemed to have been made or anything done or any action taken or any proceedings commenced or deemed to have been done, taken or commenced under any of the provisions of the said Act shall continue in force, and shall be deemed to have been made, done, taken or commenced under this Act",

was then put and lost.

The question that clause 45, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 46.

The question that clause 46 do stand part of the Bill, was then put and agreed to.

Clause 47.

The question that clause 47 do stand part of the Bill, was then put and agreed to.

Schedule A.

BJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause (b) of paragraph (3) of Schedule A, in line 2, after the word "elapses" the words "or where such period is not relevant" be inserted.

I also move that in paragraph (4) of Schedule A in line 5, after the word "part" the following be added, namely:—

"and where because of the proviso to section 3 the tenant has no standard rent under this Act the excess mentioned above shall be with reference to the rent payable by the tenant"

I further move that in paragraph (4) of Schedule A in the proviso, in line 1, the word "however" be omitted.

I next move that in the proviso to paragraph (4) of Schedule A, line 3, for the word "the" the word "ten" be substituted.

Lastly, I move that in paragraph (4) of Schedule A, in the proviso, in lines 6 to 9, the words beginning with "and where because of proviso" and ending with "rent payable by the tenant" be omitted.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Sir, I beg to move that in Schedule A, paragraph (1)(a), in lines 3 and 4, after the words and figures "Calcutta Rent Ordinance, 1946" the words and figures "Calcutta Rent Control Ordinance, 1946, or West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1948" be inserted.

I also move that in Schedule A, paragraph (1)(b), line 2, for the word and figures "December, 1941" the word and figures "December, 1946" be substituted.

I then move that in Schedule A, paragraph (1)(b), line 6, for the word and figures "December, 1941" the word and figures "December, 1946" be substituted.

I further move that in Schedule A, paragraph (1)(b), lines 6 and 7, for the words "Ten *per centum*" the words "Fifteen *per centum*" be substituted.

I next move that in Schedule A, paragraph (1)(b), lines 7 and 8, for the words "Twenty *per centum*" the words "Twenty-five *per centum*" be substituted.

I then move that in Schedule A, paragraph (2)(b), line 2, for the words "five *per centum*" the words "ten *per centum*" be substituted.

I next move that in Schedule A, for paragraph (3)(b) the following be substituted, namely:—

"(b) When the said period of three years relevant to the case has elapsed or elapses the basic rent increased by twenty *per centum* if the basic rent *per mensem* is not more than Rs. 100 and the basic rent increased by twenty-five *per centum* if the basic rent *per mensem* is not more than Rs. 200 and the basic rent increased by thirty *per centum* if not more than Rs. 350 and the basic rent increased by forty *per centum* if it is over Rs. 350".

Schedule B.

Lastly, I move that in Schedule B, paragraph (1)(i), line 2, for the word and figures "Rs. 500" the word and figures "Rs. 250" be substituted.

Mr. SPEAKER: Do you want to deliver a speech?

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Yes, Sir, only for five minutes.

Mr. SPEAKER: You will do so after adjournment.

(The House was then adjourned for fifteen minutes.)

(After adjournment.)

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: I have moved my amendment, Sir, and in that amendment I have suggested that in place of December, 1941, December, 1946, be substituted, just because that will help the tenant as well as the landlord to produce books and other relevant documents to establish their claim. It will also help the tenant to bring in evidence to show the rent prevailing in any particular locality in the year 1946. As I have already said it is very difficult for any tenant to bring in evidence to show that the rent of a particular shop in December, 1941, was so much or that the rent prevailing in that locality in 1941 was so much. The tenancy may have changed many times and it will become next to impossible to bring in such evidence.

I have suggested certain increase over the figure which has been suggested by the Government. These figures are in between the increments as prevailing at present under the law and those suggested by the Government. In the case of basic rent of over Rs. 350, the increase which has been suggested by Government is only 10 *per cent.* or 15 *per cent.* Sir, I do not mind if the rents of premises which are used for residential purposes are not increased or if the increment is less, but why should the benefit of this reduction be given to bankers and business houses in Clive Street and other places, who are making tons and tons of money? Why should they be allowed any concession when they occupy big premises and are paying two to three thousand rupees per month and profiting over 300 *per cent.* An increment of 10 or 15 *per cent.* is nothing while the expenses of the landlord have increased by 200 or 300 *per cent.* over the expenses which they used to pay in 1941. The pay of the liftman, electrical charges, the costs of repairs and replacement of the pumps, motors, etc., and other essential services have gone up by 500 *per cent.* A pump which used to cost Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 before now costs Rs. 1,000; similarly in the case of motor and electrical appliances, the costs of replacement have also gone up. In this Bill the Government has made an innovation whereby the landlord is compelled to take up such repairs which may cost him thousands and thousands of rupees in order to keep the premises wind and water-tight even if the tenant pays only Rs. 17 a month. There was no such clause before. In the last Act when we increased the rent we inserted a clause whereby one-twelfth of the annual rent or one month's rent was meant to be spent on repairs and the tenants were authorised or entitled to compel the landlord to spend that amount on the repairs. One-twelfth of the annual rent comes to something like 8½ *per cent.* If a landlord is made to spend 8½ *per cent.* on repair, what is the use of giving him 10 *per cent.* increment on the rent of 1941? It is better not to give him any increment at all because on a rent of Rs. 100 in 1941 he will get Rs. 110 now, and out of Rs. 110 he will have to spend another Rs. 9-4 every month on repair. The saving is only 4 annas on an increment of Rs. 10. So, Sir, this Bill is not at all helpful to the landlord and much less to the tenant, because, as I have said, the bitterness between the two will increase. Sir, I feel that is an attempt to please people on account of the impending elections. The Government will miserably fail in such attempt. However, I have made these

suggestions and I leave it to the Hon'ble Minister to accept them or reject them. It is surprising that before General Election he has found out after two years, that a Bill which was found to be fair is not acceptable to the majority of the people. It is quite possible that after two years he will find out that in fact this Bill is worse and the tenant and landlord have fallen out of frying pan into the fire.

Regarding sub-clause (b), I have suggested Rs. 250 in place of Rs. 500; that will come to Rs. 3,000 a year. I think this is a very reasonable annual rent for which the party should be allowed to proceed to the High Court for realisation.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I need not reply at length to the points raised by Mr. Rafique. Now he has argued in favour of an increase of rent rates in favour of the landlord. It is a question of policy and I am afraid I am not in a position to agree with him. He has again complained of greater bitterness between the landlord and the tenant. After all it not only depends on the tenants but also it depends on the landlords. Sir, this Act tries to remove the lacuna which existed in the previous Act. Mr. Rafique has also said that he can understand reduction of rent rates in the case of residential houses but he cannot understand what should be the reason for reducing rent rates for even non-residential premises. Sir, it is quite easy to understand that even for business premises it is difficult in the present state of industry and trade to bear an increase of 40 per cent. or even more in mofussil areas. So, Sir, I think that the recommendations that the Rent Control Advisory Committee made are quite fair and for that reason we should stick to those suggestions.

Sir, this is all I have to say.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in clause (b) of paragraph (3) of Schedule A, in line 2, after the word "elapses" the words "or where such period is not relevant" be inserted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in paragraph (4) of Schedule A, in line 5, after the word "part" the following be added, namely,—

"and where because of the proviso to section 3 the tenant has no standard rent under this Act the excess mentioned above shall be with reference to the rent payable by the tenant"

was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in paragraph (4) of Schedule A, in the proviso, in line 1, the word "however" be omitted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in the proviso to paragraph (4) of Schedule A, line 3, for the word "the" the word "ten" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in paragraph (4) of Schedule A, in the proviso, in lines 6 to 9, the words beginning with "and where because of proviso" and ending with "rent payable by the tenant" be omitted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Shaikh Mohamad Rafique that in Schedule A, paragraph (1)(a), in lines 3 and 4, after the words and figure "Calcutta Rent Ordinance, 1946" the words and figures "Calcutta Rent Control Ordinance, 1946 or West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1948" be inserted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Shaikh Mohamad Rafique that in Schedule A, paragraph (1)(b), line 2, for the word and figures "December, 1941" the word and figures "December, 1946" be substituted was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Shaikh Mohamad Rafique that in Schedule A, paragraph (1)(b), line 6, for the word and figures "December, 1941" the word and figures "December, 1946" be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaikh Mohamad Rafique that in Schedule A, paragraph (1)(b), lines 6 and 7, for the words "ten *per centum*" the words "fifteen *per centum*" be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaikh Mohamad Rafique that in Schedule A, paragraph (1)(b), lines 7 and 8, for the words "twenty *per centum*" the words "twenty-five *per centum*" be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaikh Mohamad Rafique that in Schedule A, paragraph (2)(b), line 2, for the words "five *per centum*" the words "ten *per centum*" be substituted was then put and lost.

The motion of Shaikh Mohamad Rafique that in Schedule A, paragraph (3)(b) the following be substituted, namely :—

"(b) When the said period of three years relevant to the case has elapsed or elapses the basic rent increased by twenty *per centum* if the basic rent *per mensem* is not more than Rs. 100 and the basic rent increased by twenty-five *per centum* if the basic rent *per mensem* is not more than Rs. 200 and the basic rent increased by thirty *per centum* if not more than Rs. 350 and the basic rent increased by forty *per centum* if it is over Rs. 350"

was then put and lost.

The question that Schedule A, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The motion of Shaikh Mohamad Rafique that in Schedule B, paragraph (1)(c), line 2, for the word and figures "Rs. 500" the word and figures "Rs. 250" be substituted was then put and lost.

The question that Schedule B do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Preamble

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, I beg to move that the West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Sir, we have finished this Bill in two hours and ten minutes, whereas the last Bill took a pretty long time in 1948. Sir, this is a very important Bill, and I really congratulate Government in rushing it through with the jet-plane speed and the steam-roller pressure. Sir, it has been said by my friend that this Bill will give relief to all parties. Last time when introducing this Bill he gave us similar assurances. I do not know what is the policy of the Government, whether the policy of the Government is to give relief to the tenants or to the landlords, or to cater for the coming election to capture votes of the people of the Province. Sir, we were under the impression that the New Constitution will provide some sort of qualification for the electorate. But after the introduction of the New Constitution we found out that every adult has a vote and every person will enjoy the right to elect his representative. Perhaps, this opened the eyes of the Government who realised that they must throw some sort of bait to the people to assure them that the Government is willing to do whatever they want, and perhaps they think that such measures might induce the people to vote for the Government which is in

office today. Sir, I do not think that this Bill will give any relief to any party, but it will bring in more vexation, more harassment, and more bitterness among the different groups interested in the fixation of rent. The time of the tenants will practically be spent in the courts of law attending to the cases. For the landlord, perhaps, it might be easier because he can employ a person to look after his interest in the courts of law. But for a poor tenant, Sir, he will have to absent himself from office, sometimes at the cost of losing his job and attend the court of law. Again, there will be so many cases, Sir, that three Rent Controllers, or perhaps even a dozen of them, will not be able to cope with the rush of the cases which will be filed as soon as this measure becomes an Act. In opposing my amendments the Hon'ble Minister said that he has issued instructions that in cases where the premises has been requisitioned under the Defence of India Rules the increment should be allowed. Sir, I can say, without fear of contradiction, that not even in one case the Government of Bengal or the Government of India have increased the rent that prevailed in 1941 or 1946, whereas increment has been allowed by the Rent Controller in all the cases that were taken to the court of law except requisition houses. The Government did not itself increase the rent in the spirit of the present Act unless a case was instituted in the court of law.

Sir, unfortunately we could not take part, much to the advantage of the Government, in the beginning of this Bill and other measures which are being rushed through, on account of the prevailing disturbances in the city. Sir, you can see for yourself, that all the benches on the opposite side are empty except the one which I am occupying. The reason is not that they do not take interest in opposing this important measure; but because the disturbances in the city have engaged their attention they have not the time. They have to run all over the city and so they could not attend the Assembly meetings.

I wish Government luck, though I fear they cannot meet with success so far as this measure is concerned. I may also point out that whereas the last measure was meant for a period of two years, this measure is meant for a period of three years. It would have been fair and graceful if the Government had proposed this measure for a period of one or two years and had given to the incoming members of the new legislature a chance to revise the decision or to bring in any measure that could be found to be more in keeping with the needs of the people of the Province. Sir, this enactment for three years means that the incoming new Ministry and the new members should wait till the period is over.

Sir, I find that the Government at the time of the appointment of the Advisory Committee to advise them on this new measure did not consult the different interests which would be affected by this Bill. There are Associations in the city of Calcutta and if representatives of the different Associations representing different persons had been taken in the Committee, perhaps the Bill might have emerged in a more useful form.

SJ. J. C. GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my friend Mr. Rafique said that this Bill has been rushed through, was not sent to any Select Committee and that the different parties interested in the measure were not consulted. Sir, as a member of this Assembly he must have received the report of the West Bengal Premises Rent Control Act Advisory Committee and if he chose only to look at the Appendix he would have found out that all bodies who cared to take any interest in this matter were consulted. The Hon'ble Minister appointed a committee in which there were five members of this Legislative Assembly and a Chairman was selected who was by far the most competent person available. He is a busy practitioner and yet he gave his time. We held about 33 sittings. We issued questionnaire, obtained opinion and examined the representatives after receipt of the replies to the questionnaire circulated to the different bodies and after mature consideration we made some recommendations and the Bill was framed on the basis

of those recommendations. Therefore my friend's complaint that the persons interested or concerned in it were not consulted is wholly without any basis. Secondly, my friend has questioned even the policy underlying the Bill. I say it is too late in the day to say that a Bill of this nature is not necessary in the interests both of the landlords and tenants. I must inform my friends that there were some representatives of the tenants who said "Let there be no Rent Control Bill and we shall find out and we shall do what we think best with the landlords". No Government can possibly allow such a state of things. In this legislation we have tried to make provision for avoiding such conflicts, preventing greedy landlords from harassing the tenants, as many tenants for want of accommodation have to submit to whatever demand greedy landlords make of them. There are good landlords, there are good tenants; but unfortunately there are bad landlords and bad tenants for whom the Government is duty bound to make provision in order to ensure better relationship between the landlord and the tenant. My learned friend has failed to understand the policy underlying the Bill. The policy is the policy enjoined upon every Congress member to legislate for the greatest good to the greatest number. There can be no doubt that the tenants are greater in number; there is no doubt that the accommodation is very limited and the tenants without a legislation like this will be completely at the mercy of the landlords, and therefore the policy is to help the tenants as Congress must do. At the same time we have provided that proper payment of rent to the landlords is assured. We have done away with three months' waiting for the landlord to bring a case. Any two months' arrear will give him a cause of action against a tenant. We have also provided that tenants may not involve the landlord in a litigation and may not pay any rent for two months. You have seen, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister in charge has accepted a short-notice amendment to that effect. Having seen that it is a matter of regret that my friend Mr. Rafique wanted to characterise the Bill as useless and not calculated to benefit anybody. I cannot see how there can be more harassment on account of this Bill.

Then, with regard to the period of three years, the last Bill provided for two years and there was a provision that it could be extended by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly but it has been held that the operation of a Bill could not be extended under that procedure. We see there is no chance of any provision of more houses in Calcutta within three years and therefore this three-year period has been put in. As soon as Government finds or as soon as people feel there is no necessity for any control or a measure like this I am sure the Hon'ble Minister will be too pleased not to extend any control regarding rent afterwards.

With these few words I congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for piloting the Bill with such salutary provisions and I again congratulate the President of the Rent Advisory Committee who has helped us a good deal in producing this Bill.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not necessary for me, after the speech of Mr. J. C. Gupta, to deal elaborately with the points raised by Mr. Rafique. He has practically touched every point raised by Mr. Rafique and I need not go over the same ground again.

Sir, Mr. Rafique has said that this Bill has been rushed through the Legislature. I would only like to add one word to what Mr. J. C. Gupta has said, viz., that this Bill was before the Assembly for a pretty long time and at the request of the honourable members I agreed to accept amendments right up to Saturday last though previously it was notified that amendments would be accepted only up to Monday before Monday last. Sir, it was the desire of the Government that an important measure like this should not be rushed through the Assembly and, therefore, I was extremely anxious to give the honourable members every opportunity to

discuss and to consider the provisions of this Bill. Unfortunately for me, Sir, Mr. Rafique was then engaged in more important business; but, Sir, ultimately this Bill, I think, has proved to him even more important than the important work in which he was engaged for the last few days so much so that he rushed in certain amendments with the result that I had to go through these amendments at the very late hour and had no time even to give the anxious consideration that an amendment from a member of Mr. Rafique's experience certainly deserves.

Sir, I would like to mention one point that was raised by Mr. Rafique and that is about requisitioned houses. Sir, I am quite certain that so far as the houses requisitioned by the Provincial Government are concerned, the policy I have mentioned is being followed and I can show him instances and I can give him definite facts that increase has been granted on the analogy of the Rent Control Act where requisitioned houses are under the control of the Provincial Government. He is quite aware that so far as the houses requisitioned by the Government of India are concerned, they are under the administrative control of the Government of India and it is not possible for the Government of West Bengal to grant any increase on the lines on which they are granting such increase in the case of the houses under their control. So, Sir, what the West Bengal Government can at best do is to recommend to the Government of India that this policy should be accepted and I can assure him that we have brought this point to the notice of the Government of India.

Sir, there is only one more point that has not been touched by Mr. J. C. Gupta and that is this. Mr. Rafique suggested that the Committee should have perhaps taken as members representatives of the different associations. Sir, the different associations are so many and so clashing in interest that it was thought desirable that the Committee should be more or less composed of impartial members and these interested bodies would be able to present their viewpoints before the Committee. If he goes through the report of the Committee, he will find that a number of associations appeared before the Committee and expressed their views which were given serious consideration by the Committee. So, in this situation, Sir, it cannot perhaps be complained that their views were not considered.

Sir, lastly, I would like to mention that as regards the question of bitterness, harassment and litigation, that cannot perhaps be avoided so long as there exists strained relationship between the landlord and the tenant. That is bound to exist so long as the landlords are greedy and housing accommodation is short. So, Sir, instead of leaving tenants at the mercy of the landlords, it is certainly desirable that there should be some sort of control and some legislative regulation of their rights so that the tenants may get protection that they eminently deserve.

Sir, he has again said that the existing Act was only for two years, but, Sir, had he carefully examined the provisions of the present Act he would have found that there was a provision, as Mr. Gupta has pointed out, for extending the Act right up to 1953 by a resolution of this House. As this procedure has been held to be defective by the Judiciary, it is thought that there should be straight legislation up to the period of 1953.

Mr. Rafique has said that perhaps an opportunity should have been given to the new members of the legislature after it is reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution. Sir, their rights remain unfettered. If they in their wisdom choose to amend this Act or repeal this Act, there is no power on earth to curtail that right. They are fully entitled to do whatever they choose. But, Sir, I would only like to mention that in the present situation the necessity of such an Act becomes all the more great. We cannot forget that Bengal is now passing through a great crisis, and for reasons which I need not enter into in this connection, Calcutta is not only already over-congested but is becoming more and

more full of refugees from across the border. Therefore, Sir, the acute housing shortage will become all the more acute, and in this situation Sir, it is for the State legislature and the State Government to take note of the realities of the situation and face the problems as they develop. To my mind, it is essential that the problem cannot be tackled without controlling the relationship between landlord and tenant through some legislative machinery. Therefore, Sir, if Mr. Rafique has in mind the interest of the people of Calcutta and the people of West Bengal in general he will, I hope, certainly agree with me that the necessity of such an Act becomes all the more imperative in the grave situation that West Bengal and her people are now in.

With these words, Sir, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House.

The motion of the Hon'ble Bimal Chandra Sinha that the West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed was then put and agreed to.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 6.27 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 2nd March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

**Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled
under the provisions of the Constitution of India.**

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 2nd March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 7 Hon'ble Ministers and 49 members.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

Forest Office in Bankura district

*45. 8J. KANAI LAL DE: Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Forest Department be pleased to state—

(क) बंगुड़ा जेलार बन-विभागेर गृहादि निर्माण, डूमसंग्रह व आसवाबपत्र ब्रम्म जन्य ए पर्याप्त कठ टोका वायू हइयाछे;

(ख) एই जेलार बन-विभागेर वांगरिक वायू कठ, कठजन कर्मचारी आছे एवं कोन-कोन, पदेर कर्मचारी कठ;

(ग) ए पर्याप्त कठ एकर जमिते नूतन बन तैयारी करा हइयाछे; हइया थाकिले, कि कि गाहेर बन हइयाछे एवं शाळगाहेर बन हइयाछे कि ना; हइया थाकिले, कठ एकर जमिते शाळेर बन हइयाछे;

(घ) इहा कि सत्य पात्रसायेर ग्रामे व सिमलापाल ग्रामे बन तैयारीर जन्य मेसकझ गाछ जागान हइयाछिज ताहा प्राय सबै मरिया गियाछे; यदि मरिया थाके, ताहार कारण कि;

(ঙ) बन-निर्माणेर फले ज्वालानि काठेर अडाब हेतु ज्वालानि काठेर मूल्याच्छ हइयाछे कि ना; एवं

(ট) ज्वालानि काठेर अडाब दूरीकरणार्थ आरও कठक बन छाड़िया देओया हइबे कि ना?

MINISTER in charge of the FOREST DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Hem Chandra Naskar): (क) गृहादि निर्माण—४७,१७२, टाका; डूमसंग्रह—किछुই नহে; आसवाबपत्र (আনুমানিক)—१०,०००, टाकা।

(খ) बंगुड़ा बनकृতि ১১০১৪৭ তারিখ হইতে গঠিত হইয়াছে। এ পর্যাপ্ত বাংলারিক পোন্থপুনৰ বায় গড়ে আনুমানিক ৬১,২৩৯, টাকা; মোট ৪৬ জন কর্মচারী আছেন।

ହୃଦୀ ବନ-ଆଧିକାରିକ (D.F.O.)	...	୧
ବନରଙ୍ଗକ (Forest Ranger)	...	୦
ଉପ-ବନରଙ୍ଗକ (Deputy Ranger)	...	୦
ବନକମ୍ପୀ (Forester)	...	୮
ବନରଙ୍ଗୀ (Forest Guards)	...	୧୦
ଶାଳୀ	...	୦
ଲ୍ୟାରୋଯାନ	...	୧
ପ୍ରଧାନ କର୍ମଚାରୀ (Head Clerk)	...	୧
କର୍ମଚାରୀ (Clerk-typist)	...	୦
ଆମ୍ବାଜାଣୀ	...	୫
ପିଲ୍ଲାନ	...	୧
ଡାକଓଯାଳୀ	...	୨
ମୋଟର ଚାଲକ	...	୧
ବାଡୁଦାର	...	୧
	ମୋଟ	...
	୮୬	

(ଗ) ଏ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ୧୯୬.୫୬୦ ଏକର ବେସରକାରୀ ବନେର ବିଜ୍ଞାନସମ୍ମତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ (working plans) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେ ହିଁଯାଛେ ଏବଂ ମାର୍ତ୍ତିକଗଣେର ତନ୍ମୟାୟୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ତ୍ରୁଟାଧାନ କରା ହିଁତେହେ ଏତ୍ୟାଟୀତେ ୧୬୫ ଏକର ପତିତ ଜାମିତେ ନୃତ୍ୟ ବନ ମ୍ଜନ କରା ହିଁଯାଛେ।

ଶାଖ, ଶିଶୁ, ଧୟେର, ମିଞ୍ଚିର, ମାଦ୍ରାସ ଥର୍ (Madras Thorn), ଶିରିଶ ଇତ୍ୟାଦିର ବନ ହିଁଯାଛେ।

କିନ୍ତୁ ଏକର ଜାମିତେ ଶାଖେର ବନ ହିଁଯାଛେ ଦେ ସଂବାଦ ସଠିକ ହୃଦଗତ ନାହିଁ। ତବେ ଏ ଜ୍ଞାନ ନୃତ୍ୟ ବନ ମ୍ଜନେ ଶାଖ ଅଗେଷ୍ଟ ଦ୍ରୁତବର୍ଧନଶୀଳ ବୃକ୍ଷରେଣୁ ପରକାରେର ଅଭିପ୍ରାୟ, କାରି ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନେ ଯେ ଶାଖାଗଳ ଆହେ ତାହାର ରହା ଏବଂ ଉପରେ କରିଲେ ପାରିଲେଇ ଶାଖେର ଚାହିଁବା ଖିଟା ମାହିବେ।

(ଘ) ଇହା ମତ୍ୟ ନହେ।

(ଙ୍ଗ) ବନ-ନିୟମଗଣେର ଫଳେ ଭବାନୀନ କାଠେର କୋନ ଅଭାବ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ, ବରଂ ମହାତେ ଯାହାରେ ଭବମାଧ୍ୟାରଣ ଭବାନୀନ କାଠ ପାଇଲେ ପାରେନ ସେମିକେ ଦ୍ରୁଟି ରାଖା ହିଁଯାଛେ।

(ଚ) ଭବାନୀନ କାଠେର ଅଭାବ ଦ୍ରୁଟିକରଣେର ଉପାୟ—

(୧) ଦ୍ରୁତବର୍ଧନଶୀଳ ବୃକ୍ଷର ବନ ମ୍ଜନ;

(୨) Working plan ଏବଂ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଅନ୍ସାରେ ବୃକ୍ଷକର୍ତ୍ତା;

(୩) ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ବୃକ୍ଷାଦି ଯାହାତେ ବୃକ୍ଷିତ ପାଇ ତାହାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା। ବୃକ୍ଷାଦି ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ କର୍ତ୍ତା କରିଲୁ ବନ ଲୋପ କରିଲେ ଇହାର ପ୍ରାୟୀ ସମାଧାନ ହିଁବେ ନା।

Q. KANAI LAL DE : ବାତିରିକ ପ୍ରମୁଖ, ଦ୍ୟାମ, ମାନଗୀର ସ୍ଥାନପଥ ଜାମେନ କି ବୀକ୍ଷିତ ଜ୍ଞାନ ଦୂରେ ଥିଲା ଯା ଆମାନୀ କାଠେର ଦୂର୍ଧା ହିଁଲ ଏବଂ ତାର ଆଠାଇ ତୁମ ଶିମ ଶୁଣ ଦୁଇ ହ'ରେ ପିଲେଇ ?

The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR : ମେ କିମେ ସବ ବେଳୀ ଆହେ, ମେଲିକେତେ କାଠ ଦା ଯା ଆବି ଜେନେ ଏମାତ୍ର ୧୧୮୦ । କିମେ ଆମାନେ ପ୍ରମେ କାନାଇ ବ୍ୟାପ ମେବ ହର ଗାନ୍ଧିବାବେ କଥା ବଲିଲେହେ ନେଇ ଜାମୋର କାଠେର ଦା ସବ ହରତ ବିକ୍ଷୁ ବେଳୀ ହ'ତେ ପାରେ । କାରଣ ତାର ଜାରିଦିକେ ସବ ହୋଟ ସବ ପ୍ରାୟ, ଇତ୍ୟା

আছে। যদি সেখানে গাছ কাঠন করে বন মোগ ক'রে দেওয়া কাহ, তাহ'বে পরেতে আর বেখানে আনারী কাঠ মিলিবে না। সেখানে হয় ত বন নিরস্তৰণের ফলে কাঠের দাব কিছু বৃক্ষ হতে পারে, কিন্তু বীকুড়া জেলার পোনাপুর প্রদৃষ্টি অন্যান্য আরগায় কাঠের দাব কর।

8J. KANAI LAL DE : শাননীয় যৌবনহাস্প জানেন কি মুক্তের সময় কাঠের দাব ১১/১০ নিরস্তৰণ করা হয়েছিল, কিন্তু এখন তিনি বলছেন ১৩/১০, অজল নিরস্তৰণের মুক্তব্যবস্থার ক'লেই এই বক্তব্য কাঠের দাব বেড়েছে ?

The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR : বন বক্তব্য না করলে, কাঠের দাব এখন হতে কিছু করে বেড়ে পারে, কিন্তু এর পরেতে বনের সমষ্টি কেটে নিলে জরিমালো নষ্ট হবে যাবে এবং কাঠ তুলন দরকার বাড় যোচো পাওয়া যাবে না, এখন অবশ্য পরম্পরায় যে দাবে কাঠ পাওয়া যাচ্ছে, তখন হতে এর পাঁচ গুণ দাব দিলেও কাঠ মিলিবে না।

8J. KANAI LAL DE : শাননীয় যৌবনহাস্প অবগত আছেন কি যে পাত্রসারার ধানাতে জঙ্গলের পরিষ্কার কর এবং সেখানে যেভাবে জঙ্গল নিরস্তৰণ করা হয়েছে, তাতে সেই ধানার মধ্যে সমষ্টি আরগায় কাঠের দাব বেড়েছে ?

The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR : সেই কথাই আমি পূর্বে ব'ললাম। এখন এক আরগায় সমষ্টি কাঠ কেটে নিলে সাময়িক অভাব বিহুতে পারে, কিন্তু পরে সেখানে আর কাঠ পাওয়া যাবে না।

8J. KANAI LAL DE : শাননীয় যৌবনহাস্প অবগত আছেন কি যে, জঙ্গলে কাঠ কাটিবার permit দেব বক্তব্য অন্য এক প্রকার উৎকোচ দেওয়া হচ্ছে ?

The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR : সে কথা আমি আনি না। কিন্তু working plan অনুযায়ী গাছ কাটা হয়।

8J. KANAI LAL DE : শাননীয় যৌবনহাস্প সেখানকার শাননীয় কর্তৃপক্ষকে কোন নির্দেশ দিবেন কি যাতে অবৈসন্ত বর্ষাচারীয়া অন্যান্যারণকে permit দেবার অন্য কোন বক্তব্য হয়রাণী না করে ?

The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR : আমি সেখানে লক্ষ্য রাখবো।

Realisation of food self-sufficiency in the State

***8. 8J. KHAGENDRA NATH DAS GUPTA:** Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Agriculture Department be pleased to state—

- whether any measures have so far been taken by the Government for realisation of self-sufficiency in food by the year 1961; if so, what are those measures;
- whether there is any scheme for consolidation of holdings and introduction of co-operative and collective farming on a large scale; and
- whether the Government consider the desirability of remission of land revenue for a specified period, the supply of manures, seeds, agricultural implements and machineries at preferential rates to encourage co-operative farming?

MINISTER in charge of the AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen): (a) The entire "Grow More Food" campaign of Government is an endeavour towards realisation of self-sufficiency in food by the year 1961-52. It is expected that rice deficit in this State will be wiped out by the year 1961-52 and that deficits in respect of wheat products and other foodstuffs will be reduced as far as possible by increased local production. The progressive target of additional production by 1961-52 is 325.1 thousand tons of food consisting of 154 thousand tons of rice, 10.1 thousand tons of wheat and 161 thousand tons of other rabi food crops.

The measures adopted by this Government for achieving self-sufficiency in food are as follows:-

- (1) provision of increased irrigation facilities,
- (2) distribution of manures and fertilisers,
- (3) distribution of improved seeds, agricultural implements, iron and steel and cement for agricultural purposes,
- (4) reclamation of waste lands,
- (5) plant protection measures of various kinds, and
- (6) technical advice and guidance to cultivators through the local agricultural (extension) staff.

(b) A committee has already been constituted by this Government to advise as to how to give effect to a proposal of the Government of India regarding introduction of co-operative farming in certain areas of Midnapore, 24-Parganas and Burdwan districts as an experimental measure. The recommendations of the committee are awaited.

Provision has been made for consolidation of fragmented holdings in the scheme for zamindary abolition and agrarian reforms, which is under the consideration of this Government.

(c) The question of remission of land revenue does not arise till the rent-receiving interests are acquired by Government. The question of supply of manures, seeds, etc., at preferential rates to encourage co-operative farming will be taken up after the recommendations of the committee regarding introduction of co-operative farming are received.

8J. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state, with reference to answer to question (a), as to when he expects the State to be self-sufficient in the consumption of wheat?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: I do not know whether it would be possible in the near future for this State to be self-sufficient in wheat and wheat products.

8J. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if the present deficit in rice production is 154,000 tons only?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: I want notice. I cannot give you the figure offhand.

8J. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what is the present rice production in this State?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Speaking in terms of rice and not of paddy, the normal production of rice is 36 lakh tons. Last year the production was below 33 lakh tons and the year before the production was a little over 34 lakh tons. According to the estimates, this year the production was to be 38 lakh tons, but from the latest reports received from the Indian Statistical Institute it is expected to be a little over 35 lakh tons.

8J. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what is the expected annual consumption of rice in this State?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: If there is no control and people can purchase their requirements in full, the consumption will be 38 lakh tons per annum.

8J. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether, if the figures he has just now given are correct, the deficit would be of the order of 4 lakh tons and not just 1½ lakh tons?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: It is mentioned in the printed answer that the figure is 154 thousand tons but it may vary from year to year.

SJ. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether, if the expected target of additional production is 154 thousand tons by 1951-52, by that date the State is expected to be self-sufficient in rice?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: If the yield is normal the State is expected to be self-sufficient in rice only by 1951-52.

SJ. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if the additional production that he expects would be sufficient for making the State self-sufficient?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Yes, but only in rice.

SJ. DEBENDRA NATH SEN: With regard to answer (a), sub-clause (4), will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the number of acres of cultivable waste land that is under contemplation to be developed?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: I want notice I have not got the figures.

SJ. DEBENDRA NATH SEN: With regard to answer (b), will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state as to when this Committee was appointed and who are its members?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: I do not remember the exact date, but it was appointed some three months ago.

SJ. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: With reference to answer (b), will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state as to why it was considered necessary to appoint a Committee on a proposal submitted by the Government of India?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: The Government of India stated that if in any village 75 per cent. of the cultivators are persuaded to agree to co-operative farming, then they will give subvention.

SJ. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Arising out of the answer just now given by the Hon'ble Minister, will he be pleased to state whether it is the duty of this Committee to find out only as to whether 75 per cent. of the villagers agree to a proposal of co-operative farming or whether there is any other term of reference to the Committee?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: If 75 per cent. of the villagers agree, we will get help from the Government of India.

SJ. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what are the terms of reference of the Committee?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: That is the only term of reference.

SJ. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if it will be correct to say that the term of reference of this Committee is only to find out whether 75 per cent. of the villagers agree to a proposal of co-operative farming?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Yes, that is so.

SJ. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state, if that is the only term of reference, viz., to find out if 75 per cent.

of the villagers agree to the proposal, whether an officer of the Government could not get that information without there being the necessity of appointing a Committee for the purpose?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: I do not think so.

SJ. DEBENDRA NATH SEN: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state as to what percentage of additional production he expects to get from sources other than reclamation of waste land?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: I want notice. I cannot give you the figures offhand.

The Corporation of Calcutta

*47. **Janab MD. KHUDA BUKHSH:** Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Local Self-Government Department be pleased to state—

- (a) what was the total amount of consolidated rates and taxes and other dues pending with the Law Department of the Calcutta Corporation for realisation from parties on 31st March, 1948;
- (b) what was the total amount of consolidated rates and taxes and other dues pending with the Law Department of the Calcutta Corporation for realisation from parties on the 31st December, 1948;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the rent of Municipal Market (S. S. Hogg Market and other markets) had been increased by 25 per cent. on 1st April, 1948;
- (d) what was the estimated annual income from this increase and how much has been realised till 31st March, 1948;
- (e) whether it is a fact that water charges for markets and business purposes have been increased since April, 1948;
- (f) what was the estimated income from such water charge and how much has been realised from 1st April to 31st December, 1948;
- (g) how many wards of Calcutta have been revalued since 1st April, 1948.
- (h) what has been the increase in valuation of each of these wards;
- (i) what amount has been spent on new works from 1st April, 1948;
- (j) whether it is a fact that contractors' bills are still pending for payment for the last nine to twelve months;
- (k) when the Commission to investigate into the affairs of the Corporation of Calcutta was appointed;
- (l) how many sittings the Commission held till 31st December, 1948; and
- (m) what has been the cost of the Commission till 31st December, 1948?

MINISTER in charge of the LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath Panja): (a) Rs. 26,00,000 approximately.

(b) Rs. 24,00,000 approximately.

(c) The rent of only one municipal market, viz., the College Street Market has been increased with effect from 1st April, 1948.

(d) Rs. 75,000. The question of realisation of the additional rent due to the increase, up to the 31st March, 1948, does not arise.

(e) No. The charges for use of filtered water for the business of shawl washing only have been increased with effect from 1st May, 1948.

(f) The estimated income for the current year is Rs.5 lakhs of which Rs.3,73,000 has been realised from 1st April, 1948, to 31st December, 1948.

(g) Ten wards.

(h) Ward No.

Increase in annual valuation.

Rs.

10	..	... 18,45,636
15	..	10,64,211
14	...	12,19,422
11	...	15,15,100
13	..	28,13,935
32	..	34,33,536
6	..	48,25,739
12	..	86,46,264
30	...	Figures not yet ready
26	..	Do.

The major portions of the revised valuations are under objection now. The final valuation will be determined after the disposal of the objections.

(i) Rs.4,16,947-9-1.

(j) It is a fact that some of the contractors' bills are still pending for the last 9 to 12 months. These are lying in different departments and will be passed as soon as all audit objections are removed.

(k) On the 15th April, 1948.

(l) The Commission sat daily except on Sundays and holidays. The Commission held 21 public sittings besides numerous sittings *in camera* till the 31st December, 1948.

(m) Rs.82,208-5-6.

Supplementary Demands for 1949-50.

Mr. SPEAKER: Supplementary Estimate of the Government of West Bengal for the year 1949-50.

(As none rose to take part in the general discussion.)

Mr. SPEAKER: I take it that there is no general discussion since none rose to speak when I announced the subject for discussion.

Janab MUDASIR HOSSAIN: May I speak after the Demand is moved, Sir?

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, after each Demand is moved you may speak on that particular head only.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

9—Stamps.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker, I beg to move, on the recommendation of the Governor, that a sum of Rs. 1,30,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "9—Stamps" during the current year.

The motion was put and agreed to.

10—Forest.

The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 4,31,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "10—Forest" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

25—General Administration—Debt Conciliation.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 21,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—Debt Conciliation" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

28—Jails and Convict Settlements.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I beg to move, on the recommendation of the Governor, that a sum of Rs. 21,65,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "28—Jails and Convict Settlements" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

50—Civil Works.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 71,48,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "50—Civil Works" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

55—Superannuation allowances and pensions and 55A—Commutation of pensions financed from ordinary revenues.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker, I beg to move, on the recommendation of the Governor, that a sum of Rs. 10,04,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "55—Superannuation allowances and pensions" and "55A—Commutation of pensions financed from ordinary revenues" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

57—Miscellaneous and 82—Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker, I beg to move, on the recommendation of the Governor, that a sum of Rs. 53,22,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "57—Miscellaneous" and "82—Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

64C—Pre-partition Payment.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker, I beg to move, on the recommendation of the Governor, that a sum of Rs. 34,00,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "64C—Pre-partition Payments" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

80A—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes outside the Revenue Account.

The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Re. 1 be granted for expenditure under the head "80A—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes outside the Revenue Account" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

85A—Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 1,23,56,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "85A—Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Interest-free Advances.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker, I beg to move, on the recommendation of the Governor, that a sum of Rs. 2,28,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "Interest-free Advances" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Deposits not bearing interest—Cooch Behar Deposit Account.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker, I beg to move, on the recommendation of the Governor, that a sum of Rs. 47,62,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "Deposits not bearing interest—Cooch Behar Deposit Account" during the current year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Mr. SPEAKER: The House will stand adjourned till Monday, the 6th instant, and on that date the following Demands for Grant will be taken up for discussion:—

4—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.

7—Land Revenue.

The House stands adjourned till 4 p.m. on Monday.

Adjournment.

The House was accordingly adjourned at 4.30 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Monday, the 6th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Monday, the 6th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 10 Hon'ble Ministers and 49 members.

QUESTION

(Unstarred question No. 3 was called)

SJ. ANNADAPRASAD MANDAL: মনোয় যৌবান্ধব অনুগ্রহ কোরে আনাবেম কি এই বাইন্দু প্রস্তুতের সমষ্টি সংযোগে ৫ বছৰের অকালে একজন কোরতে উ'রা ইচ্ছুক কি নাই?

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon'ble Minister is not here. The question remains held over till tomorrow.

BUDGET FOR 1950-51

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

4—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, may I move this grant on behalf of the Finance Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 3,31,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "4—Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax".

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 3,31,000 for expenditure under the head "4—Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

শীকার মহাপ্রভু, আমি এ সমস্তে কোন বক্তৃতা করতে চাইনি, তথ্য যৌবান্ধবের কাছ থেকে করতে চেয়েছিলাম demand করবার সম্মে সম্মে একটা explanatory বক্তৃতা, কিন্তু আ শিখি দেন মাই। এই শিখি পিসেন তাহলে আমি আমার motion move করতাম না। বিষয়টা আমি পরিকল্পন করে বলছি,—এই বে agricultural income-tax-এর উপর যে আরক্ষণ্য যা income-tax করতে সে সমস্ত যেবের evasion করা হয়; এটা বেলাও যদি সেই কর্তব্যই হয় তাহলে যৌবান্ধব যে বলেছেন এবার এটা বৃক্ষি পাবে নেটা কি কোরে বৃক্ষি পাবে?

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, I could not follow all the questions raised by the honourable member opposite. He wanted perhaps to know the policy with regard to exemptions made and so on. Is that correct?

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Not quite. আমি চেয়েছিলাম আরতে agricultural income-tax ব্যবস্থা প্রাপ্ত ও বেটী টাকা আপনি করেন। যে আপনের ভূমদায় প্রাপ্ত তিনি দক্ষ টাকা চেয়েছেন; নেট।

এবন কিছু না। Agricultural income-tax কি তাবে লেওয়া হচ্ছে,—সেটা evasion হচ্ছে কিনা। মেরম অব্যাপ্ত income-tax সহজে আপি এ প্রায় 75 per cent.ই evasion-এর পর শুরু 25 per cent. থাকে এটাও বলি দেই রকমই হব তাবে কি পোর লেওয়া হবে লেই সবুজে আপি তুতে চাই অর্থাৎ “Further possibility of increasing revenue from that source.”

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: So far as I know evasion is not so strong here as in the case of general income-tax and so far as the exemptions are concerned, they were fixed by the House last year and certain changes in the Schedule were agreed to by the House. About increasing the income from this source of revenue it was considered that a further levy or a further lowering-down of the exemption limit would not be possible. This is perhaps the maximum that can be derived from that source.

SJ. HEMANTA KUMAR BASU: যদিনীয় শীকার মহাদেশ, আপি যদিনীয় যষ্টীবদ্ধাশয়ের পৃষ্ঠা একিকে আকর্ষণ করতে চাই যে, গৱর্ণমেন্ট stores থেকে seeds বর্ষন বিক্রি করা হয় তখন তাৰ উপৰ কোন sales tax বৰা হয় না—কিন্তু সেই সব seeds নিয়ে সেকান্সারেৱা যখন চারীদেৱ কাছে বিক্ৰয় কৰে তখন তাৰ উপৰ sales tax বৰা হয়, এতে চারীদেৱ খুব অনুবিধি হচ্ছে। যদিও নিয়ম আছে যে, যিন হাজাৰ টাকাৰ কৰ বিক্ৰয় মা হলে সৱকাৰকে sales tax দিতে হবে না। কিন্তু যোৱা বিক্ৰয় কৰেন তাৰা বচৰে ঠিক কৰ টাকা বিক্ৰয় হবে তা’ আগে থেকে আনেন না; সেইজন্য তাৰা প্ৰয়োক পৰীক্ষেতাৰ কাছ থেকেই sales tax আদায় কৰেন, এই থেকে সৱকাৰকেৰ যা আয় হয় তা অতি সামান্য। সেই জন্য আপি বলেছি যে এই বীজেৰ উপৰ যেন tax বসান না হয়। আব গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট নিজে যখন বিক্ৰয় কৰেন তখন তাৰ উপৰ যেখানে tax বৰেস বা, সেখানে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কাছ থেকে নিয়ে যাবা বিক্ৰয় কৰেন আবেৰও সেৱা বৰা উচিত নয়। তাহাতা কুলোৱ উপৰও বিক্ৰয় কৰ ধৰানি ঠিক নয়। কুলোৱ বাস্তাৱেৰ অবস্থা হচ্ছে এই যে, যে ফুল আমদানী কৰা হয় সেওলি বিক্ৰয় হয়ত হোৱা, আব অবিকৃত যাহা ধৰা হাতা পচে যায়। ও অবস্থা ফুলোৱ উপৰ tax বসান সহীচৰন নয়। সেইজন্য যষ্টীবদ্ধাশয়কে আপি অনুৰোধ কৰিছি, বীজ ত কুল এই দৃষ্টি ভিত্তিবেৰ উপৰ যেন sales tax বৰা না হয়।

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I may tell my friend that I have already asked the Finance Department to look into the problems of seeds, etc., and it is possible that unless there is anything very extraordinary, there is a good chance of this object being attained.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is there any other member who wants to speak?

(After a pause)

I am putting the motions to vote.

The motion of SJ. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 3,31,000 for expenditure under the head “4—Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax” be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Bimal Chandra Sinha that a sum of Rs. 3,31,000 be granted for expenditure under the head “4—Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax” was then put and agreed to.

7—Land Revenue.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 41,69,000 be granted for expenditure under the head ‘7—Land Revenue’.

Sir, I would reserve my reply till I have heard the remarks made by honourable members.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 41,69,000 for expenditure under the head “7—Land Revenue” be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

এ সবজে অনেক কিছু বলবার আছে। কিন্তু আজকে মেশের যা আবশ্য এবং উচ্চমানিত আবশ্য শাস্তিক অবশ্যাটা যা নাকি দাঁড়িয়েছে তাতে বছতা করবার বলম অবশ্য আবশ্য নাই। তবু এই বছতা বলম যে, অবিশ্বাসী পুরু বিলোপ করার কোন ছিল বাস্তু মেশে মেশেতে পাওয়াছিলে। অন্যান্য প্রদেশে এ সবজে কিছু কিছু জাহাজের হয়েছে—যদিও বেশী কর্তৃ কর্তৃ compensation দিয়ে। এই অবিশ্বাসী পুরুষাটা যা এড়াল খেয়ে চলে এসেছে সেটাকে লোপ করবার কথা কিংবিতের তরক খেকে বার বার কোরে বলা হয়েছে। এ সবজে আরি আজকে যা কিছু বলছি—তা গত ১১ বৎসর বরে এই সব কর্তৃগুল যারীদের কাছ থেকে তানে এসেছি—তারই পুনরুত্থি শাই। এই যত্নবিদ্যাদেরা এ লিকে বলে আগে যা বলেছেন, যা নাকি লিপিবদ্ধ হয়েছে তার দিকে ঠাইয়ে দাঁই আকর্ষণ্য করত। এই অবিশ্বাসী পুরু বিলোপের উপর আবশ্যের পত্রকা ৭৫—৮০ টি সমস্যার সমাধান নির্দেশ করে। এই বিলোপ না হলে grow more foodই হোক যা refugee problemই হোক কোন সমস্যারই সীমান্ত আশা করতে পারি না। French Revolutionএর পারা প্রেরণাদের সামুদ্রতের বিলোপ করে মেশেকে অনুসর করিয়ে বিলোপ। কিন্তু আজ বাস্তু মেশের problem সবচেয়ে মেশী; already ২০ লক refugee এসেছে। East Pakistanএর minorityদের safetyর পথি ব্যবহা না হয় তাহলে আগামী দুই এক মাসের মধ্যে আবশ্য ২০ লক হ'তে ৩০ লক এসে থাবেন এবং এই সব লোকবের বিনি পুনরুত্থি বাস্তু করতে হয় তাহলে অবিশ্বাসী পুরু বর্তমান থাকলে করা সত্ত্বপূর্ণ নয়। বীরা বাহুবাদী, উরার্থ, তাবা নিজেরাই অনেক আগামী বর তুলে বাস করছেন। কিন্তু অবশ্যের পচে আবগামী বর করবেনও মেশের খেকে তাঁদের উঠিয়ে সেওয়ার দৃষ্টিতে অভাব নাই। কাছেই অবিশ্বাসী পুরু বিলোপের উপর এই পুরুন সমস্যা সমাধান নির্দেশ করতে। কিন্তু প্রতিশেষের বিষয় এমিকে অবিশ্বাসী কিছুই করছেন না। সেই জন্ম তাঁদের দাঁই আকর্ষণ করে আরি দলচি এ নিয়ে আর মেশী করলে চল্বে না, এ সমস্যার সমাধান হয় না করতে পারেন—যেমন বাহুবাদী করতে হেমনি করতেৰা নিজেরাই তাঁদের সমস্যার সমাধান করবে এবং অনেক ক্ষেত্রে করতেও। কোন কোন আগামী ক্ষমি বর্তন করেছে এবং খাজনা দিচ্ছেন। তারা সিজের নিচেরে কাক করে ফেলবে, মহীয়ের দিকে আর তাঁদিয়ে শাকবে না।

আবশ্য আবেক্ষণ্য কথা হচ্ছে আগে পুরু ছিল যে, এই পরিসমে যাঁরো কোন একটা বিষয় move করাব সহজ, কেন সোনা করা হ'লো, কি plan তাতে বরেতে, সোনা বলে তাৰ পৰে move কৰতেন। কিন্তু আজকে ওখাই on the recommendation of the Governor I move this বলে move কৰেন, আবশ্য তাঁকা জানেনট পাল তো হয়েই যাবে, কাছেই আৰ কোন explanationএর পৰোয়া নাই। কিন্তু তাঁদের উচিত কি বাস্তুগুলী আবশ্যের যা মেশের কোনারাবের কাটে বার্ছেম, একট পচে এসে ডাল কোৱে লেৰে এসে আবশ্যের তথা প্রেরণাদের আবশ্য—তাঁদের অবিশ্বাসী পুরু লোপ কৰার জন্যা কি তীব্র কোৱেছেন যা কোৱেন এই সবজে পরিষেবারে কিছু বলতে পার্য হচ্ছে।

SJ. DEBENDRA NATH SEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been thinking for the last two years—not only we but our leaders also—as to how we could bring the fruits of freedom to the doors of the masses, or in other words, how we could convert the political freedom that we have got into a real economic freedom. From that point of view, Sir, no legislation, no endeavour on the part of the Government seems to be so important as this one—as this abolition of landlordism or of all rent-receiving interests. I am sure, our Government also is thinking, and thinking actively, on this problem. Last year, if I remember aright, three difficulties were mentioned by the Hon'ble Minister in charge of this department while pressing this demand before this Assembly. Those difficulties were firstly financial, secondly legal, and thirdly adversely affecting the interests of the middle classes. It was said that if we could abolish landlordism or rent-receiving interests, our middle classes would be adversely affected. We cannot follow that really, to speak the truth, because this abolition of landlordism has been urged by the Congress for many years past. Congress must have gone through this problem; it must have taken into consideration how this policy of abolishing landlordism is going to affect the interests of the middle classes. Either they thought that they would see that the middle class interests was not going to be affected or they thought that even if their

interest was going to be adversely affected, in the interest of the nation, in the interest of the country, in the interest of the masses, landlordism must be abolished. Therefore, it does not seem quite all right just today to put forward that argument before us while advocating postponement of the introduction of abolition of landlordism. Further, Sir, we have not got any figures; the Minister has not given us any figures as to how the interest of the middle class is going to be affected by the abolition of landlordism. If we could have got those figures, we might have given our thought and consideration to this question. Everyday we find unemployment is increasing in spite of the fact that rent-receiving interests have not been abolished; everyday we find representatives of the middle classes, representatives of middle class organisations, advocating and urging for the abolition of the rent receiving interests. Therefore, it is difficult for us to accept this argument as suggested by the Hon'ble Minister.

Then let me take the second argument, legal. It was said last year that we could not embark upon a policy of abolishing landlordism because of the requirements in law, that we shall have to pay compensation and pay that in cash, and again pay that out of the current revenue. I do not know what was the law last year, but we have got this year our constitution, and section 31(2) says very clearly that even without paying anything in cash immediately we can merely specify the principles on which and the manner in which the compensation is to be determined and given. I therefore feel that the legal difficulties that we could have experienced last year do not exist this year, and therefore it will be possible for our Government to take this matter up seriously and introduce a policy of abolishing landlordism including rent-receiving interests.

I come to the first difficulty, the financial difficulty. Here also we have got no figure before us as to how much money we shall have to pay as compensation and that, too, on a category basis, that is to say, how much money is to be paid to big landlords, those who earn Rs. 2,000 a year, those who earn Rs. 1,000 a year, those who earn Rs. 500 a year, and those who earn Rs. 200 a year. We have got no picture before us to guide us to come to a decision or to offer some constructive criticism on this point. Sir, other Provinces are going ahead with the abolition of landlordism. They have done so in the United Provinces, in Bihar, in Madras, and I think, other Provinces are also following suit. It, therefore, should be possible for our Government also to be able to introduce this policy of abolition of landlordism without waiting for the financial difficulties as have been placed before us. Sir, as I have said before, it is on fundamental questions that we must concentrate our attention first. We must follow the principle of first things first, and this question of abolition of landlordism is the one basic factor which now affects the life and interest of everyone in this State. Unless this vital factor is touched and tackled and unless landlordism is abolished we cannot hope to get active popular support; we cannot expect to evoke public enthusiasm in the other endeavours that this Government is making.

Sir, with these words I conclude.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I have heard with close attention what has been said by the two speakers who spoke just now. Their speeches remind me of the Bengali adage “জৰ কৰে সকল কৰ” as if landlordism is responsible for all the ills from which this country is suffering. That is the long and short of the whole speech which has been delivered by the two friends on the other side. Now, Sir, the whole question comes to this whether abolition of landlordism will remove the poverty of the country. That is the sole criterion for considering the subject under discussion. If on consideration of all the facts and circumstances the Assembly is of opinion that abolition of landlordism is the panacea for all the ills from which the country is suffering then abolish it by all means. If, on the

other hand, on consideration of all the circumstances and facts you see that abolition of landlordism is no remedy for the ills from which we are suffering, then, Sir, we will have to consider about other remedies. There can be no doubt that the whole country is suffering from poverty. Independence is only a means to an end and that means to an end is the removal of illiteracy, removal of poverty from the country. Now, Sir, what is this poverty for? Poverty means that the people are not producing sufficient to enable them to maintain themselves. I do not understand, Sir, how abolition of landlordism will remove the poverty of the people. The remedy lies in producing, producing and producing and nothing else. Sir, if you abolish landlordism then instead of the private party the landlord will be the Government itself, and if private landlordism be abolished then it will be State landlordism which will prevail. Therefore the only remedy by which the poverty of the people can be removed is to take such steps as will increase the production to double its present yield. That is my point and that can only be done not by abolition of landlordism but by taking to co-operative method of production. Co-operative method of production was adopted by Germany, by Italy, by Ireland, by Finland and by Yugoslavia and other western countries and, Sir, the result was tremendous. Therefore the only method by which production can be increased and the poverty of the people can be removed is the adoption of the co-operative method of production. Removal of landlordism, abolition of the rent-receiving interests does not solve the problem at all. If you kindly go through the history of economic regeneration of western countries and how those countries in Europe and America regenerated themselves, improved their condition, you will find that they improved their condition by taking to agricultural co-operation, by taking to industrial co-operation and such like things and even in the damned Russian country this very co-operative method was adopted and the co-operative method yielded brilliant results and in all the countries in which this method was adopted, Sir, the result was tremendous. In Germany when the census was taken it was found that the population in course of 30 years had doubled. Now the question arose before the economists of Germany as to how this double population can be fed and maintained and all the economists of Germany put their heads together and ultimately they came to the conclusion that the only method of saving the people, the only method of feeding the people was to adopt the co-operative method, what is known in the technical language as co-operative agriculture. Sir, this is not the time for delivering a lecture on the scheme which was adopted by the Germans in order to increase the productivity of the land, but you will be astounded to hear that in the course of five years, the productivity of the land was increased twice and consequently there was absolutely no difficulty in feeding the people, in maintaining the people. This fact came to light when in the first great World War other people, other countries who were on the side of the Allies were suffering from want of food and these Germans were never in want of food because they cultivated their lands with co-operation. I read in the newspapers that they used to cultivate their own lands just like gardens by adopting scientific methods and such like things. So, there was no want of food during the First World War, but if the Germans failed in the First World War it was due to disunity among their own people and they lost their morale and they were defeated. If you read the history of Soviet Russia, if you read the history of economic regeneration of Germany, the economic regeneration of Italy, the economic regeneration of Holland and Denmark, you will be astounded to hear that it was agricultural co-operation which gave them relief. It has been said that whenever a country is suffering from distress, it looks to agricultural co-operation as the only means of alleviating its distress. I think, Sir, India is exactly the country—but I am not concerned with India, I am concerned with my poor West Bengal—it is exactly the country where if agricultural co-operation, industrial co-operation be adopted and looked into, it will remove our

poverty, it will remove our distress, it will remove our penury and, as in the case of Russia, Germany and other countries, this country also will flow with milk and honey and there will be no want.

You say, so many people have come from the other side. That is a very complicated matter, but I would like to say something on this point. I am not actuated by any feeling of hatred, I am not actuated by any feeling of malice against those persons who have come here. I have very great sympathy—sympathy of a very high degree—for those persons who are leaving their hearths and homes behind. Now, the question is how they can be rehabilitated. An example has been set by our Prophet Mahomed himself. If you kindly go through the history of the flight of Mahomed from Mecca to Medina, you will find that when Mahomed and his followers were oppressed by the kaffirs of Mecca and when they were about to kill wholesale and massacre wholesale the entire following of Mahomed, the latter came to know about the conspiracy that Mahomed was going to be murdered the next day. He took counsel and his best friend Ali said, "Well, you just go away from this place because that very night assassins from Mecca will come and kill you." He agreed and he and Abu Baker fled from Mecca and Ali was remaining in the cot where Mahomed used to remain with *chaddar* covering his body. Now, at midnight the assassins and kaffirs came, sealed the wall and entered the house.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am failing to understand how it is relevant. Of course, it is very interesting.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: It is relevant in this way. If you kindly allow me, I shall explain how it is relevant.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, you go on.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: My friend on the other side, Mr Deben Sen, the Socialist leader (the Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY). He is not a Socialist but a Labour leader. He spoke about the great refugee problem. Ten lakhs or twenty lakhs or fifty lakhs of people have come. If the zamindary system is abolished, the lands which will be taken from the zamindars will be divided amongst the refugees and in this way the refugee problem will be solved and for this purpose the abolition of landlordism is necessary. That is the point he made. I am going to point out to him through Mr. Speaker that his exposition and his suggestion is absolutely incorrect. (Laughter.) If you go on laughing, I am helpless because I was not at all prepared for this speech, but as I have come, I must say something which is sensible. This refugee problem is the problem of all problems for us, West Bengal people.

Now, reverting to what I was saying. Ali was sleeping on the charpoi—on the cot of Mahomed and when the assassins sealed the wall and uncovered the *chaddar*, they found that the prey was gone—the bird had flown away and in place of Mahomed a young boy Ali was there against whom they had no score to murder him. They asked Ali where Mahomed had gone. He said, "I do not know where he has gone, but he has gone away." Then 500 or 600 strong cavalry men went through the desert in pursuit of Mahomed and his sole companion Abu Baker. They thought that these men would be in pursuit and accordingly both Mahomed and his companion Abu Baker entered a cave and remained in hiding. Then these 500 cavalry men could not find him and returned to Mecca. After some time, Mahomed and his companion reached Medina in safety. Then the whole body of his followers evacuated Mecca and went over to Medina. Now, for a small town with population of 5,000 or 6,000, this inflow of 500 or 600 persons is not a matter of joke. We in West Bengal are 2 crores 50 lakhs, but the poor people of Medina were only 4,000 or 5,000 and an influx of 500 among them and to feed them and maintain them was a tremendous difficulty. We the people of West Bengal have been confronted with the same kind of

difficulty or even greater difficulty. Sir, what did they do? They were called "Ansars". "Ansars" means helpers. "Ansars" is an Arabic word and it means helpers. These people were *mozaharins* which means refugees.

As I have said, "Ansars" mean helpers, volunteers. These people of Medina were called "Ansars", because they helped the followers of Mohammed. (The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Helpers to other peoples' properties!) That is not the thing, Sir. If Congress volunteers or Muslim League volunteers helped themselves with other peoples' properties, that is not the fault of the system. That is the fault of the men. Anyway, what I intend to drive at is this that these 500 people of Mecca were rehabilitated in Medina among a population of four to five thousand.

Mr. SPEAKER: Are you speaking on Land Revenue?

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, there was no other speaker. If you go on in this way, you can pass the whole budget in one day.

As I was saying, Sir, then the "Ansars" came in a body and said: "We will take all the *mozaharins*, and we will take 1, 2 or 3 men according to our own capacity and provide them. In this way, Sir, these 500 people were provided. Some family took one, some family took two and some family took three men. It so happened, Sir, that the people who came from Mecca were not married. The people in Medina who had several wives divorced some of their wives out of love for the people who came from Mecca, and they married them to the people of Mecca. This they did out of love, out of solicitude for the welfare of the people who came from Mecca. If these gentlemen, if the so-called refugees who have come here have been deprived of their hearth and home, then it is the duty of the people of West Bengal or, for the matter of that, of other parts of India to take everyone of them as brothers into their families. Let them take one, two or three persons in such families as are able to take them. In this way all of them will be provided, and these men will be loyal to this country; they will love our men. It is a very easy method of rehabilitating them for which a precedent had been shown by Mohammed. In *Koran* it has been said why Mohammed was sent. He was one of the greatest exemplars to show to the people the right path which can be followed. Thus a great example is before your eyes, and in this way by co-operation, by love the difficult refugee problem can be solved.

My friend Mr. Sen spoke about the refugee problem. How can it be solved by the abolition of zamindary? No, Sir, it cannot be done in that way. If our Minister of Co-operation allows me, I can prepare a scheme for the rehabilitation of all these gentlemen and also for the rehabilitation of the people of West Bengal and of this country, and then milk and honey will flow, and there will be no necessity for depriving the people or the landlords of their patrimony. The landlords who belong to the middle class have a right to live just like any other persons. The real question is the removal of poverty, removal of illiteracy and removal of all *isms*. These problems can only be solved by adopting co-operative methods and not by putting pressure on the Muslims or by the abolition of zamindary and such like things.

Sj. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Abhi hamarey Barey Moulana Saheb ney jo kaha.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: I am not a Moulana.

Sj. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Acha Hap Saheb ney jo kaha hai *us sey hum sahit naheen hain, keonke yeh jo Landlordism hai, jo zamindari system hai isko uthana chahey aur Congress ney jetney bhi chunao larey hain, usmen is bat ko baraber rakha tha, ke kisan mazdon Raj kaem kerna chahey. Bapuji ney kahatha ke Ramraj hona chahey! Ramraj ke maney yeh hain ke jetney gharib kisan hain unlogonka pura adhikar hona*

chaheay. Unlogonka to koie bara adhikar hai he naheen, unlogonko barey barey Assembly men speech dena to naheen hai, bulkey unlogonka jo kuch hai wah serf zamin men hai islie unkoo usmen pura adhikar milna chaheay, aur isiko hum kahtey hain, Kisan Mazdoor Raj. Hamarey jetney landlords hain wah sadharan bekti hain, unmen aur kisan men kiya farak hai. Wah jo landlord hogae yeh serf by accident hai, unkoo barey landlord ke ghar men janam hua wah landlord hogae yeh jehon ney kisan ke ghar men janam liya wah kisan hogae unkoo kiya maloom tha ke wah landlord kah laengay aur yeh kisan hongey. Landlordism ko utha dena chaheay, aur hamarey Bharatversh men Kisan Raj hona chaheay. Hum Bharatversh ko to industrialized country naheen kersaktey hain, keon ke yeh ek agricultural country hai yeh kisanon ka desh hai. Isleye jabtak kisanon ko pura pura adhikar naheen mlega hamarey desh ke unnati naheen hogi. Ap dekhrahey hain, ke sara sansar socialism ke taraf ja raha hai. Asia ku koie aqer neterit kareygi to ya China kareygi ya Bharatversh karegii. Yeh samash-sha hamarey aqey hai. Jabtak hum apney desh ko socialismki taraf naheen lejaengey tab tak hum unnati naheen kersakengey.

Sansar men hum kiya adars rakhengey jab hum Bharatversh mey isko naheen kersakengey. Asia ki neterit hamen kerna hai, isley Bharatversh ko bhi is rastey per chalna hogi aur naheen to Asia ke neterit huu naheen ker saktey hain. In longon ney upna khun bahaya hai, upna pasina bahaya hai, magar unkoo kon adhikar naheen hai, unkoo pura adhikar milna chaheay. Communism ka jo ideal hai aur socialism ka jo ideal hai wah sub usitaraf lejati hai. Democracy bhi yahi kalta hai, ke junta ko pura pura adhikar milna chaheay. Aj Bharatversh men landlords aur kisanon ke bich jab hum tulana katengey to hum dekhengey ke 99 per cent. kisan hain aur 1 per cent. landlord hain, magar adhikar 1 per cent. ko devageva hai aur 99 per cent. sey pura adhikar chhlyya gaya hai. Aj jetna adhikar hai wah serf 1 per cent. ka hai, yeh democracy naheen hai. Isley democratic principle ke taraf say bhi hum jab dekhey hain, tab bhi yahi dekhtey hain, ke landlords ka adhikar kisanon ko melna chaheay. Kisanon ke ley Co-operative Farm kerkey unkoo unnati kerni chaheay naheen to hum Asia ke agwaat naheen kersaktey hain.

Mr. SPEAKER: Before I call upon another member to speak, I should administer oath to Mr. Siddiqui.

Oath.

The following member then took the oath or affirmation of allegiance:—

Janab Abdur Rahman Siddiqui.

7—Land Revenue.

8J. PRAMATHANATH BANDYOPADHYAY : शानदार शीकार बहोध, abolition of zamindary का खला हठेत। आवादेव बरग्रेस abolition of zamindary, कृषक ओँकरण-मजलूर-प्रजावादेव अभियंत अनेक पूर्वे विमोहन, एवं आवादेव मेष्टेर लोककेव लैहे बर्धन थये थले आसहि। किंतु ऐ �abolition of zamindary सहजे आलोचना करते गिरे लेटा उ॒ एवं परिकारतावे बोका। उत्तिः। यावा उ॒ बाजना आवादेव rent receive करेव ऊँटेर संख्या खूबहि कर एवं अविलाव बहुते प्रकृत ऊँटेहि बोकाय। किंतु अविलावे नीचे थेके आवादेव बाजी बे ५ विदा थेके ५००।१००।१,००,००० विदा पर्याप्त अविलाव बाजना आवादेव कोन rent-receivingवे interest नाइ, तामेव अनेके अविलाव बहाते छिन। उ॒ slogan आजडाले जावे ना, प्रकृत अवादेव कि लेटाव चिता कोरते हवे। आवादेव पर्चिव बालाव डिड बधाविष्ट प्रेमी बाजा आहि तामेव सक्त बीविका निर्भव करे अविलाव उपर। खेट खेट चाकी बरेव किया बाजना करेव, किंतु लेटाव सक्त बाजीते बे ५।१ विदा अवि आहेत ताव करते हव, तामेव मेष्टेर बधाविष्ट स्पृशवरे डिड वे वेवावत विश्वासाव वट्ठ हवे लेटा आवादेव मेष्टेर पक्के बर्धनावक हवे ना।

আবাদের এখন সমস্যা অটল হচ্ছে, বাঁচা পূর্ববর্তী হিসেন তাঁরা পূর্ববর্তী থেকে চলে আসছেন, এবং এবলুক সভা মেথানে হিস্ট আর ধারণে পাবেন না, এই বে ১ মোটার উপর লোক পরিচয় থেকে চলে আসবার জন্য প্রস্তুত হচ্ছে, তাদের এখনে জনি, বাঁচা, জীবিকা প্রতিতি কি কোরে যে adjust করা যাবে সেটা নিয়ে আবাদের প্রদর্শনেট খুব চিন্তা পড়েছেন। আবি এই কর্তা বলছি abolition of zamindaryর করা যেই বলুন না কেন, এই বিষয়ে আবাদের কংগ্রেস পাঁচটা থেকে একটা enquiry committeeয়ের ব্যবহা হচ্ছে এবং এ সহজে মেলের অভিভাব কি তাও আবাদের জন্ম উচিত। মেলের অভিভাব এবং পাঁচটা অভিভাব এ সহজে একটা ব্যবহা করা কর্তৃত। কারণ এটা তিক কংগ্রেস এই নৈতি জীবিকা করে নিয়েছে, তার বিকলে আবাদের শাওয়া উচিত নয়। কংগ্রেস থেকে যে নৈতি টিক করা হচ্ছে তার সঙ্গে বর্তমানে মধ্যবিভাগের সে অবস্থার সঙ্গে খাপ খাইয়ে চলতে হবে। অনেকে বলেন মধ্যবিভাগ সম্প্রদায়কে industryর উপর, শিল্পের উপর নির্ভর করতে হবে, কিন্তু আবাদ প্রেছি শিল্প আবাদের মধ্যে কিন্তু একটা নানা র্যাখেনি। শুই পাঁচ দশ বৎসরের ডিতের সমস্ত ব্যবস্থা শুই কংগ্রেস শিল্পের উপর নির্ভর করানো চলবে বলে খোখ হয় না। কাজেই জনি যা নৈতি একটা vital বিনিয়, সেটা নিয়ে চাকুরাবত্ত: অধ্যুষ ইওয়া উচিত নয়। আবি আবিনা U. P., Bihar এবং Madras প্রতিটি স্থেলে কি কোরে তারা এটা manage করবেছে। কিন্তু আবি আবাদের এখনে zamindary system abolish করতে হলে হঠাৎ শুই চারি দিনে করা চাবে না। মেইজনা কর্মসূলৰ কাছে নিয়েদেন করছি zamindary abolition করার আগে একটা public opinion বেন নেওয়া হয় এবং এই বিষয়ে একটা committee appoint করে বেন তার opinion নিয়ে কাজে অগ্রসর হন।

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, this problem which is before us is not one which can be either decided or discussed in an offhand manner. The position of Bengal, Sir, is that we have today amongst us 25 million people of whom 19 million depend upon land for their source of income. Secondly, if we take the agricultural population, the average allotment of land is about 8 bighas per family of five. Sir, we all know that an agriculturist can live upon land only if he has a holding which is or can be called an economic holding. Sometimes we have found that the holding is so small that it is impossible for him to have the holding and get the seeds and the manure for cultivation purposes out of his own funds.

And, therefore, he has either to depend upon the landlord or upon the money-lender for the purpose of getting through his cultivation. Sir, originally at the time when the Permanent Settlement was introduced in this country, a certain number of landlords were chosen by the Government who were required to give to the revenue of the State a certain amount every year. Subject to their paying that revenue they were to get rent from the tenants and also take part in the development of the land. The tenants remained tenants. Subsequently by the tenancy law of 1885 and subsequent amendments to this law, we have added certain rights to the tenants which are much in advance of rights given to tenants anywhere else in India. In fact, subject to his paying a certain amount of rent every year for the land which he holds, the tenant is practically the owner of the soil. So far, the situation seemed to be what everybody desired it to be, viz., that there is a rent-receiving interest on one side and the tenant on the other. But, Sir, what happened subsequently was that each occupancy raiyat or a tenant him-self began to have a rent-receiving interest apart from the tilling interest. Therefore, whatever might have been the original intention of the system which was introduced, it was found that besides the different levels of rent-receiving interests there is also another group of rent-receiving people who are occupying the rights given by the Tenancy Act. That is to say, they till the soil to a certain limit and beyond that they are rent-receiving persons as much as zamindars are rent-receiving persons. My friend Mr. Deben Sen, I think, missed the point when he said that if we take away the land from the zamindars the land would be available for settling refugees, for instance. Sir, the fact is that today the zamindar has not got the land. He has practically no land

except what is his *khas* land. The bulk of his land is now being tilled by what are called the occupancy raiyats. Sir, at various periods this question was investigated. The latest body which investigated this problem was the Floud Commission. Their finding was that it was essential that the State should in the interest of the land itself take over control and proprietorship of the land by purchasing interests up to the level of the occupancy raiyat. They did not, as far as I have gathered, touch the interest of the occupancy raiyat. Sir, if the object be that you give land to the tiller of the soil, the definition of the tiller of the soil must be carefully worded. If you want to give him the right to the soil, then I for one to see how you can achieve that object merely by removing one set of rent-receiving people. To my mind, a *jotdar* or a middleman, so far as the amount of land that he is tilling himself is concerned, has an interest in the soil and he is the tiller of the soil; but in so far as he holds land which he gets cultivated by other interests, by either paid labourer or *bhagchasi*, he becomes a small landlord. Therefore, Sir, the question does not seem to be so simple as some of my friends seem to feel. Our objective is and should be that the tiller of the soil should be in charge of the tilling of the soil, in charge of the proprietorship of the land, so that he will feel that whatever labour he is spending on the land is labour spent on his own property, and not on property belonging to somebody else. Some of the other States, as we are aware, have taken this matter up and have passed legislation, but I am sorry to say that in no place have they faced this question which is, I think, the crux of the whole situation, viz., that they have not attempted to dislodge that interest of an occupancy raiyat which is a rent-receiving interest. This, therefore, is a matter which has to be very carefully gone into. My friend Mr. Deben Sen has quoted the provision of the New Constitution. I have also suggested to him to see another part of the New Constitution where also there is some difficulty with regard to dispossessing a particular person of the interest he possesses in the land without some other legislation that may be required for the purpose. What we have done so far is this. We have taken one area, viz., the Sunderban area, and we have finished land settlement operations there. We have practically got all the facts and figures necessary. We know that the proprietorship of that area remains with the Government, and that the so-called middleman is merely a leaseholder. Therefore, it would not be difficult for us in any case to remove the leaseholder and try to settle the land with the tiller of the soil. But there is this proviso—and I think it is a most important proviso—that whatever legislation we might pass we may not do anything which would make the tiller of the soil again a small zamindar because the moment he has proprietary interest on a piece of land larger in size than he can himself till he again becomes a rent-receiving person with rent-receiving interests. Therefore, Sir, the matter is in the hands of the lawyers. They are investigating into this matter for the purpose of getting proper legislation done. In the meantime what we propose is that we will take up the area of Sundarbans, either the whole of it or a large part of it, and see whether it is possible to give to the tiller of the soil the full proprietorship of the land and, if so, on what conditions and secondly whether we can pass any such legislation that the tiller of the soil does not become again a miniature landlord and if that experiment proves successful we have got to pass it on to the neighbouring areas. The point is while the ordinary landlord whom we call a zamindar today possesses only one interest, namely, the right to get rent or a portion of the rent from the tenant, the occupancy raiyat has much greater rights because he not only gets a portion of the produce in some shape or other as well as he tills the soil and he has got practically all the rights that a man can choose to have over a piece of land. Therefore the question of dispossessing him of those rights is a matter which has to be very carefully gone into. I can give this assurance to my friends that we have not been sitting idle. We have been taking this matter seriously and have been

watching what is happening in other provinces. My friend the Revenue Minister had been to two of these Provinces to study their methods. I confess that personally I am not satisfied with their methods because I do not see there the fundamental proposition given effect to, namely, that they have ensured that the tiller of the soil, the man who actually cultivates, is the owner of the soil of that area which he cultivates. That is the objective towards which we are proceeding and I can assure Mr. Deben Sen and all my friends who are so keen upon introducing Kisan-Muzdoor Raj that this is a matter which has the full attention of my Government and of my advisers.

I will certainly follow the advice of my friend Mr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee that before the matter is actually put in a concrete shape before the Assembly for consideration and adoption it may have to be circularised or a committee be appointed to find out how the different interests are affected. It may also take the shape or form of being put before the Assembly and a Select Committee formed out of this. My feeling is this that interests involved in a change of this character are so diverse that perhaps it would be better, after we have finalised our conclusions, to have a meeting of several interests, both labour and capital, to discuss this and come to certain solution before it is put before the Assembly.

With these words I do say that we have taken this matter up very seriously because we feel that otherwise the land can never be giving us the best return and the State ought to intervene in this matter.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is not necessary for me to reply at any length to the points raised by various members of the House after the announcement of policy by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. I would like, Sir, only to clear up certain misunderstandings that have cropped up in the minds of some honourable members.

Mr. Deben Sen has quoted me and said that last year I pointed out the difficulties in the way of immediate implementation of the scheme of abolishing the rent-receiving interest. The first one was financial, the second one was legal and the third one was that middle class interest will be affected by it. Mr. Deben Sen has not been able to agree with the third argument. I may remind him, Sir, that that was not my argument. If I may quote from the proceedings of the House, what I said was, when a suggestion was made that landlordism should be abolished without paying compensation I merely pointed out that in that case not only a few landlords will be adversely affected but the whole middle class which forms the majority of the rural population in the present state of things. If I may quote my exact words, I said "When speaking of the abolition of rent-receiving interest without compensation we should bear in mind that we are taking away the assets of not only the big landlords but also the vast multitude of the middle class people. Therefore it is not easy nor is it desirable to rush to hasty conclusions in the matter because it is not only a legal and financial question but is also a question of economic adjustment."

It was and is not a plea against any proposal for abolition of rent-receiving interest. In fact, as you have just heard, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has gone far beyond. He has said that even in those cases where occupancy raiyats would become small landlords themselves, we cannot really fulfil the object of our scheme if we leave them untouched. He has quite correctly pointed out that in other provinces they have stopped short of the abolition of occupancy tenants and that does not go far enough. This was the only point that I wanted to clear up.

There have been cut motions on two other subjects. I can assure the House that the Government are paying the best attention to the service conditions of Settlement clerks and Kanungoes and in a short time we shall be able to announce what benefit we can give them.

With these words, Sir, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House and I oppose the cut motion.

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 41,69,000 for expenditure under the head "7—Land Revenue" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and a division taken with the following result:—

AYES—1.

Banerjee, Sj. Sibnath

NOES—40.

Bandopadhyay, Sj. Pramatha Nath
 Banerjee, Sj. Susil Kumar
 Barman, The Hon'ble Syama Prasad
 Basu, Sj. Hemanta Kumar
 Bhaduri, Sj. Charu Chandra
 Bhattacharyya, Sj. Shyamapada
 Bhownick, Sja. Bina
 Chakravarty, Sj. Satish Chandra
 Chaudhuri, The Hon'ble Rai Harendra
 Nath.
 Clarke, Mr. C. E.
 Das, Sj. Radha Nath
 Dass, Sj. Kanailal
 De, Sj. Kanai Lal
 Dolui, Sj. Harendra Nath
 Gayen, Sj. Arbinda
 Ghose, Sj. Bimal Comar
 Golam Hamidur Rahman, Janab
 Gomes, Mr. D.
 Gupta, Sj. J. C.
 Maiti, The Hon'ble Nikunja Behari

Majhi, Sj. Nishapati
 Majumdar, The Hon'ble Bhupati
 Mallick, Sj. Ashutosh
 Mandal, Sj. Annadaprasad
 Mandal, Sj. Umesh Chandra
 Mookerjee, The Hon'ble Kalipada
 Murarka, Sj. Basantai
 Musahruff Hossain, Janab
 Naskar, Sj. Ardhendu Sekhar
 Naskar, The Hon'ble Hem Chandra
 Panja, The Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath
 Pantony, Mr. L. R.
 Pramanik, Sj. Rajani Kanta
 Ricketts, Mrs. E. M.
 Roy, The Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra
 Roy, Sj. Jajneswar
 Roy Singh Sarker, Sj. Satish Chandra
 Sen, Sj. Debendra Nath
 Sen, The Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra
 Sinha, The Hon'ble Bimal Chandra

The Ayes being 1 and the Noes 40, the motion was lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Bimal Chandra Sinha that a sum of Rs. 41,69,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "7—Land Revenue" was then put and agreed to.

Redistribution of the business of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: Item No. 27—Administration of Justice—fixed on 10th March 1950, will be taken up on the 8th March, 1950, as the second item, and item No. 37—Education fixed for the 14th March, 1950, will be taken up on the 10th March, 1950, as the first item. Secretary will circulate the revised programme tomorrow in the House.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 5-24 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 7th March, 1950, in the Assembly House, Calcutta.

47.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 7th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 47 members.

UNSTARRED QUESTION

(answer to which was laid on the table)

Memorandum from the Shop Assistants' Association, Bengal

3. Sj. ANNADAPRASAD MANDAL: (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Labour Department be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a memorandum was submitted to him by the Shop Assistants' Association of Bengal on the 26th July, 1948?

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what action he proposes to take in the matter?

MINISTER in charge of the LABOUR DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Kalipada Mookerjee): (a) Yes.

(b) By a notification issued on the 1st June, 1949, the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1940, has been applied to all District Headquarters towns except those of Malda and West Dinajpur as well as some other municipal areas, e.g., Serampur, Barrackpur, Tollygunge, South Suburban, Budge Budge, Garden Reach, Diamond Harbour and Asansol. A Draft Bill has been drawn up to amend the Act but it may not be possible to introduce it in this session for want of time.

Sj. ANNADAPRASAD MANDAL: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to make the Act applicable to all towns and business centres?

The Hon'ble KALIPADA MOOKERJEE: It has already been extended to the district towns and some of the mafussal towns but owing to financial difficulties it has not been possible to extend it to all the towns.

Sj. ANNADAPRASAD MANDAL: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if he is considering the desirability of extending it to other towns also?

The Hon'ble KALIPADA MOOKERJEE: Yes, that is under consideration.

STARRED QUESTION

(to which oral answer was given)

Opening of Union Health Centres in Bankura district.

*48. **Sj. KANAI LAL DE :** शासनीय योग्यता वरमार अनुग्रहपूर्वक आवाहितन कि ये—

(१) राष्ट्रीय बेनकाल ईफेनिकल योग्यता इटेल्डेह कि या ; योग्य होल्ड, एवं एक उचित योग्य इटेल्डेह;

- (৬) বর্তমান বৎসরে আমি করতা খেলা হচ্ছে;
- (৭) মেনিয়াতোড় কেন্দ্রের গৃহাদি নির্মাণ করা আছে কি না ? এবং কোন গৃহ নট ইয়ে পিয়াছে কি না ;
- (৮) গৃহ নট ইয়ে খাকিলে, আহার কারণ কি ? এবং কতির পরিমাণ কত ;
- (৯) এ প্রাচীরে কোন বাসনা গুরু বালি স্থায়কেন্দ্র স্থাপন জন্য ১০,০০০ টাকা সরকারের হচ্ছে নিয়াছেন কি না এবং সিয়া খাকিলে, এপর্যন্ত কেন্দ্র স্থাপিত না হওয়ার কারণ কি ? এবং আগতে প্রাচীরগুলিগের চিকিৎসার স্থয়োগের অভাব হচ্ছে কি না ; এবং
- (১০) অস্তি সর এ কেন্দ্র খুবিলার ব্যবসা করার প্রশ্ন দিবেন যাইসদার কবিবেন কি ?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN (on behalf of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy) : (ক) ঈ. টি. টিনো।

(১) বর্তমান আধিক বৎসর শেষ ইয়ের পূর্বেই সাড়ী ইউনিয়ন স্থায়কেন্দ্র ও একটি ধানা স্থায়কেন্দ্র স্থাপন করা যাইবে বলিয়া আপনি করা যাইতেছে।

(২) ও (৩) না, বট নাই। গত বর্ষের শুষ্ঠির জন্য ও ঠিকালাবের (Contractor) কর্তৃতান্ত্বের অভাব ও অসাবধানতায় অর্কসাপ গুরুত্বের ক্ষুভি ক্ষতি হয়েছিল। ক্ষতির আনুমানিক পরিমাণ ১,৫০০ টাকা।

- (৪) হ্যা, নিয়ালিখিত কারখে এখনও উক্ত ঘোষণা স্থায়কেন্দ্র স্থাপন করা সম্ভবপূর্ব হচ্ছে নাই;--
- (১) কেবল প্রোজেক্ট প্রিমিয়ান না করায় সরকার কন্তু তিনি acquire করিতে সহজ লাগিয়াছে,
- (২) গৃহনির্মাণের জন্য নিয়ন্ত স্বারসনা (controlled articles) সংগ্রহ করিতে সহজ লাগিয়াছে, এবং
- (৩) ভাবগুপ্ত ঠিকালাব সরকারের বিনা অনুমতিতে কাজ ছাড়িয়া চলিয়া যাওয়ায় নৃতন ঠিকালাব নিয়ন্ত করিয়া পুনরায় কাজ আরম্ভ করিতে হয়েচ্ছে। ইয়েতেও চারিমাস সময় লাগিয়াছে।

প্রাচীরগুলিগের চিকিৎসার স্থয়োগের অস্বীকার হচ্ছে না, কারণ তিনি মাঝের ডিতেরেই ঢালাব ইউনিয়ন স্থায়কেন্দ্র পূর্বেই প্রতিষ্ঠা করা হয়েছে।

(৫) হ্যা, আপনি করা যাব বর্তমান আধিক বৎসর সমাপ্ত ইয়ের পূর্বেই উক্ত স্থায়কেন্দ্র প্রতিষ্ঠিত হচ্ছে।

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE : যানন্দীয় স্বাস্থ্যবালী জানাবেন কি যে, যে ১০ হাজার টাকা এক বলানা গুরুত্বে দিয়েছিলেন তা কতদিন আগে দিয়েছিলেন ?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Notice চাই।

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE : যে contractor-এর কর্তৃতান্ত্বের অভাব এবং অসাবধানতার জন্য অর্কসাপ গুরুত্বের জন্য ১,৫০০ টাকা ক্ষতি হয়েছিল এবং যে সরকারের বিনা অনুমতিতে কাজ হচ্ছে দিয়েছিল তার কাছ থেকে এই টাকাটা আপায় করবার কি ব্যবসা করা হচ্ছে ?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: যে ঠিকালাব বা contractor এই রকমতাবে কাজের পারিস্কৃতি করে তাকে পাপি দেবো যে ব্যবসা আছে সেই ব্যবসাই করা হবে।

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE : আপি আনতে চাইছ তার কি ব্যবসা করা হচ্ছে ?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Notice চাই।

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE : আপি আনতে চাইছ যে সেই contractor-এর বে টাকা deposit আছে তার থেকে কত টাকা realize করা হচ্ছে।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Notice চাই, কত সব কি প্রথমে থাকে ?

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE : এই সব প্রথমে করেই আসা উচিত। প্রত্যেক জিনিষই notice চাই বলুলে শুধির অভাবের পরিচয় দেবো হব না কি ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Please make no comments. Put your question.

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE : এই যে এমন ব্যক্তের মে ডিনোৰ bed খেলা হচ্ছে ? তুম খেলাই হচ্ছে না মেখানে রোগীৰ চিকিৎসার ব্যবস্থাও আরম্ভ করা হচ্ছে ?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Bed খোলা হবেহে বন্দেহ তিকিপা

কো আসত কো হবেহ নথো থাই।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: সেখানে কটো bedও কটো মোৰী আছে?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Notice চাই।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: কটো bed খালি আছে এবং কটো bed ভঙ্গি আছে?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Notice চাই।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: আমি বলছি কটো bed খালি আছে এবং কটো ভঙ্গি আছে, তাসের সংখ্যা কত?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: আজকে কটো bed খালি আছে এবং কটো ভঙ্গি আছে তা এখন থেকে কি কবে বন্দো?

Mr. SPEAKER: Question over.

Authenticated Schedule of Supplementary Expenditure for 1949-50.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, may I have your permission to lay the authenticated Schedule?

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, in pursuance of article 390A(2) of the Constitution of India read with sub-section (1) of section 80 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted by the India (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947, I beg to lay before the Assembly the authenticated Schedule of Supplementary Expenditure for 1949-50, as authenticated by His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal under sub-section (1) of section 80 of the Government of India Act.

BUDGET FOR 1950-51

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

8—Provincial Excise.

The Hon'ble SYAMA PRASAD BARMAN: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 36,61,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "8—Provincial Excise".

Sir, yesterday Sri Sibnath Banerjee, the Socialist Leader, made a remark that Ministers moved their motions but did not speak. I do not want to be accused on that charge—(Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Thank you. My congratulations for listening to the Opposition)---. I therefore propose to lay before the House the Excise policy of the Government. Sir, prohibition is the declared policy of the Congress, and as an ethical ideal, is an urgent matter of reform it brooks no delay. This idea has to be implemented sooner or later, but steps have to be taken according to the circumstances of the State. Sir, we are faced today with an unsettled political condition in and outside the country: we are faced today with additional problems of protecting our boundaries and of rehabilitation of the refugees and such other vast problems imposing additional burden upon the finances of the State, and it is for this reason that we cannot implement immediately total prohibition in West Bengal. But the prohibition policy of the West Bengal Government is to proceed slowly by stages by creating public opinion, mobilising public opinion in favour of prohibition. Sir, may be accused of dilatory tactics, but I shall mention here that there are

certain difficulties in our way for implementing the policy of total prohibition. Sir, difficulty No. 1 is that prohibition will lead us to the loss of revenue to the extent of about Rs. 6 crores and the cost of enforcement of prohibition will be another one crore. So, the cost of total prohibition will mean about Rs. 7 crores which our finances can ill-afford as there is no other source of revenue left. Sir, as you know, the taxes in our province are very high and all sources of revenue have been exhausted and there is no source of revenue within the limits of the Constitution which can yield the required amount for introducing prohibition.

Sir, difficulty No. 2 is that there is pressing demand from all sides for development and for road and other constructions. With the attainment of freedom, the State Government have assumed responsibility in the sphere of nation-building departments and have been involved in large commitments in the field of education, sanitation, public health, agriculture, irrigation and industrial development. These responsibilities cannot be discharged unless the revenues of the State are progressively increased or at least the revenues are maintained intact.

Sir, difficulty No. 3 is that West Bengal is the abode of heterogeneous people coming from different countries, from different States, some of whom have a peculiar yearning for drinks and drugs. There are also aborigines in the State to whom *pochai* is more a food than intoxicant, to whom the drinking of liquor, *pochai* and *tari* is an indispensable part of some of the religious functions.

Difficulty No. 4 is that all the districts of our State except Howrah and Hooghly are bordering districts. Unless our neighbouring States—I mean Bihar, Orissa and East Bengal—go dry, unless they adopt the prohibition policy, it is futile to introduce prohibition here for in that case it will increase the problem of illicit distillation and smuggling to a great extent which it will be very difficult for us with an insufficient staff to check. This is difficulty No. 4.

There is also difficulty No. 5. Sir, the Government of India expressed their unwillingness to render assistance to the States for the implementation of prohibition in the shape of loan or otherwise and it is for this reason that we cannot implement immediately total prohibition in our State.

Sir, in spite of these difficulties if we introduce prohibition in our State, if we are ready to launch the programme of prohibition, then the problem of enforcement and checking and prevention of illicit distillation and smuggling from bordering States will be very difficult. Sir, if Government fail to control the excise offences which will increase as a result of prohibition, it will engender in the minds of the common people a sense of defiant attitude and disrespect for law. So, Sir, in this unsettled political situation, I think it is not wise to introduce prohibition at the present moment. If I close the Russa Distillery or the distilleries of Asansol and Konnagar, that will not help prohibition effectively. I can close down the big industries manufacturing liquor, but that will give rise to cottage industries, home industries. Every house, every cottage of the drinker will be turned into a miniature form of distillery. If I close down the excise shops in the State, then the pan shops, the biri shops will be the excise shops selling illicit liquor and smuggled drugs and these shops will be a menace to our State.

Sir, as a practical proposition, if we really want prohibition, if we really want to create sober habits amongst our people, then I think what is needed most is the mobilisation of public opinion, propaganda from press and platform and propaganda on the governmental basis and also on the popular basis in favour of prohibition. Sir, for these above reasons, conditions being unfavourable for introducing prohibition, Government have taken measures for the reduction of consumption of liquor. Sir, Government have taken measures for the reduction of consumption of intoxicants,

(1) by reducing the number of excise licenses, (2) by reducing the working hours of the excise shops, (3) by declaring one day in a week as a dry day for all the excise shops in Calcutta and all other industrial areas, (4) by putting a bar in granting new licenses, (5) by an intensive drive which was taken for prevention of excise crimes. Sir, after partition we have a very depleted excise staff but in spite of that an extensive drive was made for the prevention of illicit distillation, for checking smuggling and illegal traffic, (6) by bringing under excise control the sale of liquor by non-proprietary clubs which sell liquor to the members. Sir, perhaps last year the Club Licences Bill was passed. It has been enforced and all the bona fide clubs have been granted licences and it has checked, it has eliminated all the night clubs of ill-fame and has thus restricted the consumption of foreign liquor.

The next step is, Sir, that we have upgraded the rates of taxation on intoxicants. A comparison of the rates of taxation on alcoholic drink and drugs will show that our rates are the highest.

The maximum rates of excise duties.

Opium per seer—

	Rs a. p.
West Bengal	... 434 11 0
Bihar	... 360 0 0
Orissa	... 402 9 0
C. P.	... 160 11 0
Assam	... 230 1 0
Madras	... 175 0 0
Bombay	... 100 0 0

Lanja per seer—

West Bengal	... 295 9 9
Bihar	... 175 0 0
Orissa	... 140 0 0
C. P.	... 140 0 0
Assam	... 150 0 0
Madras	... 65 0 0
Bombay	... 40 0 0

Country spirit per gallon—

West Bengal	... 51 5 6
Bihar	... 22 13 3
Orissa	... 30 0 0
Assam	... 15 5 0
Madras	... 15 12 0
Bombay	... 30 0 0

From the comparison of these rates it will appear that the rates of our taxes are the highest of all those which are prevailing in other States. It may be said, Sir, that this policy of maximum revenue with minimum consumption has put a great burden upon the poor. It is true, Sir, as my friend Sriput Nishapati Majhi said in his speech during the general discussion on the Budget that by far the largest amount of excise revenue is derived from the sale of *pachwai*, *tari* and country spirit. That is true, but after a full day's toil the labourers in the field and the workers in factories and mines fly to liquor which is their only solace and only enjoyment, and

I think it will be a cruelty if we deprive them of this stimulant to their drooping spirit without making previous arrangements for their home comforts, good houses, recreation rooms and other amenities. But, Sir, I can justify this system, this policy of maximum revenue with minimum consumption. It has checked, it has restricted the spread of drinking habit. It has restricted the consumption of spirit to a great extent. This system of imposing maximum revenue with the result of minimum consumption is prevailing in Great Britain and it has met with good results. Sir, prohibition being our ultimate goal, we are not sitting idle. In order to ascertain whether it will be possible to introduce prohibition, we sent our Excise Commissioner to Malda last year and he met the leading gentlemen there—leading men of Malda, Congress Secretaries, Chairmen, District Boards, Municipalities, and other public men there. But the public opinion is divided there. The majority of the people were against the introduction of immediate prohibition. I have mentioned before, Sir, that prohibition is our ultimate goal and in order to achieve that goal what we want to do is that we shall select certain districts, certain areas, and we shall gather public opinion there, and if the conditions are favourable for the introduction of prohibition, we shall try, and it is in the contemplation of Government, to introduce prohibition there gradually. And if we become successful in those parts, Government will extend prohibition to other districts.

Sir, there are only three cut motions and all deal with the policy of Government about prohibition. I have mentioned the policy of Government regarding prohibition. I have mentioned our difficulties for immediate implementation of prohibition and I think my friend Sj. Sibnath Banerjee and other friends will not move their motions or, if moved, they will withdraw their motions and accept my motion for grant.

With these words, Sir, I move my motion for the acceptance of the House.

(Sj. Pramatha Nath Bandyopadhyaya rose to speak.)

Mr. SPEAKER: Do you want to move your motion?

Sj. PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYAYA: Yes, Sir. I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 36,61,000 for expenditure under the head "8—Provincial Excise" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the policy of the department.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: মাননীয় স্পোকার বহুমত। মাননীয় মৰীমহোয়ের আবেদন সহেও আমি move কৰিছি।

I move that the demand of Rs. 36,61,000 for expenditure under the head "8—Provincial Excise" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

Sj. PRAMATHANATH BANDYOPADHYAYA : মাননীয় স্পোকার বহুমত, মেজাৎ আবাদের মাননীয় মৰীমহোয়ের মাধ্যমে সহজে গতর্থেটের পলিসি হয়ে উচিত র'লে বলেছেন, মেটা তনে বলে হয় যে মাধ্যমে এই করা আবাদের গতর্থেট ধারা কভকালে যে সত্ত্ব হবে তা কিছুই টিক পাওয়া যাচ্ছে না। তিনি বলেছেন যে আবাদের সেশে যা অবধি তাতে পরিষ্কার কোরা, তারা সারাদিনের কঠোর পরিশ্রমের পর সজ্ঞাবেলোর একটু আবাদ পাওয়ার জন্য এই মাধ্যমে ব্যবহার করবে। এছাড়া বে সবস্ত জাতি—জাতি—জাতি প্রস্তুতি পঢ়াই এবং অন্যান্য সম্বক্ষণ্যা—ব্যবহারে আবাদ কাউ করে, তাতে কভকাল তাদের পক্ষে বাদের কাজ হয়, এই কথা তিনি বলতে চেহেরেন।

এই মাধ্যমে ধ্যাপারটা আবাদ হেমেবো খেকে তনে আঁশি। তখন ইংরেজ গুরুত হিল, ইংরেজকে মোখ দিতাব আবাদের মেশের লোকের চরিত্র সঁষ করবার জন্য, পুরীর নষ্ট করবার জন্য। এবেশে মাধ্যমে জন্মতে দেবার পক্ষে, ইংরেজকে আবাদ দিলা করতাম।

জাতীয়করণ দিনে ইংরেজ ভিজি খেকে Pussycat Johnson'র বকল মোক এবং যানবহনের প্রতি প্রচার করেছেন। আমাদের মধ্যে Progressive প্রজাতন্ত্রের মধ্যে খেকে এবং অবাক্ষ প্রকটী প্রতিজ্ঞার বদ্য খেকেও অনেকে এই যানবহন নিরাপত্তের জন্য প্রস্তুত চেষ্টা করেছেন। কিন্তু প্রক্রিয়ার বিষয় আবশ্যিক আবাস আবাসীয় হয়েও এই যানবহন নিরাপত্তে অবিকল্পীয় অপুন্ন হতে পারি নাই।

আবাস বাসিগতিতে জানা আছে যে পৌরীতে উন্নয়নকার দিনে দিনে হেডবাইরেবহাশির হিসেবে ডাঁৰ উপস্থিতি ও চিরিরে আবশ্যিক বহু ছাত্র ঠাঁকা একেবারেই যানবহন ব্যবহার করতেন না। আবাস ডুর্বল মোক দিবেছি ইংরেজকে ও অন্যান্য জাতুকে, যারা চাননার কাছ খেকে কোনো কোনো টাকা লাভের জন্য open door policy' ক'রে দেখানে আক্ষিয় চুক্তিরে দিবেছিল এবং সেই আক্ষিয়ের বিষ খেকে চাননা এখনো পর্যাপ্ত মুক্ত হতে পারেন। তান ইংরেজকে শুধু মোক পিতৃ, আবাস আভাকে করেক কোনো টাকা লাভের অভূতে আবাসের পথকে সংক'রে পিছেন। Revenues জন্য আবাসের পথের কোন আভ পরি নই হয়, তাহ'লে তার লে মোকাবা আবাসের টেক্সই এসে পড়ে। কাজেই গতর্ভেণের একটা definite policy থাকা উচিত--আবাস এটা বকল করবো।

যৰীবহাশির smuggling এর কথা ব'লেছেন, ঈগ, smuggling কিন্তু হবে। গতর্ভেণে যদি পৌরী, মুক, আভিয় বিঝী করেন, তবে আবাস অনন্যাধিকারকে বলবো কি? তারা বলবে আবাসের কংক্রিট গতর্ভেণে বিঝী করছেন, আবাস কি মোক করেতি। যারা নেপো করে, আজের যখন নেপোর ঠোক হয়, ডুর্বল আবাসের কথা বা অন্য কোন কিনুই তারা চিয়া করে না। গতর্ভেণেটিও এতে আব বেড়ে যাব। কিন্তু তাহ'লে আভ দেখের লোকের কাছে কোন আস্ত থাকে না। আভ এ আবাস বকল করতে চাইছ। কাজেই এ স্মৃতির একটা definite policy থাকা উচিত যে আবাস এই যানবহনের ব্যবহার বকল করতে চাইছ। আব বিশ্বে কথা এই আবাসের পৌরী, যেমন পুরী চাপ ই'ন্ড নঙ্গী, সেই নঙ্গী আবাসের আভ খেকে বেরিয়ে গেছে। কিন্তু সেই নঙ্গীর গাঁজা বেরিয়ে যাওয়া সম্মুখ আবাসের গতর্ভেণেট প্রেছি যাজ্ঞাজ গতর্ভেণেটের কাছ খেকে পৌরী কিনেছেন এবং তা বিঝী করে লাভও করতে হবে, এটা মেখে তানে শুনু বারাপ মাগে, এসপুরে অনন্যাধিকার কাছে তানভাবে কৈক্ষিয়ত প্রিতেও আবাসের অস্বীকার্য পড়েতে হবে, তখন শুধু যারা চুলকাতে হবে। যৰীবহাশিরকে অনুরোধ করি যাতে এই পাপ মুল খেকে স্বী হয় সেই policy অনুসারে কাজ করেন। তাহ'লে আবাস টিক্কতা বিশ্বাসন করতে পারবে যে মুল বকল কি বিল বকল পদে সম্মত যানবহন কুলে দিতে আবাসের গতর্ভেণেট সকল হবেন। কিন্তু আবাস এখনেও যানবহনের প্রতিক্রিয়া প্রাপ্তি না এইজনা যে আবাস পরিষ্কার লোকদের অন্য কোন উচ্চতর আমল মেৰার বাবস্থা করতে পারিত না, সেই কেন্তু এই স্মৃতির বাসলক্ষ্য থাকা স্মৃত্য— এরকম মুক্তি আবী সজ্জ হবে না। কাজেই আবাসের উচ্চতর আমল মানের বাবস্থা করতে হবে। ওদিকে আবাস ব্যবস্থিত সম্পূর্ণকে বলা হচ্ছে তোরু লাজ্জের কালে লেগে যাও, পরীক্ষিক পরিশু্ব কর। কিন্তু তারাও ত বকলে দিবের পরিশু্ব থেকে অন্যান্যের যে বকল আনল পায়, আবাসেও তেমনি আনল পেবেন। কাজেই এই গম্ভীর ক্ষমতা করে পৌরী না বলনেই তাল হব। এমন একটা policy সোক যাব যাব একটা নিকট সহযোগ তেরে যানবহনের ব্যবহার আবাসের পথে একেবারে বকল করতে পারি।

8. SIBNATH BANERJEE: শান্তীয় শ্রীকাব হস্তোব্য, আবি যৰীবহাশিরকে প্রথমেই অভিনন্দন করান্তি। Running Commentary ক'রে কালকে আবি যে কথা এই দাঁড়িয়ে ব'লেতিলাম যে যৰীবহাশির cut motion move ক'রে তাঁর পিপাট'বেণেটের কার্যকলাপ সহজে কিন্তু জানান না ও সেই তিনি কিনে তানেছেন এবং সেই উদ্বে করবেন। (A voice: যৰীবহাশির cut motion move করেন শবে কি?) (Laughter) কিন্তু “cut motion” move করেব, আবও মান কির motion করেন খেকে বাব। সেই জন্য আবি তাঁকে অভিনন্দন করান্তি। আবও মেঁৰী অভিনন্দন জানাত্বা যদি তিনি বছুটাতা বাবার করতেন। ইংরেজের যখন গোলাৰ হিলাব, তখন সিৱা হিল ইংরেজীতে বলতে হবে। ইংরেজী যে বলতে না পাৰবে, সে বাবো, যিলি বা অন্য তাঁবার বলতে। আব এখন দেখছি উচ্চো। যৰীবহাশির বাবো ত তানই বলতে পাৰেন। আবি অবশ্য ইংরেজীৰ মোক হৰাই না। বালায় বলনে শুবৰার পকে ও আলোচনাত পকে আবাসের মৈ স্বত্বা হ'ত।

জৰুপৰে বেজেব তিনি পৰিষ্কারে এই Excise Policy সহৰ্ষ কৰবার চেষ্টা করেছেন, সেইজৰ আবি ঠাঁকে বাহিৰতনের জন্য খেকেও অভিনুসন কৰান্তি।

मेरे caseएवं defence शहौं यहिं तीव्र weakest point भूत लोटा तिवि defend करनारे चेटा करते हैं। शानदार यह प्रबन्धनाव ता धरिये दियते हैं। मेरना लेहि समर्के आदि जात बेंगी किछु बतावो ना। प्रविकदेर तीव्र अन्य बकव प्रबृष्ट आनन्द लिते पारहेस ना; अत्यंत तीव्र आदेव जन्य यदेव बाबवा करते हैं। कारण तारा करिक परिशुल्ख बेंगी करे। अनेक यात्रियापाव वरिष्ठ बेंगी करेन; यहत वा तीव्राओ एटा पर्वी करे बसवेन आदेव अनाव exemption दोक, यात्रियापाव आगेहै युक्त देवियेहैन ईकोटी टाकाव बेंगी यात्रव यम थेके आदेव, वा हठां कि करे यह करा याय? आदि हठां कि किछु करते रखि ना। आदि बलहि ना हठां वह करे देव। आदि बलचि आठेव आदेव कर; सर्वज्ञ एकसदे क'रो ना। उनि ये कथा बलेहैन, लोटा डालहै लोगेहै। येवन लाइसेन, यसव करियेहैन। किंतु कत करियेहै, एवं आगेव बहरहै वा कु छिल, लोटा जानाने ताल है। Working hour कत क'रे गियेहै लोटावां उद्येव नाइ। किंतु एकटा करते हैन comparison of taxation--या देवियेहै ताते वर्तमान वरिष्ठावां के वादावां प्रेत्या याय। अनगाम प्रदेशेर भूतनाय--maximum revenue on minimum consumption--या देवियेहैन लोटा यावा समर्थन करति। तात फल कि हयेहै, consumption कत करते है, लोटी सधेहै किछु जानिये लिये ताल है। नैतिक प्रायु तिनि एडिये गेहैन। तथू नीति नाय, एटे याकस्त्वा prohibition यापाव निये, आदेव लेपे येवन याकीनताव जडाइ हयेहै, तात लेपे यावे याकस्त्वा वर्तन एवं वह करवार लडाइ चलेचे। जातिव जनक गाँजीतीर नेहेत्तु लेपन आटन एवं एटे याकस्त्वा वर्तन--एटे घूटोंग लेहि याकीनता आलोनावेर लेपे झुडे प्रियेहैन। याव जना याकिके तीव्र याकित्वेर गाँपेते बलेहैन व'ले लोध इक्कु अनाय बता हवे ना। तीव्र याकिके लोकावेर picketing कराए गिये याव बेयेहैन, लाठि खेयेहैन, लाक्षित हयेहैन एवं जेलाव लेहेहैन। अब्यु लेपन आटन समर्केर एकटा याकाहा हयेहै। किंतु याकस्त्वा लेपे तेवन बिक्कु यावा देवेते पाचिहै ना। तथू यम थेके ये ट'कोटा टाका लात हय ता नाय, पूछ लोके व'ले ये येवन लोकावेर लाइसेन यापावाव एदेव टाका लात हय। किंतु लोटा हयत आदेव गत्तर्वहेहैर तुवियेव याय ना। अनेके येवन लोकावेर लाइसेन पेये अनेक टाका योजावाव करेन--एटीव जन्प्रुति आउ। Keltner एवं लोकावेर तारा खावावेर दाव याकिये दियेहै। तात अद्याहात हच्छ तारा यम बिज्जी करते पावहे ना। एटे येवन लाइसेनाव एकटा factor--याव जना prohibition एवाय हच्छ।

यात्रियापाव तीव्र लाल केताव बलेहैन ये नशोंगी गीताव चेये याकात्वेर गीता खावाप। लोटी गीतात्वेर आदि अक्तिन नाइ। ये प्रायु प्रदेव यात्रु दुलेहै, एटाव केन प्रयोगन हैन? नशोंगीव गीता आसा वह हयेहै, --जानिया पाकिखान गत्तर्वेट आदेव लोकावेर याओयाहेहैन किना! एटे ये एक लोटी टाकाव आकिय खाओयाहेहैन लोकके--एटाव कोन प्रवकाव हिल ना। एटे आकियेर यापाव निये चायनाव लेपे इंद्राजितेर लाहाव पर्वात हये गेल। तथू यात्रियापाव बलेहैन आकिय तोरावावेर खेत्तेहै हवे, कारण Provincial Budget एवं याकित्वेर प्रूप करते हवे। एटे जना कोन युक्ति पावया वाच्छ ना। ३ लोटी टाकाव यम country liquor खेते हवे। एटाओ कोन युक्ति वाद्ये जीङ्गाव ना।

आदेवेर प्रायर बता हव, आदि प्रविकदेर कथा बताहि, आदेव यदेव लेंगी याइनेर लाली करि, औरावेर याइना बेंगी लिये कि हवे? ताता त यह आदेव बेंगी थावे। एटा याकीकाव करहि ना, खानिकी अवल्य नहिं। याइना बेंगी लेपे यम एक्कु लेंगी तारा थाव; लियेव करे बलावेर बनिते बता करते हवे। येवावेर अना कोन बकव आदेव-प्रूपोवेर बाबवा नाइ। आदि बेवावेर हेट शाट आदेव-प्रूपोवेर बाबवा आहे, येवावेर याकिकेरा याइना लेपे येवन लोकावेर लिज्जी लेते थाव। आदेवेर ईटिनिवन थेके बता हवेहै--ये तारा बेविन याइना पावे आवावेर प्रूप यदेव येवन लोकावेर वह थावे, आदेवेर यह याओया अनेक प्रविकदेर थाव थावे। कारण ई प्रविने आदेव अविकांश टाका चाल, चाल, चाल, चाल तेव लितेहै व्यक्त हवे थावे। बेविक थेके बिक्कु बत्तु हच्छ वा। यात्रियापाव बलेहैन prohibition करते येवे याकिकाव थेके यिवावेर यथा दिये: smuggling हवे। एटा अब्या याकिकाव नहा। Prohibition यदि कोन industrial areaहै युव आवत करते हव, तात लेव बता थाव अवल्ये आधे कथा हव। यिवावेर थेके नैवेकदेर चेटा हच्छ। एटे रक्कमावेर लोका करवावा, ट्युक्स प्रूपति industrial areaहै येव तीव्र concentrate करवेव। कारण industrial areasे consumption लेंगी हव। तीव्र prohibition यदि करते हव, येवावेर करते गावेव।

যে মীড়িক তিনি সর্বস্ব করেন এবং যে সীতি কল্পার তিনি জাতে করতে আজোহ, তাতে *restricted* করেকৰি district যা হবে কলেকটা industrial area হবে যদি করেন, তাঁ'মে অবেক মেৰী দাত হবে। Industrial production ও অস্থান production এর দিক থেকেও মেদিন জাগা রাইলা পৰ' মেডিন এমনই half-a-day আৰে নষ্ট হৈ, বদেৱ লোকন বলি ঐদিন বছ থাকে, তাঁ'লে absentees অবেক কৰে থাবে এবং থাকা ও prohibition এর দিক থেকেও অবেক কৰিবো হবে।

তাৰপৰে এৰ সকলে মনি, একটা scheme মিডেন, তচিলি যদি শৰিষ্ঠৰ গৌণত বনে থাকেন, কৰ বছৰে তাৰা [এই কাৰ কৰতে কৰতে পাৰবেন। মেটা প্ৰথমাৰু বলেছেন পাঁচ বছ, তিনি বছৰ যা সাত বছৰে মেটা হবে। এটা তৰাই কৰন বা তাৰে পৰে অন্য কেউ এনে কৰন দুৰগুৰী policy নিয়ে আ কৰতে হবে। কাৰণ এটা hand-to-mouth polioy বৰ, এটা progressive polioy, এবাৰ ত'ৰা লাইসেন্স কৰিবেছেন। আৰুৱা জানতে চাই কি ভাৰেন plan--বাৰ ধাৰা total prohibition কি ভাৰে এবং কৃতিলে আৰুৱেন তাৰা? তাৰপৰ পুনৰাব বেশ কৰাব আভাৰ, টোকা নাই, কি ক'ৰে prohibition হচ্ছে পাৰে? অৰপা তাৰা যে শৰ্টতে আৰ দৰ্শন, তাতে সতীয় তাৰেৰ টোকা নাই ও বাছেট শৰ্টতি বছৰে। কিন্তু আৰুৱা যে শৰ্টতে শৰীৰবাপৰ বা বহিৰঙ্গুৰী যদি দে শৰ্টতে দৰ্শকে পেতেন, তাঁ'লে এই ইচ্ছোটি টোকা বা আৰ কোটি টোকা অন্যভাৱে তাৰা পেতে পাৰতেন। তাতে হবে না। যেনন income-tax অবেক evasion হচ্ছে; কিন্তু কৃত কি হচ্ছে তা আৰুৱা জানতে পাৰিব না। মেট বলেছেন পাঁচটো খোটা টোকা, কেউ বা বলেছেন তাৰও মেৰী হাজাৰ খোটা টোকা। তাঁ'লে বিচলিত আমাদেৱ দেশকে যম থাইবে, আৰিম থাইবে, বিষ থাইবে এই টোকা নেওয়া দৰকাৰ হ'ত না।

আৰো অবেক item বলেছে মে সহজে কিছু বলতে চাই। Industries nationalise কৰা লে ৬ কোটি কেন তাৰ অবেক মেৰী টোকা পাওৱা থাবে। Jute Industries nationalise কৰলে তাৰ ৬ কোটি নথ তাৰ ৫ গুণ বেশী পাওৱা থাবে। কিন্তু মে দিকে তাৰা থাবেন না। তাৰপৰ abolition of landlordism যদি হচ্ছে তাৰেৰ যে টোকাটা তাৰা কোৱা পৰিবৃত্ত না ক'ৰে পেতে যাচ্ছেন মে টোকাটা State নিয়ে পাৰতেন। তাৰেৰ এই ৬ কোটিৰ অবেক মেৰীটা তাৰা পেতে পাৰতেন। কাৰণ মেই original land system বনে হৰ তথন তাৰে $\frac{1}{10}$ th পাওৱাৰ কৰা। আৰ $\frac{1}{10}$ th Stateকে মেৰাৰ কৰা। আৰ এৰ তাৰ উল্লেখ হচ্ছে, $\frac{1}{10}$ th এই মেৰী State পাই না, আৰ $\frac{1}{10}$ th তাৰা মেৰে পেয়ে যাচ্ছে। থাক, এখনে মে আৰুচৰনা আবাসৰ। যদি তাৰা তেটা কৰেন তাৰেৰ টোকাৰ আভাৰ বোধহৰ হবে না।

কি পৰিয়াল এই বাংলা দেশেৰ লোকেৰ কৃতি হচ্ছে, আৰ কৃত টোকা এৰ ধাৰা তাৰা পাচ্ছেন এই দুইটাৰ পৰিয়াল যদি তুননা কৰা যাব তাৰে স্বেচ্ছা যাব যে ৬ কোটিৰ অবেক মেৰী সতী কৰতে বলেছে এই বাংলা দেশকে। কিন্তু মেছিকে তাৰা শৰ্ট নিয়েছেন না। কি পৰিয়াল লোকসাৰ তাৰা শৰ্টা, আৰিম; ও কল থাইবে বাংলা দেশেৰ কৰাবেন এটা যদি হাজৰৰ কৰতেন তাৰেৰ এই টোকাটা বছ ক'ৰে অন্য দিক থেকে বাজেটে অৰ্থাত্তে পৰ' যেৱ কৰতে পাৰতেন।

তাৰপৰ মেৰা গিৰিজিল যে বঢ়াৰা গাঁড়ীৰ মেত্ৰে তাৰা picketing কৰব জেলে মেত। কিন্তু তথনও তাৰা না থুৰেই কৰতেন। বঢ়াৰা গাঁড়ী বলেছেন কৰ তাৰ তাৰ কৰতেন। বিলাড়ী কাপড়েৰ চেৱে অবেক মেৰী তাৰা বলেৱ লোকন কৰতেন।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN : মেটা revenue বছ কৰাৰ জন্য।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Jute Industry will give you all the money that you want, and the abolition of the zamindary system will give you much more than six crores needed for total prohibition.

Industrial areasতে যদি তাৰা এক দিনেৰ ধাৰণাৰ হুই দিন dry day কৰেন তাৰেৰ তাৰা দেখতে পেতেন এই dry day ধাৰণাৰ জন্য অবেক consumption কৰব যেত। কিন্তু মেই consumption কৰ দলে থাইতি থাকে। তাৰা যদি সতীয় সতীয় total prohibition কৰতে চান তবে এই জন্য যে লোকসাৰ যদে মেটা অন্যভাৱে পূৰণ কৰে নিতে পাৰেন।

The Hon'ble SYAMA PRASAD BARMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, —

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: বাংলাত কুমুৰ।

The Hon'ble SYAMA PRASAD BARMAN: আমার পূর্বের বক্তু নিম্নর্থ বাবু বাংলাদেশতে অনুরোধ করেছেন সেজব আবি তাঁকে ধন্যবাদ জানাইছি। বাঙালী হবে ইরাবীতে বলা গৌরবের বিষয় মহে। অঙ্গত: এই বিষয়ে তাঁকে আবি আমার ওক ব্যুতে গুলী আছি।

শুভে প্রথম মাসু মে কথা বলেছেন তাঁর ডিস্ট্রিক্টের বাস্তুবিক্রি মৌকাহিকতা আছে। কংগ্রেস Government-এর পক্ষে prohibition করতে না পারাটা লজ়জার কথা। আমাদের prohibition করা উচিত কেন পারছি না তাহার কারণ আবি পূর্ববর্তী বলেছি।

আবি তাঁকে বল্বো যে হিল্প শার্জে এবং মূল্যবান সরিয়ত ব্যতে বহাপাপ একটা বহাপাপ। হিল্প শার্জে--আমার টিক বনে পড়তে না, বোধ হয় মুসলিমতায় হবে বা বাঙাবল্কে এটা পরিচায়তাৰে আছে যে ব্ৰহ্মহত্যা কৰা বহাপাপ, গোহত্যা কৰা বহাপাপ, আবো কি কি আছে, এই রকম ৭টা বহাপাপ আছে। আবি বহাপাপ কৰাটাও একটা বহাপাপ। যদি আমাৰা সমস্ত লোককে সেই শার্জেৰ বচন বা উপদেশ--এটা যে বহাপাপ,—সেটা যদি পুচার কৰতে পাৰি তাহলে আমাৰ বনে হয় আজকে prohibition বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা দৰকাৰ হত না। মূল্যবান শার্জে বাজে বা চামিসে আজে যে মদ খাওয়া কেন, মদ শৰ্প কৰাটাও বহাপাপ। এৰন কি শৰীৰেৰ যদি কোম হানে এক কোমী মদ পড়ে, সেটা এত অপৰিত হয়ে যাব যে সেটাকে কেটে কেল্লেও পৰিত কৰা যাব না। এটা চিল্পোজ্জেও আজে এবং মূল্যবান শার্জেও আছে। এই উচ্চ শার্জেৰ অনুশাসন বনে যদি আমাৰ সতা সমিতিৰ ডিতৰ দিয়ে পুচার কৰি যে মদ, আবি, গোলা খাওয়া পাপ, এতে ক্ষত্য আমাদেৱ অৰ্দ ও দ্বাদ্যা হাতিই হয় না, চৰিত হানিও হয়, তাহলে বড়ি অনামাসেই এই prohibition কৰতে পাৰি। কিন্তু আমাৰ দেশেছি কংগ্রেস আলোচনেৰ সময় হখন British Government ছিল তখন prohibition কৰাৰ তন্ম প্ৰৱল আলোচন হয়েছিল। কিন্তু আজ সেটা সেখতে পাইছি না। কোম সংবাদপত্ৰে বা কোন সতা সমিতিৰ ডিতৰ যখন নিম্নোপৰে আজ সেইৰকম কৰে হচ্ছে না। Temperance Society, যা ছিল সে সব উচ্চে নিম্নোপৰে আজ সেইৰকম কৰে হচ্ছে না। বাস্তুবিক্রি আমাৰা সকলে মিলে পুচার কৰি--শার্জেৰ সেহাই দিয়ে, নীতিৰ সোহাই দিয়ে--মদ খাওয়াটা যিষিক। বাস্তুবিক্রি আমাৰা দেখছি যে মদ ধেয়ে কৰ লোক নই হয়ে যাচ্ছে। তাদেৱ চৰিত নই হচ্ছে, তাদেৱ পাৰিবাৰিক মুখ-স্বাচ্ছ্য নই হয়ে যাচ্ছে। তা সহেও আমাৰ কিছুই কৰতে পারছি না। আমাৰ বক্তু--Socialist বৰু বলেছেন যে Factory labourersৰা যে মিন বেতন পায়, তাৰা তা মদ ধেয়েই উড়িয়ে দেৱ। তিনি তাদেৱ ডিতৰে কাজ কৰেন, তিনি দয়া কৰে যদি তাদেৱ ডিতৰ পুচার কৰেন যদি খাওয়া অনামায় তাহলে তাৰা মদ ধেয়ে এই সব টাকা উড়িয়ে দেৱে না।

8) SIBNATH BANERJEE : আমাৰ এ কৰে খালি।

The Hon'ble SYAMAPRASAD BARMAN: কিন্তু তা তাৰ সাহয় কৰাৰে না। কৰলৈ ইৱতে সেখামে তাৰ পুধানা সোপ পাৰে। কাণাট যাবু মেৰন বল্লুন--প্ৰাহাৰেণ বনচৰ্য--সেই অৰষা হবে। কৰিশনৰ বালুহ গিয়ে সেখানকাৰ জন্মাশৰণেৰ মত সংগ্ৰহ কৰে যে report দিয়েছেন, সেটা খুব interesting এবং সেই report থেকে কিছু পঢ়ে শুনাইছি। "Chairman of the English Bazar Municipality," তিনি বল্লুন "he feared that if both the intoxicants were prohibited, the employees might give up their employment and migrate to places where these drinks will be available" অৰ্থ মদ ও তাঁড়ি যদি উঠিয়ে দেওয়া হয় তাহলে scavengers ও বেৰৰূৰা কাজ হেতে দিয়ে পারিবান চলে যাবে।

তাৰপৰ শুৰীলাল বিহুৰ মুহূৰ্তৰ editor of a local weekly, তিনি বলছেন "It would do more harm than good if the scheme was superimposed on the people all on a sudden without creating a proper atmosphere by propaganda and undertaking other educational and social activities which are considered so essential for the success of the scheme".

তিনি টিক কথাই বলেছেন। যদি আমাৰ কেৱল তৈৰী না কৰেই আগেই বলি যদি খাওয়া হবে না, আমাৰ থকেৰ পোকাম, তাড়িৰ পোকাম যখ কৰতে চাই, তাহলে তাৰা তনবে না। কাৰণ মদ, গোলা খাওয়াটা একটা অভ্যাস। সেই অভ্যাস তাৰা একলৈন হাতড়তে পৰাৰে না। আমাৰ বক্তু নিম্নোপৰ বাবু cigarette খালি। তাঁকে cigarette হাতড়তে বলেছিলো কিন্তু তিনি তা পাবেৰ নাই। অভ্যাস এবনই জিনিস যে সেটা জ্বাল কৰা খুবই কষ্টস। যদিও আমাৰ সকলেই একবৰ্ত যে prohibition কৰা উচিত কিন্তু নানুৰেৰ বক্তু মহৱে বলেছাৰ নাই। অভ্যাসটা এত সহজেই যে তাৰ কৰতে পাৰে নাই।

যুক্তি আবার যুক্তি বক্তা প্রস্তুত পারি, কংগ্রেসের মীড়ি মেনে নিবে আবার teetotaller বলে থাকি। কিন্তু মেবি বে আবার ভিড়ের অনেকেই আবা নই। আবি নিবে একজন teetotaller, আবি সজ্জাই সমষ্টি হব যদি সকলেই এটা প্রচার করেন বে বহ, আকিং বাওঢাঠা আবার। আবি একটি বক্তা বক্তৃতে দুলে নিয়েছি। গত June মাসে নিয়োগে Excoise conference হব। মেখানে শাস্তি-পরিচয় ঢাকন John Matthai preside করেন। এই conference এ decided হব বে আকিং ও পীজার চাষ কি পরিমাণ হবে এবং Statesকে কি পরিমাণ স্থিতে হবে সে সমষ্টি Central Government-এর হাতে থাকবে। এবং প্রতি বৎসরে প্রতিক্রিয়া ১০ ডাম করে consumption করাতে হবে। যদল এই বৎসর আকিং বহি আবার ১,000 দের পাই, পর বৎসরে ১০০ দের করবে। এই ডামে within ten years আকিং-এর total prohibition হবে।

পীজা সহজেও এই কর্মটি সিফার করা হবেছে। এই মিয়ে Government-এর বিচারাধীন আছে। এবং সেটা কর্তৃতে তার effect লিঙ্গে পারবো মে বিষয় আবার চৌমি করছি এবং চিত্তা করছি। তা বলি ইতো তাড়লে শিবনাথ বাবুকে বক্তৃতে পারি বে ১০ বৎসরের বয়েই আবারের এখানে prohibition হবে থাবে। তাই আবি যদিচ্ছি আবার সকলে যিলে প্রচার করি শাস্তি ক্ষেত্রে সেবার জন্য।

এই বলে আবি আবার বক্তৃতে cut motion oppose করাটি এবং আবার motion recommend করছি।

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: শামৰীয় প্রিলিব বহেসব, শাপারাম। কি টিক মোখা যাচ্ছে দা, শীয়হায় এমিক উদিক চাইচেন আব সুলীলগুৰুকে মেৰছি লালিহেব মডন যুক্তেন অথচ এদিকে বাজ বজ।

8j. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: আবি বলছি আপনার মুখন। এবটু বজ কফন।

Mr. SPEAKER: The ordinary course with regard to such motions is that if members of the Government party move cut motions they withdraw in the end. Unfortunately, Mr. Banerjee is not present in the House now, and if I put this motion to vote I will be creating a precedent so far as this House is concerned. I simply want to know as to whether the member is coming or whether the cut motion in question is to be withdrawn. Then if it is not done, certainly I shall have no other alternative but to put the motion to vote.

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, it is not withdrawn, because he has not said so. As far as cut motions are concerned, they are not allowed to be moved by members of the Government party. Today I find that this motion has been allowed to be moved and so if it should be put to vote. Of course it will be out-voted and I can tell you the result—1 against 40.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Sir, let us make a search for him! (Laughter.)

Mr. SPEAKER: I shall now put Mr. Banerjee's motion to vote.

The motion of Sj. Pramatha Nath Bandyopadhyaya that the demand of Rs. 36,31,000 for expenditure under the head "8—Provincial Excise" be reduced by Rs. 100, was then put and a division claimed.

(After the division bells ceased ringing and Mr. Speaker was about to put Mr. Banerjee's motion to vote.)

8j. PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYAYA: Sir, I beg to withdraw my motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Has the mover the permission of the House to withdraw his motion?

(Cries of "Yes" from Government party members.)

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Sir, I object.

Mr. SPEAKER: If there is a single objection, the motion cannot be withdrawn as it is and has to be put to the House.

The question before the House is whether Sj. Pramatha Nath Bandyopadhyaya has the permission of the House to withdraw the cut motion standing in his name, namely, that the demand be reduced by Rs. 100—

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: On a point of order, Sir. We are in the midst of a division and votes are being taken. Once they have been taken by shouting and now the votes are to be taken by counting. So, in the midst of this another vote cannot be taken. That matter has to be disposed of first. When once voting has started, it goes on to its logical conclusion. The voting has to be completed now. In no circumstances, in no constitution another vote is permissible at this stage.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: Voting did not start. Only the division bells were rung.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I have risen on a point of order, and I shall be guided by the ruling of the Chair.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: On the same point of order, Sir. You have been pleased to take the vote just now by the show of hands or by shouting. If the honourable member had not objected to it by saying no, the result would have been one way or the other. That matter would have been disposed of. Fifty per cent. of the vote-taking is already over. It is only there for the poll—for the votes to be recorded. Voting is over, but since no decision could be arrived at on the show of hands or by shouting, you, Sir, have been pleased to have a poll. So I do not think that at this stage the motion can be withdrawn by the honourable mover.

Mr. SPEAKER: So far as this point is concerned the position is this. Voting is certainly not over because a poll has been demanded and the voting is in course of progress. Therefore, the question arises as to whether in the situation in which we find ourselves, so far as this motion is concerned, the mover can withdraw the motion or not. That question I put to the House. No objection was raised by any member at that stage that there cannot be any withdrawal or that this question should not be put to the House at all. Now, if there was an objection to the withdrawal, the question naturally arises as to whether the House should be permitted to vote on the question of withdrawal or not. I have not been able to look up the precedents on this subject, nor is there the time just now to look into the matter. To me it appears that if a member wishes to withdraw at this stage, certainly the question can be put to the House before the main question is put. Because if the House gives him the necessary sanction to withdraw then there is an end of the whole thing and the cut motion need not be put further. If, on the other hand, the House does not give him permission to withdraw, in that case that question of granting him permission to withdraw will have to be put to the House. Therefore, to me it appears that this question with regard to the permission to withdraw should be put before the House, and if the House sanctions the withdrawal there is an end of it.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: May I make my submission, Sir? I would suggest that, as the matter seems to be rather complicated and all the references on the subject have not been looked up by us at least—it may be known to you perhaps—the matter be held over for tomorrow as we do not want anything unconstitutional to be done in this House. By one day's delay the Excise Department will not break down. Let us look to the proper position of the law and then settle the matter tomorrow. Whatever decision you are pleased to give will have to be accepted by us but when we will have to guard against this, i.e., if we do something unconstitutional today questions may be raised and further complications may arise in course of time. Just now we have not got the time nor the ability to see all the Rules of May's Parliamentary Practice and all the rest of it. So

you may be pleased to look up the references and tell us tomorrow what the position is. Of course the result will be the same one way or the other. Either the mover withdraws his motion or permission is given to him by the House by voting on granting such permission to him. As the matter is very important I do not think that the House should be called upon first to vote on the question whether it grants permission to the mover to withdraw his motion or not when the Division Bell had already begun ringing and the House was to record its verdict for or against the cut motion of the honourable member. That is my appeal to the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I cannot agree to postpone this matter for a day inasmuch as this is a cut motion in respect of a demand which has to be disposed of today according to the programme. To me it appears that so long as voting is not completed a member is entitled to withdraw his motion. And once this right is conceded that he can withdraw his motion the necessary corollaries will follow and one of the corollaries is that this question should be put to the House to see whether the House grants him permission to withdraw his motion. But the matter does not seem to be free from difficulty. I shall have to refer to rules before a decision is taken, and it is better therefore that I shall adjourn the House now for twenty minutes. Besides it is now time for prayer. I will give my ruling after the adjournment.

(The House was then adjourned for twenty minutes.)

(*After adjournment.*)

MR. SPEAKER: With regard to the question of withdrawal of the motion I have considered the matter during the interval and I find that if there be a dissentient voice, the motion cannot be withdrawn, and the withdrawal motion cannot be put to the vote in the manner in which it has been proposed. I find from May's Parliamentary Practice that if any dissentient voice be heard that the question be put, the motion cannot be withdrawn, even if the dissentient subsequently signifies that he no longer wants to put it to vote.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDR A NATH CHAUDHURI: On another ground I submit that the original motion should be put. It cannot be allowed to be withdrawn. In Ilbert's House of Commons Procedure, section 129 says: "at any time after a question on a motion has been proposed from the Chair and before the voices both of the ayes and of the noes have been collected, the motion may, with the leave of the House or committee, but not otherwise, be withdrawn by the member who proposed it". That is, a motion can be withdrawn before the voices are collected; otherwise, it cannot be withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore the position now is that the withdrawal cannot take place.

The motion of Sj. Pramatha Nath Bandyopadhyaya that the demand of Rs. 36,61,000 for expenditure under the head "8—Provincial Excise" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and a division called, with the following result:—

AYES—5.

Abdullah, Janab S. M.
Badruddulla, Janab Syed
Banerjee, Sj. Gyanath

Mohamed Rafique, Shaikh
Muhammed Idris, Janab

NOES—35.

Banerjee, Sj. Pramatha Nath	Haldar, Sj. Kuber Chand
Banerjee, Sj. Basu Kumar	Maiti, The Hon'ble Nikunja Behari
Barman, The Hon'ble Syama Prasad	Majumdar, The Hon'ble Bhupati
Shattacharyya, Sj. Shyamapada	Mallick, Sj. Ashutosh
Bhowmick, Sj. Bina	Mandal, Sj. Annadaprasad
Chakravarty, Sj. Satish Chandra	Mandal, Sj. Bankubehari
Chatterjee, Sj. Haripada	Mandal, Sj. Umesh Chandra
Chaudhuri, The Hon'ble Rai Harendra	Mukherji, Sj. Dharendra Narayan
Nath	Naskar, The Hon'ble Hem Chandra
Choudhury, Sj. Annada Prosad	Panja, The Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath
Das, Sj. Radha Nath	Pentony, Mr. L. R.
Dass, Sj. Kanailal	Pramanik, Sj. Rajani Kanta
De, Sj. Kanai Lal	Ricketts, Mrs. E. M.
Dolui, Sj. Harendra Nath	Roy, Sj. Jajneswar
Ganguli, Sj. Bepin Behari	Roy Singh Sarker, Satish Chandra
Gayer, Sj. Arabinda	Sen, Sj. Debendra Nath
Ghosh, Dr. P. C.	Sen, The Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra
Golam Hamidur Rahman, Janab	Sinha, The Hon'ble Bimal Chandra

The Ayes being 5 and the Noes 35, the motion was lost.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to withdraw my motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is there any objection?

(There being no objection.)

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 36,61,000 for expenditure under the head "8—Provincial Excise" be reduced by Rs 100 was then, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The motion of the Hon'ble Syama Prasad Barman that a sum of Rs. 36,61,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "8—Provincial Excise" was then put and agreed to.

Mr. SPEAKER: I wish to make one observation with regard to that point and that is whether at that stage the member could at all move a motion for withdrawal or not. I am leaving that open because it is not necessary for us to decide that point. The rule cited by Haren Babu is a rule of the House of Commons and that rule does not govern us. However, in any event, I leave this question open.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDR A NATH CHAUDHURI: May I point out, Sir, that under the new Constitution where there are no specific rules, the House of Commons rules will guide our procedure.

Mr. SPEAKER: No, whether that applies to rules or only to powers, privileges and immunities is also a moot question. Therefore, I leave this question open for the time being.

9—Stamps.

The Hon'ble SYAMA PRASAD BARMAN: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 5,98,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "9—Stamps".

The motion was then put and agreed to.

10—Forest.

The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 49,02,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "10—Forest".

বাননীর স্বীকার বহের--জাহাজ পর্তুরের হৃত্যানি অভূতী আবি পুরাব করি বে আলামী ১৯৩০-১
প্রতিক বসরে ব্যবের জন্য "10—Forest" খাতে ৪৯ লক্ষ ২ হাজার টাকা সমূহ করা হচ্ছে।

এই স্মার্কে পর্তির বহের বন পরিচালনার বিষয় কিছু বলা সৌচান মনে করি। বনস্বারধের বিজ্ঞান
বিজ্ঞানসম্ভূত উপরে বনস্বার সংরক্ষণ, পরিবর্তন এবং বনের সংগ্রহ ও সরবরাহ বন পরিচালনার দ্বারা উদ্দেশ্য।

পর্তির বহের সরকারী বন পুরানত: উত্তরে শার্জিং সিং এবং জলগাইওড়ি জেলার এবং একথে ২৪-পরগনার
অবস্থিত। এই সরকর অফিসের বনস্বী অনেক কাল হচ্ছেই সরকারের উভ্যবাসনে বিজ্ঞানসম্ভূত কার্যালয় অনুসারে
পরিচালিত হইয়া আসিতেছে এবং কাঠ, ডালা, আলামী পুরাব নানাপুরাব প্রয়োজনীয় বনজাত প্রয়োজন
উৎপাদন কেতে হইয়া রহিয়াছে। ইতিপূর্বে বাণিকগণকূৰ্ত হৃত্যানিলিঙ্গ না হওয়ার বেসরকারী বনওলির ওপরের
অবস্থিত রহিয়াছে এবং অনেক ক্ষেত্রে লোপ পাইবার উপক্রম হইয়াছে। ইহার কলে তুম বে জনসাধারণের নিজ
ব্যবহাৰ বনজাত হৃবের বিভিন্ন সরবরাহ বাহারত হইয়াছে তাহাই নহে, বনচানান দ্রুত পাওয়াৰ সুভিকাৰ
কৰি প্রাপ্ত হইয়াছে এবং উভিস উৎপাদন কৰি নই হইয়াৰ নানাবাসনে অনাবাসী পতিত ভবিষ্যৎ স্থষ্টি হইয়াছে। এই অবস্থার
পুত্রিবাসনকলে West Bengal Private Forest Act পুনৰন কৰা হইয়াছে এবং উন্নয়ন পরি-
কলনা দিলাবে মেলিনীপুর এবং বীকুড়া জেলার এই Act অন্যান্য বেসরকারী বনওলিৰ ব্যৱহাৰ পরিচালনার ব্যবহাৰ
অবস্থিত হইয়াছে। এই দুই জেলায় এ পৰ্যাপ্ত মোট ৩৬৬ বর্গমাইল পৰিচিত বেসরকারী বনস্বী বিজ্ঞানসম্ভূত
কার্যালয় (working plan) পৃষ্ঠত হইয়াছে এবং বাণিকগণ তদন্তযোগী কৰ্য কৰিতেছেন। এই কার্য
পৰ্যাবেক্ষণে জন্ম বনবিভাগীয় কৰ্মচারী নিযুক্ত রহিয়াছেন। গত তুম বাস হচ্ছে West Bengal Private
Forest Act বীকুড়া, কৰ্ণফুল, মুলিমাল, বৃক্ষলী, পর্তি দিলিজপুর এবং মালদহ জেলাতো পুরুষ হইয়াছে।
উন্নয়ন পরিকলনার অন্যান্য বনবিভাগ এই বনের হৃত্য বিভিন্ন জেলায় দৃতন বন সংস্কৰণ উচ্চলো নিয়ন্ত্ৰিত
পৰিবান প্রতিটি জেলাতে বৃক্ষ বৈপুল কৰিয়াচোখে—মেলিনীপুর ৮৭০-৮৪ একর, বীকুড়াতে ১৬৫ একর; বীকুড়ায়ে
৭৫ একর, মুলিমালে ৫৫ একর, মালদহে ১৮-১৮ একর; বীকুড়াতে ২৯১-৩০ একর; মোট ১৪৬৮-৩০ একর।

এয়াট মেলিনীপুর জেলায় বাসবহেরে ২৭৪-৪৫ একর পৰিমাণ বন স্বত্যানিলান উচ্চলো বনবিজ্ঞান
কৰ্তৃক পৃষ্ঠত হইয়াছে। উচ্চ জেলাতে ৫২৮-৭৫ একর লোদা অন্দের বনের সংৰক্ষণ এবং উন্নতি মাধ্যম সহজেও
ব্যবহাৰ অবস্থন কৰা হইয়াছে। এই বনের উন্নয়ন পরিকলনার কাব্য হিসাবে বিভিন্ন জেলার মোট ২৫৩ চারা
উৎপাদন কেতে খোলা হইয়াছে এবং বৃক্ষ বৈপুল বিষয়ে উপোহ সরকারের জন্য এ সকল কেজৰ হচ্ছে মোট ৪
লক্ষের উপর চারা বিভিন্ন বিভিন্নিপালিয়া, লোকাল বোৰ্ড, বিদ্যালয় এবং জনসাধারণের ব্যৱহাৰে বিভৱণ কৰা
হইয়াছে। ইয়াও উচ্চেৰয়োগ্যে অধ্যুমান বনভেৰ উৎপাদন ও সংগ্ৰহ বিষয়েও বনবিভাগ বনোনিবেল কৰিয়াছেন।
জনপৰ্যাপ্ত জেলাত সরকারের উভ্যবাসনে পৰ্যাকৃতুল ভাবে ব্যৱহাৰ উৎপাদনের কথা আবি গত বৎসৱই উচ্চে
কৰিয়াছিলাম। আপনারা কৰিয়া স্থূল হইবেন যে এই পৰ্যাকৃতীয় আলানুকল ফল পাওয়া রহিয়াছে এবং এ পৰ্যাপ্ত
মোট ৮২২ বন ব্যৱহাৰ পৃষ্ঠত হইয়াছে। ইয়া চাড়া এই বনের ২৪-পৰগনার বন হচ্ছে ৫৬৭ বন ব্যু এবং ৪৪
বন বোৰ সংগৃহীত হয় এবং গত সময়ের বাসেৰ বনেষ্টো তাতা বিক্ৰ হইয়া যায়। বিন্দুক অবহাৰ এই সরকৰ
বনজ প্ৰাৰ্থনাৰাখণ কৰাই বনবিভাগের উচ্চলো হওয়াৰ মোট ৪,২০০ টাকা মীট কৰাতে ব্যু বোৰ বিক্ৰ
কৰা হইয়াছে।

এইসকলে আবি একটি জানান পুরোজন যে আবৰ্যা পুতি বনস্বী Forest Villager বাস উৎপন্ন উৎকৃষ্ট
ব্যৱহাৰে পাটোৰে বীৰ সৰ্ববৰাহ কৰিয়া কৰিয়ালোকে পাটোৰেৰ সহায়তা কৰিয়া থাকি। গত বৎসৱ ২৪০ বন বীৰ
সৰ্ববৰাহ কৰা হইয়াছে এবং এই বৎসৱ ১,০০০ বন বীৰ উৎপন্ন হইবে বলিয়া আশা কৰা যাব। এজনাটীত
কুলাব চাষেৰও চোটা চলিতেছে। অনগণেৰ বনাণীৰে জন্মাই বন সংৰক্ষণ পুরোজন। বাসৰ উৎপাদন বনবিজ্ঞানেৰ
পুৰণ উচ্চলো নহে, এই বিভাগেৰ নানাবিধি বৈজ্ঞানিক ক্ষিয়াবনাপেৰে জন্ম হৰণ ও অভিজ্ঞ কৰ্মচারী নিযুক্ত
আৰিত হৰ। বনেৰ দৰ্শনৰ পথেৰে বনজ সংপ্ৰদ কৰিয়া উচ্চলো কৰাগত দৃতন দৃতন বাস্তা নিৰ্বাচ কৰিতে হৰ
এবং বনেৰ ব্যৱহাৰ অবহাৰকাৰী কৰ্মচারী ও পৰিকলনেৰ বালোপৰোগী দৃতন দৃতন পৃথক নিৰ্বাচ এবং পুৰাতন গৃহজলি
সংজ্ঞাৰ কৰিয়াৰ জন্য পুত্রিবাসন বনেষ্টো অৰ্থব্যৱহাৰ কৰিয়াৰ পুৰোজন হৰ। এই সরকৰ কাৰণেই বনবিভাগেৰ সাধাৰণ
ব্যৱহাৰ অন্যান্য রাজ্যৰ পুৰানকাৰী বিভাগেৰ তুলনাৰ কিছু বেলী। ইয়া সহেও বনবিভাগ ইচোৱ দ্বাৰা কৰ্মৰা আৰ্যা
বনস্বীৰ কৰ্ম সম্পাদন কৰিয়াও পুতি বৎসৱই প্রাপ্তিক অৰ্থভাগৰে কিছু কিছু মীট আৰ পৰান কৰিয়া
আসিতেছে এবং আগৰী বৎসৱেও ১০ লক্ষ ১০ হাজাৰ টাকা মীট আৰ দিতে সৰ্বৰ হইবে বলিয়া আপা কৰা
যাব।

আগামী বৎসরের ধরা গথকে আমাদের কর্তব্য এই যে বারের অধিকার্য "Conservancy and works" "Establishment" ও "Development programme" এই তিনি খাতে ধর্য হইয়াছে। পুরোকৃত খাতে ২২ লক্ষ ৮৬ হাজার ৬ প'ত ২৯ টাকা ধর্য হইয়াছে। এই টাকা প্রধানত নিম্নলিখিত কার্যালয়ের জন্য ধরা করা হইবে :—

- (১) সরকারী বাবস্থার কাঠ এবং অন্যান্য বনজাত ঝুঁঝ বন হইতে আননন--১১,০০,১০০ টাকা,
- (২) জেলা ও প্রাচৰপথ কর্তৃক কাঠ এবং অন্যান্য বনজাত ঝুঁঝ বন হইতে আননন--২,২৫,০০০ টাকা,
- (৩) বনস্পতির পুরোকৃত ও বক্ষ--২,৮৭,১২৩ টাকা,
- (৪) বনবিভাগের কর্তৃচারী ও প্রুক্তি পদিবারীদিগের বাসোপৰোগী পদবির্বণ--১,৫০,০০০ টাকা,
- (৫) সহকারী বনের বাস্তব উন্নতি--৪০,০০০ টাকা,
- (৬) ২৪-পরগাম বনবিভাগের শীর্ষান্তে পেট্রু আউট পোষ্ট ও চৌকী পালন--৪২,৯২৫ টাকা।

"Establishment" খাতে কর্তৃচারীদের বেতন, ডাতা ইত্যাদির জন্য ১৮ লক্ষ ৮৩ হাজার ৭১ টাকা ধরা হইয়াছে এবং টাকার বাবে মূল্য set up এর বাড়তি বৰ্ত বৰ্তুক আছে। এই পুস্তকে ইহা উম্মেদযোগ্য যে পত্ত ১লা জানুয়ারী হইতে Subordinate Forest Service এর fixed pay এর পরিবর্তে time-scale of pay প্রাপ্তি হওয়ার এই স্থৈর্য কর্তৃচারীদের একটা প্রাপ্ত অভিযোগ দ্রুতভুক্ত হইয়াছে।

Development programme খাতে আগামী বৎসরের ৭ লক্ষ ২৫ হাজার টাকা ধরা হইয়াছে। উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনার অবরুদ্ধ কার্যের বিষয় আবি পুর্বেই বলিয়াছি। ইহা উম্মেদযোগ্য যে বনবিভাগের উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনাও প্রত্যাবৃত্ত কর্তৃত কর্তৃত কর্তৃত হইয়াছে।

আগামী বৎসরে "10—Forest" খাতে ৪৯ লক্ষ ২ হাজার টাকা শুধু প্রাপ্তি গহণ করিবার জন্য এই সত্ত্বাকে আবি পুনরাবৃত্ত করিয়েছি।

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 49,02,000 for expenditure under the head "10—Forest" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

আমাদের এখন আবি কোন ডাবনা নেই। শানুষ কি চায়—লেপে "milk আৰ honey" "মুখ আৰ মুখ"। কৰেকশন পূৰ্বে আমাদের মুখ পক্ষু পক্ষু চল সেন্সেশন মুখের বাবস্থা করে দিয়েছেন, এবাব মুখু বাবস্থা করে দিয়েছেন স্কুলহাস্পাই—আবি কোন ডাবনা নাই, মুখ এবং মুখু জন্ম।

আবি বেশী লেপ মুখ বস্তুতা কৰব না, মুখ মুখু কখা বলব। এই ডিপার্টমেন্টে মেখতে পাচিত যে ৫০ লক্ষ টাকা ধৰ্য হবে আবি মাত ৬২ লক্ষ টাকা আব হবে। আমাদের যা ভিনিয় তা সমষ্টই ফরেটে রয়েছে, সেখানে কোন উৎপাদনের ব্যাপার নাই, চুট মিল ও ইতিনিয়ারিংএর প্রযোজন নাই, সেখান থেকে মুখ দোক, মোৰ দোক তা বিক্রয় কৰা হয়। এবং তাদের ভাল ভাল clients আছে, military বা tea gardens টাকা পয়সা আৰা যাবাৰ ভয নাই, অখচ আমাদের যা ভিনিয় রয়েছে তা বিক্রয় কৰিবার জন্য আনুষ্ঠানিক ব্যাপারে ব্যাপ কৰতে হব ৫০ লক্ষ টাকা। আপাত: ঘৃতে মুখু পেশছি, তানি না এব ভিতৰ কি রহস্য আছে। এ বিষয় তিনি যদি বুঝিয়ে বলেন তা হলে ভাল হয়।

গভর্ণমেন্টের Reserve Forest's monopoly রয়েছে অৰ্থ সেওলি বিক্রয় কৰিবার জন্য ৫০ লক্ষ টাকা ধৰ্য হবে আবি সেখান থেকে আব হবে মাত ৬২ লক্ষ টাকা—এ ভিনিয় আবি বুঝতে পারিছি না। কেবল এখন অপোতন বাবস্থা হ'ল। যদ, গোচা, আৰিং বিক্রয় কৰে এবং তা সেবারীকে বাইবে গভর্ণমেন্ট বৰ টাকা জাত কৰেছেন, কিন্তু এখানে আমাদের আমৰী বীৰোপৰোগী ডিপার্টমেন্টে সেৱকৰ কোন বিশেষ নাড মেখতে পাইছি না—বেখানে আমাদের বাবে বৰ টাকা জাত হওয়া উচিত। আমাদের বাটীৰ স্মৃতি রয়েছে স্কুলহাস্পাই অন্যান্য কৰেই; সেখান থেকে কাঠ এবে বিক্রয় কৰতু কেন এত ধৰ্য হবে এব তাৰ বিটাৰ কেন এত কৰ হবে সেটা বোঝপোৰ জিনিয় নহ। আবি বিশেষ কৰে মু঳ ভিনিয়ে কখা বলহি—একটা ভিনিয় রহে কাশত, বেটা আমাদের মেলে কৰ তৈৰী হয়, অৰ্থ কাশতের মুখ প্রযোজন রয়েছে। Education Budget বখন আমাদে ভৱন মুখু বাবে যে ঝোঁজা কি কৰেছেন। বইএর জন্য, newspaperএর জন্য কাশতের লেপী প্রযোজন। (A voice: বস্তুতা হাপানৰ জন্যও কাশতের খব প্রযোজন আছে।) হী, মেটাৰ জন্যও প্রযোজন আছে। আমাদের মেলে

খানে যে দুটা বিল আছে, আতে কাগজ যা পুর্ণত হয় তা পুরোভবের ভূমার বিলুই নহ। বিলের খেকে
সব আবশ্যিক করতে হব। Central Provinceesএ একটা কাগজের কল তৈরী হচ্ছে, সেখান থেকে কাগজ
apply হব।

আবশ্যিক huge forest রয়েছে এবং সেখানে যে সব �ingredients রয়েছে ও ভারতবাসী যে
শি পুরুষ নানাবকবের পাছ রয়েছে তার শব্দ কাগজ পুর্ণত করা যেতে পারে, যেনন ক্যানভা পুরুষে মেলে
বে থাকে।

সেখানে dense forest রয়েছে সেখানে deforestation করে বনকে ধৰকা করতে হবে। যে সব
ক্ষিতি অক্ষেত্রে হচ্ছে পড়ে রয়েছে, যা বাসবাস করা হচ্ছে না, সে উলিব যদি নিষেচ করবার ব্যবস্থা,
পরে এবং কাগজ পুর্ণত করবার জন্য বাসবাস করবেন, তাহলে কাগজের অভাব দূর হতে পারে, এবং সাড়ো
definitely ৬২ লক্ষের চেয়ে যে অনেক বেগী হবে তাতে কোন সল্লেহ নাই।

আর একটা ক্ষিতি হচ্ছে, আবশ্যিক এখন বক্তব্য পুরোভব--বেগী করে আবশ্যিক মেলে Industry
তে হোল। Industry একটা পুরুষ steelএর পুরোভব হব। সেই steelএর অভাব আবশ্যিক
মেলে দুর হয়েছে। বক্তব্যের আবশ্যিক মেলে এক million ton steel তৈরী হচ্ছে। এই steelএর
স্থান আন ক্ষিতি পিছে না কর হচ্ছে পাবে। যেন Railway slipper, যা পুরুষ steelএর ট'ল,
গৃহকাল সেগুলি timber পিছে হচ্ছে। আবশ্যিক এবং steel product আতে সেগুলিকে timber
কা replace করা যেতে পারে। পুরুষ বক্তব্যের মধ্যে, বক্তব্যের না পুরুষের উপর থেকে সেই পাঁচ
বিভিন্ন টি'ল দুর্বল, তুচ্ছিক কাস্টেলের প্রয়োগে না মেলে ফলে, সেখান থেকে তিখার এমে যদি এব তৈরী
ও অন্যান পুরুষের ক্ষিতি পিছে হচ্ছে, তাহলে পিছের মধ্যে মধ্যে বনকে হচ্ছে সাধারণ
করতে পারবেন। প্রক্রিয় inefficient departmentএর জন্য ৫০ লক্ষ কিলা খনচ দুর সফরের
জন্য ৮০ লক্ষ কিলা খনচ করে ৬২ লক্ষ কিলা মধ্যে আনা তাতে বিলের লাভও হতে না, লোকসামও
হবে না।

আবি দুটা ক্ষিতি পুরুষ আপনাদের দুটি আবশ্যিক করিছ। একটা হচ্ছে মালো আর একটা হচ্ছে timber,
যেনেও এর পরিবর্তন এবি এক পিছে ট'ল তাহলে সোচ কি মেল বক্তব্যের মধ্যে আবশ্যিক হও মালো যা pig-iron
তৈরী করতে পারব তার শব্দ আবশ্যিক মেলের ক্ষেত্রের কাছে সেগুলি পাইছে।

The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR : আবশ্যিক পুরুষ শব্দ লিখাপ নাব, যখন আবি বলি
আবশ্যিক মালো ও কাশুক বি, তখন তিনি সেটা মনেয়ে পিছে রয়েন না। আবশ্যিক পুরুষের বন কেটে মেঝে
হচ্ছে নৃত্য হন স্তোত্রের জন্য। পুরুষ জাগুণা থেকে বন কেটে আবশ্যিক জন্য এই কক্ষের টোক। খনচ হয়।
শাস্তিক মালো সেগুলি ইঞ্চাপি বাসবে ১৮ লক্ষ কিলা খনচ হয়ে থাকে। কিন্তু অন্যান্য যে সব বিষয়ের কথা
বিবরণ নাব উচ্চের করেছেন সে সিকে আবশ্যিক মালো পুরুষে ছিল না, এখন
আবশ্যিক হচ্ছে, Revised Estimateএ এক লক্ষ মালো বন করে নাব লক্ষ কিলা লাভ করা হয়েছে। কাগজ
পুরুষের জন্য আভাবিতে Savoy Grass নামান হয়েছে, এবং আবশ্যিক আবশ্যিক বনও লাগান হয়েছে।
যে সব কাগজ আবশ্যিক কাস্টেল পুরোভব সেটা সবচু জাগুণা কাস্টেল করা হচ্ছে। আবশ্যিক উচ্চের
যদি কেবলমাত্র revenue গুরুত্ব করাটা হ'ল তাহলে একমিন সবচু বন কেটে সোচ করে সিকে আবশ্যিক কিলা
পাওয়া যাবে। কিন্তু আবশ্যিক উচ্চের তা নহ। সেখানে আভাব বোনোৰ, পার্থেবেন্টেবিও লাভ হবে এবং সেখানে
যে সবচু করি জাগুণা অন্যান্য হচ্ছে পড়ে আছে সেই সবচু জাগুণা যাকে আবশ্যিক ভাবভাবে হচ্ছে তার পুরুষ
আবশ্যিক পুরুষ করে।

আবি পুরুষেই বলেছি আবশ্যিক বিলের পুরোভবের ক্ষিতি, যেনন হুল, পাঁচ টায়াপ ইচামত উন্নতিকলে
বিলের নজর মেওয়া হচ্ছে। এ সবচু যদি কেট কিছু আনাতে জান তাহলে কোন একমিন আবশ্যিক কাছে
গিয়ে টায়াপ সুপ্রয়োগ হবা আবশ্যিক সাত্ত্বে করতে পারেন, এবং তাৰ মধ্য থেকে যদি কোন নৃত্য ক্ষিতি
পাই সে সিকে আভাৰ অধৃত হচ্ছে পাৰি। (A VOICE বাঃ বা) (Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE :
মূৰ পৰ কৰচ) সেতু আগেই বলেছি।

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 49,02,000
for expenditure under the head "10—Forest" be reduced by Rs. 100 was
then put and lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Hem Chandra Naskar that a sum of Rs. 49,02,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "10—Forest" was then put and agreed to.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 6-17 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 8th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 8th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 8 Hon'ble Ministers and 47 members.

Point of Privilege.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of privilege.

কালকে এখানে পুরুষ স্বামীজী ব্যাপরের Cut Motion নিয়ে ব্যাপারটা হয়েছিল, এবং বিপোর্ট National অবি স্টেডে পাওই স্পুন্ড উচ্চো। তাতে বলা হচ্ছে:—

"When the House re-assembled after the interval, the Speaker upheld the viewpoints of the Opposition members that the motion could not be withdrawn even if there was only dissenter....."

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, it is better that you mention it in my Chamber.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I mention it here because it is a matter of privilege. I shall take only two minutes. "The motion had to be put to vote again. This time a division was also demanded by Mr. Rafique and Mr. Sibnath Banerjee who had been till then sitting in a glum and depressed mood went quietly with Congress members to vote against his own motion."

একটা ভুল হয়েছে। অর্থাৎ দেখানে পুরুষ স্বামীজী হওয়া উচিত ছিল, সেখানে বিবরণ স্বামীজী দেখা হয়েছে, এতে পুরুষের উপরই অধিকার করা হয়েছে। পুরুষ স্বামীজীকেন এই মৌলনের বিকলে ঘোষণা এবং আবি কংগ্রেসের সকল তোট পিচেটি বলাটাতে আবার পুতি অন্যায় করা হয়েছে। এটা deliberately করা হয়েছে, তা বলছিলা, বিপোর্ট'রা যদি একটু সাবধানে বিপোর্ট' সেন, তার'লে এই comedy of errors হতে পারে না। সেইজন্য আবি request করছি বিপোর্ট'রের through you, Sir, বেন পুরুষ স্বামীজী আঘাতার বিবরণ স্বামীজী না করা হয়।

Mr. SPEAKER: I will look into this matter.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wonder if in this House we have as yet framed any rules by which we can take action against anybody on the question of privilege. So far as the question of privilege is concerned, honourable members are entitled to draw your attention to any inaccuracy that may create confusion, but I think to address the reporters through you, Sir, is not within the rules at the present moment.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I submit, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister is entirely wrong. It is the privilege of the House that if anybody makes any such mistake, he may even be turned out. The Hon'ble Minister ought to have knowledge of the privilege of the House and its members.

Mr. SPEAKER: So far as the correct reporting of the proceedings of the House is concerned, there have been cases in which action has been taken by this House. The reporters enjoy a certain amount of privilege, and if their reports are not correct, that privilege can be withdrawn. In

this way we do exercise a controlling influence over the reporters. But what I shall do with this case I am not in a position to say just now. I will look into the matter and decide.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I am not suggesting any action, Sir. I simply want to draw your attention and that I have done and I hope you will rectify the mistake.

Mr. SPEAKER: If you wanted to do that only, it was not necessary for you to mention it here. You could have drawn my attention to it in my Chamber.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I wanted to draw the attention of the reporter through you to this mistake.

Mr. SPEAKER: But reporters do not form part of the House and therefore you cannot address them. Unless you want the Speaker to do something here, you should not mention the matter in the House. You could have done it outside the House.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: But when I mention the reporters I think my purpose has been served.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, you should note that there may be others who are in the House but who are not part of the House. Then if you mention a matter in the House you must be serious about that. If you do not want the Speaker to do something or the House to do something it is better for you not to mention such things in the House.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I would request the Speaker to take action but a lenient action.

Budget Estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation for 1950-51.

The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR: Sir, I beg to lay before the Assembly (a) the Budget Estimates for 1950-51, and (b) the Annual Report for 1948-49, of the Damodar Valley Corporation, under sub-sections (3) and (5) of sections 44 and 49, respectively, of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I want to say something.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is that a point of order? No discussion is allowed at this stage.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I want to make a submission. Let me have a chance.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is your submission? Is it a point of order or what?

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: It is a point of privilege, Sir. The privilege is that in the Central Parliament these estimates are made in consultation with the Opposition. I am going to suggest to the Leader of the House who is not present now to adopt a similar procedure here. That is my submission and my appeal.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is not a question of privilege at all. It is a question which you can mention when the proper time comes. Even in your cut motions you can propose it.

BUDGET FOR 1950-51**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.****11—Registration.**

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDR A NATH CHAUDHURI: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 15,83,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "11—Registration".

I do not think I need say much in support of this motion. When the cut motions will be moved, I will answer them.

Janab MUDAASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 15,83,000 for expenditure under the head "11—Registration" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the transfer of lands by Muslims and the registration of the same.

Sir, I shall not take the Assembly's time. The fact is that whenever a Mussalman goes to present his documents of sale, i.e., sale deeds or any other documents of transfer before the Registration Officers, they refuse to take them. Subsequently, an order has been passed by the Sub-Registrars in all places that the documents can be taken but they will not be registered unless certain other formalities are fulfilled. Sir, I do not know how this can be done under the law. Therefore, my submission through you to the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge is that he should explain the matter as to how this has taken place and I hope, Sir, he will take steps to remove the ban, if any, which has been put on the transfer of lands by the Mussalmans.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDR A NATH CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my honourable friend Mr. Mudassir Hossain probably did not notice the reply that was given to Mr. Rafique's question in this session of the Assembly. He put exactly the same question enquiring whether instructions were issued to the Registrar of Calcutta on or before the 26th January, 1950, not to register conveyances or sale deeds and leases of Calcutta properties belonging to Indian Muslims living in Calcutta, etc., etc. Now, the reply that I gave to the question was in the following terms: No. No such instruction has been given. No direction has ever been issued to the Registrar of Calcutta or any other registering officer not to register deeds of transfer of properties of Indian Muslims. The registration of deeds executed by evacuees or intending evacuees from India has, however, been subjected to some enquiries as a safeguard against evasion of taxes in accordance with the provisions of the Payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) Act, 1949. Sir, it will, therefore, be seen that no ban was really issued, as is supposed by my honourable friend opposite. On the contrary, the registering authorities have been instructed to expedite registration of documents presented by Muslims if really there has been any delay in the registration of those documents and if there be any chance for the registrants to suffer any loss on account of delay in registering their documents. I hope my friend will be satisfied with the reply that I have given and will be pleased to withdraw his cut motion.

Janab MUDAASSIR HOSSAIN: After hearing the Hon'ble Minister, I beg leave to withdraw my motion.

(There being no objection.)

The motion of Janab Mudassir Hossain that the demand of Rs. 15,83,000 for expenditure under the head "11—Registration" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The motion of the Hon'ble Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri that a sum of Rs. 15,83,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "11—Registration" was then put and agreed to.

27—Administration of Justice.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDR A NATH CHAUDHURI: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 67,99,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "27—Administration of Justice".

Sir, it is the usual demand that is going to be made. There is nothing new in the demand and I hope the House will give me the grant demanded.

8J. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that the demand for Rs. 67,99,000 for expenditure under the head "27—Administration of Justice" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

আমার পুর্ণ বক্তব্য হচ্ছে যে সেনিন আমার protest-এর কিছুটা ফল হচ্ছে। কান ২ ভন বৰ্ষীবহালৰ অন্দের grant move কৰাৰ সময় তাদেৱ department-এৰ অৰবা কি, তাৰা কি ভাৰতেন, কি কৰছেন, কিছুটা তা বলেছিলেন। কিন্তু আপকে আমাদেৱ অভিগ্রহণীয় পুধৰ খেকেই চূপচাপ। Silently আমাদেৱ শামনে উপরিহ কৰেছেন। কিন্তু আমি যদে কৰি এতে আমাদেৱ অভিগ্রহণীয় কুণ্ড কৰা হচ্ছে। বাছেট speech-এ অধিস্থিবহালৰ একটা overall picture দিয়েছিলেন এবং তাৰ প্রতোকাটা grants-এৰ স্বত্বে তিনি যে কি কৰতে পারবেন আমৰা আপো কৰেছিলৰ তা জানতে পাৰবো। কিন্তু সেৱা তিনি এখনে বিচুট বলেননি। আমৰা আপো কৰেছিলৰ যে তিনি তাৰ department-এৰ আমাদেৱ ভিনিয়টা পৰিকাৰ কৰে বলেবেন। কিন্তু তা বলেননি। সেজনা আমি এবং প্রতিবাৰ জানাইছি।

আমি যদে কৰেছিলৰ পুধৰ দিয়েৱ পত্ৰিবাসেই ফল হবে এবং তাৰপৰ ফলও হয়েছিল। পুধৰ দিয়ে অৰশ্যা বিৰল গ্ৰিহ বংশধৰণ move- কৰেছিলেন দে স্বত্বে আমি কিছু বলেৰোন। কিন্তু তাৰপৰ অধিস্থিবহালৰও কিছু বলেনন না। এই স্বত্বে এতে আনোচনা হওয়া সত্ত্বেও Administration of Justice স্বত্বেও কিছু বলেন নাই।

মিশ্ৰেৰ কৰে cut motion খেকেই স্বত্বেন একটা স্বাতন্ত্ৰ্য পুৰো আছে--separation of Judiciary from the Executive এই স্বত্বেৰ সকলৰ কি ভাৰতেন। দেৱন বস্তাপান নিৰাবৰণ বাবাৰে সেৱানে কৃত্যানি দি হচ্ছে, তাৰা কি ভাৰতেন, কি কৰছেন, কিছু কৰবেন কি না সেৱা আমাদেৱ শামনে কিছুটা বলেছেন। কিন্তু এখনে separation of Judiciary from the Executive স্বত্বে কিছু বলেননি। এই স্বত্বে তিনি silent কেম সেৱা জানতে চাই।

তাৰপৰ বাবানাথ দাস মহাপৰ্য যা বলেছেন police court-এ তুৰ দেৱা হয়। এবং সেৱা কুণ্ড আৰক্ষেই নয় বৰাবৰত হচ্ছে। বাবৰাৰ এনি জানিয়েও কোন ফল হয় নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER: Please do not refer to the cut motions because they have not been moved. In your speech you can say the same thing.

8J. SIBNATH BANERJEE: যৰন তিনি cut motion-এৰ notice দিয়েছেন কিন্তু সেখানে কিছু বলেননি, সেৱা public property স্বত্বাব আমি লে স্বত্বে ব্যৱহাৰ পাৰি।

Mr. SPEAKER: You can make it your property.

8J. SIBNATH BANERJEE: এই বিষয় লোকে আৰ ভাৰতে। এই প্ৰশ়ংগি লোকেৰ মনে আগছে। এবং তাৰভাৱেই লাগছে। কাৰণ party-ৰ decision সত্ত্বেও অনেকেই cut motion দিয়েছিলেন এবং তা জাপাৰ হৰেহে কিন্তু এনি হাপাৰ অনৰ্ক। তাৰ সত্ত্বেও হৰেহে। তাৰ কলে কাল একটা অৰবাৰ সহী হয়েছিল কিন্তু আমাদেৱ সিক খেকে সেৱা অনুপভোগ হৱিন।

তাৰপৰ আৰ একটা পুৰু �Honorary Magistrate--এই পুৰু বৰ্ধমান পৰিষেকী চালাবৰ অন্য তাদেৱ কি উভৰ আছে। তাদেৱ সংৰক্ষণ আছে না কৰছে দে স্বত্বে জানতে জাই। এই স্বত্বে পুৰু ভৱি আমাদেৱ

নে এবং Government party members এবং publicের বনে টাঁচে, তবু আরকে নোটসের নিচে পত্র টাঁচে। British সদনের সব এবং পরকার হিল। Honorary Magistrate'র পুরোভূমি ছিল আদের গোলার করে যাবার জন্য। বর্তমান যুগেও মেই পথই অবলম্বন করবেন না বলে করতে চাই নেটো আনন্দের কি? Honorary Magistrate'র বাপারে—এটা আমি ব্যক্তিগতভাবে বিশ্বে—
যারা কাজ করছে আদের যাইমে মেটে উচিত। মাদের টাঁকা আছে—জরিয়ার, বড়গোর, কারখানা বা যাই যানিক
আরা আদের মধ্যে আর একটা additional power পেয়ে পুরুষ ও কৃষকদের সবসম করতে পাবে। যাইমে দিয়ে
করলে তাসের উপর কিছুটা control থাকতে। Economy করতে শিয়ে justice'র উপর injustice
করা হয়। এই সব যাপার সহজে যৌবনশৈলি কি করতে যাচ্ছেন এবং বেন চাচ্ছেন এবং Executive
থেকে Judiciary বিভিন্ন করার যে সন্তুন মাঝী—সেটা সবস্ত পুরুষীর পদত্বিকরণের মাঝী—এই সব
বিষয় কিছুটা আলোচনা হলে আমরা আনতে পারতাম । বৎসর হল মেশ আধীন হবার পর আবার কতুলু
ঝগিয়েছি নেটো বৃক্ষতে পারতাম। যে পুরুষের এখানে উপর্যুক্ত করলাম, আপা করি তিনি সে সহজে আবাদের
আনন্দেন। আর একটা কিনিয় আনতে চাই, মেনি Small Cause Court'র বাপার। এই সহজে এখানে
ও বাইরেও আলোচনা করেছি। সেখানে ব্যাপারটা খুঁড়াও এই যে, এক বৎসর যথে ১০০টা case deal
করতে হয়। সেখানে এই ব্যাপার হচ্ছে। শার্জিং হ্যায়—২ টাকা fine, কসুর কিয়া—নেই ইচ্ছা—৫ টাঙ্গা
fine, উকিল সিয়া—১০ টাঙ্গা fine—এটা'র protest করছি। (The Hon'ble PRAFULLA
CHANDRA SEN : Speedy justice !)

এই বিনিষ্ঠা অন্যায়। এবং এই অন্যায়টা পুরুষ করতে আবার যাবা হচ্ছি! Justice কেন্দ্রাত? আবার ব্যুগুল যুক্তে বনে আহেন ঠাঁরাও এই সহজে বক্তৃতা করবেন। আমি এই বিষয় ঠাঁরে
পুরুষ আকর্ষণ করছি। যাতে আরকে এটা'র সংক্ষেপ শব্দে করতে পারেন। এই সহজে কিছু বল্লে স্বীকৃত হবো।

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDR A NATH CHAUDHURI: Sir, I thank my honourable friend that he has taken upon himself the task of nursing other people's babies. His own motion was to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department. It seems that his mind is absolutely vacant on that question—the question that he has put by his own motion. It is only because there are other honourable members' motions on the agenda which those honourable members have not considered it desirable to move that he has availed of the opportunity to speak on those motions. He had no right to move and, therefore, he has simply spoken on those motions. (Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Wise men always do that.) Wise men always think on the subject discussed by them and never keep a vacant mind. (Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I have done it because I hoped that you will be benefited by this.) I believe, my friend has benefited much more than I have been. (Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Yes, I have been.) Sir, I did not move the demand with a speech because I did not want to waste the time of the House inasmuch as the demand that was being made was the usual demand relating to the cost of administration of justice in this province. I pointed out at the same time that no substantially new expenditure was going to be incurred in this respect and, therefore, there was no necessity at all of making a long speech in connection with the demand.

Now, Sir, of the questions that have been raised by Mr. Banerjee, the very first is to raise a discussion about the failure of the Government to bring about the separation of judiciary and the executive. Sir, we are all thinking about the question. We agree with him entirely that there should be separation of the judiciary and the executive at an early date. There are no two opinions on that subject. We all agree on that question. The difficulty, the practical difficulty in the way is that we shall have to spend a large amount of money and employ a large number of extra officers or rather executive officers if we desire to give effect to such a proposition now and immediately. Now we are going through a very distressing financial situation. That is known to all and therefore just at the present moment it is not financially possible to undertake such a large measure of reform.

On the other hand, Sir, the public are aware that so far as administration of justice is concerned, justice is not suffering at the hands of the Magistrates. The bigger cases are going on appeal, and appeal is also filed in the High Court in many cases. Mr. Banerjee is aware that in many cases the judiciary have taken a view which is not the view of the executive Government, and, therefore, it cannot be said that because there has been no separation of the judiciary and the executive, therefore administration of justice is suffering in any way at the present moment. However, Sir, I do agree with Mr. Banerjee that from the ideal point of view there should be separation of the judiciary and the executive, but in view of the financial situation I repeat it is not possible to give effect to that reform now and immediately.

As regards the second question, namely, the inordinate delay in the disposal of cases, particularly in the police courts, I have to say, Sir, that that is a wrong idea. The figures which I am going to give will show that instead of delay there has been expedition in the disposal of cases. Sir, 115,887 cases were instituted in 1948 and at the end of the year there were only 1,162 undisposed of or pending cases. Out of 115,887 cases only 1,162 cases remained undisposed of in 1948. Now in 1949 the number of cases has risen to 128,000. That is, 13,000 more cases were instituted in 1949 and yet the number of undisposed of cases at the end of 1949 was 1,578. That means whereas there were 13,000 more institution, there have been only 400 more undisposed of cases. Certainly no one can dare contend that there has been inordinate delay or any delay whatsoever in the disposal of cases in the police courts.

Now, passing on to the third question that has been raised, namely, the question about the appointment of Honorary Magistrates, certainly, Sir, this Government sees eye to eye with Mr. Banerjee on the question. It is this Government that discontinued that institution but that institution had to be revived and why? Because a large number of permanent officials had to be sent to other departments to work on deputation. There are more than 150 officers on deputation to the other departments. Now, as a result pending cases grow in number and so some arrangements—temporary arrangements—had to be made to secure speedy disposal of these cases which could not be disposed of for want of trying magistrates. Now, it may be asked why not appoint more officers. That simply cannot be done. Most of the officers have gone on deputation to other departments which are temporary and therefore their posts cannot be filled permanently. It is for this unavoidable reason that this system has been revived and Government have publicly stated the reasons for the revival of this institution. It is true at the time of transfer of power, Government had a fairly substantial number of surplus officers of all categories and they were posted to different districts and subdivisions to hold additional courts in the places of the honorary magistrates, whose courts were abolished. Since then those surplus officers had to be withdrawn from time to time for deputation to other departments to replace newly recruited or promoted officers who have yet to complete their usual departmental training before their services can be fully utilised. Difficulties are accordingly being felt in dealing with arrears which have accumulated in some stations.

In the circumstances Government had decided to revive the appointment of honorary magistrates as an experimental measure for a period of one year for the present with such modifications as are necessary to make it suitable and acceptable under the present day conditions. The appointment of honorary magistrates is being restricted to retired stipendiary magistrates, Deputy Collectors, Additional District Magistrates and if necessary to such of the ex-honorary magistrates who have adequate educational qualifications, who have sufficient magisterial experience and the judicial quality of whose

work had been found to be of a high level. This system has been revived, Sir, as a temporary measure, although this Government took the decision to discontinue it.

Now, these are the points that I have to make in my reply and I hope my friend will be satisfied.

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 67,99,000 for expenditure under the head "27—Administration of Justice" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and a division taken with the following result:—

AYES—2.

Banerjee, Sj. Sibnath

| **Muhammad Idris, Janab**

NOES—35.

**Banerjee, Sj. Susil Kumar
Barman, The Hon'ble Syama Prasad
Bhandari, Sj. Charu Chandra
Bhattacharyya, Sj. Shyamapada
Chakravarty, Sj. Satish Chandra
Chatterjee, Sj. Haripada
Chaudhuri, The Hon'ble Rai Harendra Nath.
Choudhury, Sj. Annada Prosad
Clarke, Mr. C. E.
Das, Sj. Radha Nath
Dass, Sj. Kanailal
De, Sj. Kanai Lal
Dolui, Sj. Harendra Nath
Gayen, Sj. Arabinda
Golam Hamidur Rahman, Janab
Gomes, Mr. D.
Halder, Sj. Kuber Chand
Majhi, Sj. Nishapatni**

**Majumdar, The Hon'ble Bhupati
Mallick, Sj. Ashutosh
Mandal, Sj. Annadraprasad
Mandal, Sj. Bankubehari
Mandal, Sj. Umech Chandra
Mookerjee, The Hon'ble Kalipada
Mudassir Hossain, Janab
Nandy, Maharaja Sri Chandra, of Cossimbazar.
Naskar, The Hon'ble Hem Chandra Panja, The Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath
Pramanik, Sj. Rajani Kanta
Ricketts, Mrs. E. M.
Roy, Sj. Jajneewar
Roy Singh Sarker, Sj. Satish Chandra
Sen, Sj. Debendra Nath
Sen, The Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra
Sinha, The Hon'ble Bimal Chandra**

The Ayes being 2 and the Noes 35, the motion was lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri that a sum of Rs. 67,99,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "27—Administration of Justice", was then put and agreed to.

13—Other Taxes and Duties.

Mr. SPEAKER: Demand for Grant: Other Taxes and Duties.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, may I move the motion?

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 13,90,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "13—Other Taxes and Duties".

Sir, I would not have ordinarily made a speech but for continuous protests by Sj. Sibnath Banerjee. But I would confine my opening remarks only to a few points. I would only like to point out that no new feature has been introduced this year and all the changes made last year stand also this year. It is the usual routine expenditure that has been demanded for the administration of several taxes like the Sales Tax and Betting Tax under this head.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 13,90,000 for expenditure under the head "13—Other Taxes and Duties" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about entertainment by cinema in mofussil areas.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 13,90,000 for expenditure under the head "13—Other Taxes and Duties" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been said and said very loudly and a propaganda is being carried on throughout the world that India has to give something to the western world. What is that something, Sir, that India is going to give to the western world? I say, Sir, it is the spiritual bias, it is the divine bias which is the heritage of India that she intends to give to the world outside. Now, Sir, instead of doing that I see that our Government is doing something which is detrimental to the spiritual advancement of the country, or in other words, they are taking something from the western world which demoralises the people and leads to the extinction of the divine spark which is there in the Indian people. Sir, the teachings of the Gita and the Upanishads are divine inspiration, and it is said, Sir, that the Upanishad is the ब्रह्म of Bhagavan Himself in man, and from that Upanishad has sprung the Gita which is nothing but an abbreviated edition of the Upanishad. About Upanishad one of the greatest German philosophers has said that the "study of the Upanishad has been a consolation of my life and I think it will be a consolation on my death". Such was the remark made by one of the greatest philosophers of Europe—Schopenhauer. By giving up the study of the Vedas and the Gita you have brought into life such material things as cinemas which depict, Sir, nothing but sexual art and demoralise the whole set of people. If you go through the history of the moral degradation of Europe you will be thunderstruck and it will give you cause for reflection. The thing is that the other day, on the 25th December, 1949, I was reading a paper in which I saw that mass survey was made by the people of England and in this mass survey - it was a non-official report - it has been found that 64 per cent of the births of England are illegitimate, that is, born of non-marital union. Out of this 64 per cent 28 per cent were married subsequently, but the fate of the remaining 36 per cent, has been that they have been stigmatised as illegitimate.

Then about the married state of affairs the mass survey report says—(laughter from the Congress benches) - being Brahmins you may laugh at this a Brahmin is he, Sir, who Brahmin वृत्ति, and still you are laughing! Shame, shame!

Mr. SPEAKER: Please don't use the word "Shame". That is unparliamentary.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, you must prevent the other party from laughing.

Mr. SPEAKER: Laughter is not unparliamentary

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: If I say "shame", that is the proper word to be used against those Brahmins who laugh when I am speaking of the Upanishads and the Gita

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: You cannot say "Shame, shame", but you can say it is a shameful thing.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: There is nothing in the name: the substance is everything.

Now, I come to married couples. It has been said, Sir, and it has been found by the mass survey that more than 50 per cent. of the married people are unfaithful to their spouse. That is a disgraceful state of affairs. If you look to the report it will be a dismal reading, it will be a strange reading; and this problem in England has become very very acute and the

people over there in England are unable to find out as to how to organise their society, how to keep their society together. And moreover it was found by the mass survey report that more than one-third of the people, that is, more than 33 or 40 per cent. of the people, are living together without marriage. This is a highly degraded state of affairs. So far as we in India, Hindus and Muslims, are concerned, we are a spiritual people—both Hindus and Muslims. This is the state of things so far as England is concerned. Then if we look to the State of America—another report was written, that is, Caine's Report, and it was found that the State of America is more degraded than England. If we go through the history of other European countries, we find the same state of things. If we say that we must keep our society intact, we must keep it in a chaste condition, then we must not do things which are not according to the tenets either of Islam or Upanishad or Gita or Quoran as it is a spiritual book—

Mr. SPEAKER: How is it relevant to the subject?

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: In this way it is relevant. Cinema destroys utterly the morality of the people. Therefore it is relevant in the way. If you do not like to hear me speak I shall withdraw my motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: You go on.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: I was speaking of America and with regard to the State of America, so far as society, so far as sexual problem is concerned, it is all the same—perhaps worse. (A VOICE: Russia?) If you like to hear about Russia I am ready also with that. (The Hon'ble PRATULLA CHANDRA SEN: China?) I have read that Chinese people are very chaste. (The Hon'ble PRATULLA CHANDRA SEN: Russia?) Sir, you will be surprised to hear that there is no prostitution in Russia. After the Bolshevik Revolution I have read the book "Mother Russia" and read it very carefully, it has been written by Mr. Maurice Hindus and he says that he travelled throughout Russia for 25 years and he found—there was not a single prostitute in Russia and the reason he gave is that the divorce law is very very easy. In England or in America or in other European countries when you want to divorce, you have to prove infidelity, you have to prove cruelty, you have to prove desertion and such like things which it is impossible to prove in court. Therefore, though there is no agreement between the husband and the wife one goes one way and the other goes another way that is the language used by wives and husbands in matrimonial courts—divorcee is not easy. But, Sir, he says there is absolutely no prostitution in Russia. Why Sir? The reason is clear, because if a man thinks that he does not like the woman and she is not to his liking and cannot live with the woman, he at once goes to the Registrar and says "I have divorced the woman" and the Registrar records that and the matter ends there. If the woman says she cannot live harmoniously or live with the man, she immediately goes to the Registrar and says that his nature and my nature are incompatible, instantly divorce is granted. So far as Russia is concerned, divorce matter is very easy, as it is in Mahomedan countries. If you want to divorce a Mahomedan you need not assign any reason and you need not go to the court. If you do not like the woman you can at once divorce her.

Man after all, as I have frequently said, is an animal, but, Sir, according to Quoran there is a divine spark hidden in his heart and in order to make him a spiritual being and in order to make him fit for the life of a *Rishi*—*Rishi* is that person, *Rishi darsanam*—who has realised God—you must go on cultivating the feelings, the consciousness in your heart and by proper cultivation of *brahmacharjya* and then of *banaprastha* and then of *sannyas*, ultimately from an animal man you become a spiritual man.

Now, I come to the point after explaining the background of the whole policy of the Western material world, that is, the policy of the material world is just like that of Charbak Muni ଚର୍ବକ ମୁଣ୍ଡି, that is, drink, eat and be merry. There is nothing else, but they fail to understand the utterances of the *Rushis*, that is, the spiritual thing is which counts. The true happiness, the true *anandam*, the true joy—joy is *anandam*—comes from the heart and by *sadhana*, as you say, you attain spiritual salvation. (The Hon'ble BIHUPATI MAJUMDAR: ମେହା କଥା କି ?) What led to the degradation of America? They are very advanced people so far as science is concerned, so far as politics is concerned, but spiritually they are a damned people and our Pandit Nehru, the great statesman, and our Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi and other persons have something to give to the West and that something is the spiritual civilisation which we will give to the West. But, Sir, instead of doing that you are demoralising the whole people. You are giving a sexual art in cinemas in mofussil towns. Boys and girls of tender age always attend them and what do they find? They find pictures kissing each other and all other things which give a sexual urge to the young and delicate mind. Instead of that, if we are true to Upanishad, if we are true to our spiritual civilisation—"om" means Hindu and Islamic, I being an inhabitant of India and as Indian citizen I am also including Islamic civilisation—Islamic civilisation is also a spiritual civilisation, the same civilisation as enunciated by the Upanishad and the Gita—it is prohibited that man and woman should mix together because after all there is the animality of man which you cannot check. You find always boys and girls very frequently go to the cinema and what do they find? They find all instruments of sexual art there and they are demoralised. Therefore my submission through Mr. Speaker to you is this. You ban cinemas in mofussil areas. So far as Calcutta is concerned, it is a cosmopolitan town. Here live people of all denominations; here live people from all countries. You may go on here as you have been doing. But so far as villages are concerned, so far as rural areas are concerned—there the nation lives, not in these towns, the Hindu nation, the Muslim nation—they are the same spiritual nation—cinemas should be banned.

The Hindu nation, the Mussalman nation, all spiritual nations live in the villages. Don't demoralise them. I beg to submit, Sir, with all the earnestness that I can command that cinemas should be banned in the mofussil areas, and no licences should be given for establishing cinemas in the local area, I mean in the rural area. Thirdly, Sir, I would with folded hands urge upon you that you being our guardians—I mean the Council of Ministers—the Government being the guardians of the people, should take up the question as to how to improve the morals of the people and how to give them a spiritual life. Unless this is done, your work remains undone. You are following in the footsteps of western people who are going downwards, so far as spirituality and morals are concerned. Therefore, Sir, what I want to say and what I propose is that instead of establishing cinemas, in every village let Bhagabat Gita be read and *Kathakata* start. I have seen with my own eyes that in the evening the learned Pandits of Bhagabat Gita and Upanishads take their seats in a sacred place, and thousands of men and women sit there and hear them with veneration and with purity of heart.

(At this stage the blue light was lit.)

Sir, I shall be finishing within two or three minutes. Besides, there is no other speaker. As I was saying, Sir, establish *Kathakata* system and reading of Bhagabat and Koran. People will assemble to hear the verses of Koran and the verses of Gita, and thus spirituality will be inculcated in them. Government should try to do this instead of doing this damned thing of entertaining them with cinemas which will destroy them and which will destroy the whole society of which we are so very proud.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, आवार motion करते हैं—to raise discussion about the policy and practice of Government. एक ही आगे है आवार शीघ्रतापन बोलते हैं आवार mind नाकि blank. केवल ना आवार सर्वत्रही एक ही बहुत cut motion करते हैं। आवार यहे आहे तिनि वरन् शीघ्र आगे बोलते हैं उठने एही बहुत cut motion ही किंवा एवं डब्ल्यू गिरवत्तेहैं। एन्ही एको पुरावा technique, एडे केवल शब्दोंपर काम नहीं होता।

Sales tax সংবলে বে cut motion নিয়েছি সোনা কেন সেগুলো হওয়ার সোনাই আবি একত্রে চাই।
কাব্য Opposition পুরু একজনে সীমাবদ্ধ হওয়ার অবস্থা হয়ে ওঠেছে, তাই অনেকগুলি cut motion
প্রেরণ করে এই কক্ষভাবে মেডিয়াই স্লাই।

बहुतानें ये वौटराशील move करने प्रयत्नहोटे बल्लेहन ये आवि किछु बलताहोइ ना तु मिरमारावाृ टोडोबेलन
बलहोइ एउ तथा बढ়তি। कিবि तिनिं या बल्लेहन ता ना बलताइ ताल करतेन। तिनि बल्लेहन आगोे याजोटेह
या छिन देखोटाइ यमुनप करा द्याओ। आवि तानि ये द्योग्यास्मरन गय । । C. S. बाई गव करने दितेन, निष्ठेबो
एउ बेपी किछु करतेन ना। एषी बीबाब बरि ये उत्तम तार घरकाब छिन, कিবि एই नीतिर कोनाल
improvement करा द्याओ केन आनि ना।

The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR : শুভ্য মাঝে।

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: মে কোর্ট vacant mind রিপে বৃত্তি তাতে আপনাদের এক প্রাপ্তি কোর্ট? আমি বৃত্তি যে বহুমুহূর্তক সব বয় প্রতি অসম একটি বাগী উচিত নয়।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Vacant খালেই কানে বেগী।

8J. SIBNATH BANERJEE : আমি যে স্বত্ত্বালোকণ-গত বৎসর অঙ্গভিন্নসহযোগ করেন এটি move
করেছিলেন তখন এটির নিষ্পত্তি আলোচনা করেছিলেন। গত বৎসর বাজেট মুদ্রণের সময় তারা উত্তরণ
পিছে দাঁড়ান। তিনি এই বৎসর ক্যাপেক্ষেন স্বীকৃতব্যবস্থার কাটে কিন্তু পাইছেন না। অর্থ পেষাক করে বলছেন
যে চিকিৎসিত প্রদান বাজেটে এটি যথে হিন্দু নিক্ষেপ উপর প্রতিবাদ করেন নাই, *Hounours*
উপরও প্রতিবাদ করেন নাই। তিনি যদি একটা *UICB* পিতৃত্বে যে কোন পেশে কি বৃক্ষ হয়েছিল তামা পুনরুদ্ধো
কি হচ্ছে—এইভাবে thesis পেন তাদের বুর উপকার হচ্ছে—এবং helpful হচ্ছে।

हर अधिकार एक tax बदले के बदले Government के द्वारा देखा हवा ना। अनेक समय लिभिटिली करते हैं ऐसे टॉका आपात करते हैं यह ऐसा जैसे टॉका अपवाह होते हैं। आविष्कार करति है ये शरा टॉका लिंगों पर वारे ना ताम्रे के बोन वाल देखा हवा ना। ऐसा जैसे ये कड़े टॉका शरा आहे तार इसाव आवाज आनि ना। ताम्रपर ऐसे tax येतावे exempt द्वारा हर लोटा एकटा आपात बापार। करता, तार उपर रहते हैं अधिक एक tax लोनार उपर नाई। Petrol और उपर लेनार हवा ना। I speak subject to correction—यदि यह यह ताम्रे संशोधन करते देनेव। ताम्रपर एकटा जिनिव ये प्राधिक बहिरों देके ऐसे tax exempted रहते हैं, जिस यह शरा रहते हैं ये प्राधिक बहिरों किसाते गोने tax लिंगों हवा। यह यारा केने तारा Assembly's member नव। तारा exempted बहिरों list आदे ना। ऐसे टॉकाटा Government द्वारा केवेटे यहते हैं किस आनि ना जिस जनसाधारणके लिंगों होते हैं। सेइजन्या आविष्कार एकटा यहते हैं चाइ येतावे list करा रहते हैं तार प्राधिक द्वारा दरबार।

Newspaper advertisement द्वारा sales tax करा रहते हैं कि? Newspaper द्वारा वालिक द्वारा यारा एकटा प्रेस निम्ने दुखेव आगे आवाज करतेहिल एवन तारा मक्क लक्ष टॉकार वालिक रहते हैं। अधिक करतार उपर मूल्य tax रहे गियेहैं। लोनार उपर नाई केन? लोनार उपर ना धाकार कराण आवाज याधाय आदे ना। लोना आगे सकतेर रहते हैं छिल, जिस एवन योध यह शर्तकडा ८० जनार रहे लोना नाई। अधिक आवाज देखते पाठिज तार उपर sales tax नाई। आवाज युरे पाइ ना करतार उपर केन आहे। एहितावे यदि आवाज analysis कोरे देखि ये sales tax कड यड अंग रहते हैं परीक्षण उपर in comparison with the rich man. यार १० हाजार टॉका income, आव यारा ५०६० टॉका याहिनार चाकुरे, येवन चापराची—ऐसे एवाने गाडीवे आहे—कारा कड portion sales tax लिंगों।

इंग्रेजेर आगे एहितावे इंग्रेजेर sales tax देखी लिंग ना एवं देह यके गठे आवाजेव Indian बडलोकेवाऽ यार पड़े बेत। याही याहापर यीकार करतेहैं देह पुराप गाडी, एवन विकृ बदलान हव नाई।

आविष्कार देही किंतु यहते हैं चाइ ना, येवलो बदलार ताते दुल जटी धाकते पारे, याही याहापर देटा संशोधन करते दिके अडाते दुखी हव। येवेते पेनार याही याहापर Secretary दिके अडाते; चारवारा पिछून किरे आलाप करते दिनेव। यदि याही याहापर देह किंतु दुल हये धाके लोटा देस तिनि यीकार करते देन। एहितानि शीकारावे through दिके ताके उपराह दिच्छ।

8J. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Abhi hamarey Shishnath Babu ney jo prastau firmaey hain, unka humbhii sath detey hain. Sales tax ke barey men jo unhon ney kaha hai, yeh to makham hai, magr koi Government beghair tax ke bhi naheen chalsakta hai. Lekin hamen dekhna yeh hai ke kis perker ka tax hona chaheya ta ke junta our masses ko effect na karey. Barey barey jo dhani log hain, business men hain woh to tax desaktey hain parantu jo gharib junta hai woh tax naheen desakti hai. Is tax ko unper bethana chaheya jo desaktey hain. Keonke yeh sales tax gharib ko ziada effect kerta hui. Dhani ko bhi effect kerta hai mager. woh desaktey hain our gharib naheen desaktey hain. Shishnath Babu sey mera matbhed yeh par hai ke woh bilkul sales tax ko uttha dena chahtey hain, laken mera yeh kahna hai, ke necessities of life jo hain, juisay koela, matches, kapra, fuel, yeh jo important chizain hain, in sub sey yeh tax uttha diya jaey.

Is House ke memberon ney baraber is chiz ko dekhey hongey ke pertake biri ke dukandar upney dukanen men ek naryel ki rassi men agh jalaker latkaker rakhtey hain, keonke Bharatvarsh ke log itney gharib hain ke unkey paas ek match box bhi kharidney ka paisa naheen hai. Isleay woh jo rassi latka ke rakhtey hain ussey woh log biri, cigarette, sulka ka pitey hain. Is sey maloom hota hafi ke hamara des ketna gharib hai. Is leay jo important chizen hain ussey yeh tax hatadeya jai. Hazar (Rs. 1,000) rupia sey ager ek (Rs. 1) rupee hata diya jai, to hazar rupia waley ko kush aasan naheen kerta hai, parantu ager dus (Rs. 10) rupia sey ek rupia hata deya jai to dus rupia waley ko asar hoga. Sales tax to dhani bhi detey hain

aur gharib bhi detey hain leken gharib ko musibat hoti hai. Important chizon sey jaisey, kapra, mamooli kapra, reshmi naheen, bulkey jo Rs. 5 ya Rs. 10 rupee men milta hai un subhon sey tax uthadena chaleay keonke yeh gharibon aur masdooron ke kam men ata hai.

Hamarey rashtipta ney namak ka undolan kiya tha, keonke woh namak ka tax gharibon per ziada asar kerta tha, isleay woh tax uthaney ke liey koshesh keay they. Aplogon men kitney hongey jo namak ka undolan men shamel hoey they aur jail bhi gaey hongey. Isleay humko isturaf kheyal dena chaheay ke unsub chizon per sey jo necessities of life hain, yeh sales tax unthadeya jai aur yahi hamara kahna hai.

(The House was then adjourned for fifteen minutes.)

(After adjournment.)

8J. KANAILAL DE : सप्ताहाल वसाधर, यानीय वैद्यवाहिकों के ग्रुप्पों के सर्वतों आविष्कारों का बलाते चाहते हैं। आवादेवे एहि बाटौरे में वक्रम हावे विज्ञ-कर के धर्मी करा हरेहेह, ताहि वांगोदेशेर परिज्ञ पूर्व ग्रुप्पोंरे उपरे अडात फोडात्तरक। एहि विज्ञ-करेरे हावे आवादेवे एहि बाटौरे, अन्याय बाटौरे भूमिकारे वहन करते होते हैं। आवादेवे एहाने टाकाय तिन परमा विज्ञ-कर के धर्मी हंडोरा, अन्याधारणके अडाविक फोडात्तर वहन करते होते हैं। वांगाते विज्ञ-करेरे हावे टाकाय एक परमा, विद्वावे विज्ञ-करेरे हावे यां टाकाय दुइ परमा, एवं देखाने सबल तिनियेरे उपरे एहि हावे विज्ञ-कर के धर्मी। यह ना, तिनिय विद्वावे विज्ञ-करेरे डारत्तर्या आहे। आवादेवे एहि बाटौरे विज्ञ-करेरे हावे दुल हंडोरा उठित। विद्वेष्टत: कडकछलि निजा वायवार्ता इव्वेवे उपरे तिन परमा हावे विज्ञ-कर के धर्मी बाकावे गरीवोंरे दुक्केरे बढ़ करा वह परमा एहाते विद्वेष्टत: हंडोरा अडात अस्तोधोरेरे कारण घटते हैं। अडात आविष्कारे चाहै वे आवादेवे वहनेरे दुष्टि एवं फाटीरे उपर विज्ञ कर दुल देतेय उठित। एहि सबत गरीवे लोकदेवे गावे ज़ज़ानरे वडे खेन दुष्टि, चाल देते या। Sales tax & Cotton excise tax एरे आन्य दुष्टि, फाटीरे धार वेते दियावे। ११० टाकाय दुष्टि ओ ११० टाकाय फाटीरे उपर Sales tax नाहि बित्त ए दुलारे दुष्टि फाटी याजावे दुव वर पाओवा धार, देखलि वद्यावित्त लोकदेवे काहे दुव बहावे दोहेरा। सेइजन्स आविष्कार पूर्वावे करि यानीय वैद्यवाहिकों देने दुल टाका दुलोरे दुष्टि ओ १३० टाका दुलारे फाटी पर्यात सेन-टाइक exempt करेव, ताहाले वांगोद अनेक नियु वद्यावित्त पूर्व विवाहारेर उपकार यह।

कडकछलि तिनिय वेवन दुल धीज, करला, यानीय काठ पूर्वति ३० दातार टाकाय उपरे विज्ञ हले ११० धर्मी करा हय। एहेवे येने हते पावे, एहि सबत तिनिय अपल परिवाहे ये तिनिवे ताके विज्ञ-कर विद्वेष्टत: हले ना, तिन एहि सबत वायवार्तारवा एक लाए ३० दातार टाकाय तिनिय विज्ञ हले Sales tax देवे आव तार चेये कर विज्ञ हले देवे ना, एवन नव। तावा सबल जेतार काह वेकेट sales tax यावावे करने धाके—एवं वहरेवे लेवे या तर यादे वहन दियावे हह, उधन यदि विज्ञयेरे लोट अक ३० दातार टाकाय कर दह, ताहाले ताके सरकारी उद्यविले Sales tax विद्वेष्ट हले ना, तिन जेतारेरे काठ वेके ये विज्ञ-कर देवोवा हह, दे विज्ञ बोआवा धार। आवि यानीय वैद्यवाहिकोंरे अनुदोष करि तिन देने ए विद्वेष्ट अनुदोष करेवन एवं याते वायवार्तारवा एवनि तावे विज्ञ-कर आवादेर क'रे आवादाव करते या पाहेव, दे विद्वेष्ट लक्ष्य धाकी हह। एवं नहव हले एहि सबत तिनियेरे उपर वेके विज्ञ-कर दुल दियोहि भाल हह।

आव एकी तिनिय सबत करवाव आहे। ११० टाका दुलोरे दुष्टि ओ ११० टाका दुलोरे फाटीरे उपर विज्ञ-कर exempt हले आहे, अष्ट याकिन धार, विट, गेटी, करल, एहि सबत तिनियेरे उपर विज्ञ-कर के धर्मी करा हरेहेह। एहि सबत तिनिय गरीवे लोकदेवेर विद्वेष्टत: हर। गरीव धीजाल, चाली एवा वेट, नाट विद्वेष्ट पराते पावे ना, दहत एकी यात्र गेटी लेवे विज्ञ तार उपराव आवेरे विज्ञ-कर विद्वेष्ट हह। आव एकी तिनिय—पूर्वावेरे उपर विद्वेष्टत: फाटी पूर्वतेरेरे उपर विज्ञ-कर दुल देवोवा आवादाव। ये Primary वैडकलi Text Book Committee धारा approved दुल सेइवलिंग tax हते exempt विज्ञ ताहाडा नाट लेट घेवे देवोवेरे यहि या आवादेवे वांगो देवोवे वाजावे चाहावे, देखलि exempted नव। आवि पूर्वाव करि एकीप वट यहि आवे तार उपर वेके विज्ञ-कर दुल देवोवा वायवा करा उठिय। उठियेरे ओ अन्याय द्यावेरे विवाहेरे उपरु विज्ञ-कर नाहि, करण पूर्वक अनप्रचारारे प्रवाह नवाह।

পুঁজির উপর বিত্ত-বর বজত পক্ষে ডিসনার আপার করা হয়। পুঁজির কাগজের উপর, মিটোর: যখন বই
গুলি Pressও ছিলান হয়, সেই Printingএর উপর, এবং সব শেষে, বই বিক্রয়ের সময়। তাহলে দেখা
যাইছে, বজতপক্ষে একটা দামের একবার বইয়ের উপর ডিসনার বেশী বিত্ত-কর নেওয়া হচ্ছে। এই
বিষয়ে বিবেচনা করে ঘোষিত ব্যবসা করা সরকার বলে করি। রাজ সরকার একটা ব্যবসায়ী প্রতিষ্ঠান নয়,
যে কোন উপরে কিছু রাখা অবিকার করলেই সরকারের ক্ষতির পুকুর পার না। কেবল জনসাধারণের স্বত্ত্বাবিদা
বিদ্বান, ও পিচা ও আরেম উন্মত্তি, ও তাদের পারম কর্মার জন্য যে পরিমাণ রাজস্ব নেওয়া সরকার সেইটুকু
সংগৃহ করার অধিকারই সরকারের আছে। এবং সেই রাজস্বের কোন বক্স, অপবায় না করে রাষ্ট্রের কল্যাণের
জন্মাই তাহা ব্যবহার করা উচিত। এবং সরিষ অপেক্ষা ধীরী সিক্ত হইতেই বেশী পরিমাণ রাজস্ব সংগৃহ করা
আবশ্যিক। আমার মনে যদি taxationএর ইহাই মূল মৌলিক। সরকারের এবং জনসাধারণের
সম্পর্ক যাতে একটা ব্যবসায়ী সম্পর্কে পরিষ্ঠিত না হয় মেইলিঙে পৃষ্ঠা রাখা সরকার। আর একটা কথা আমাদের
এখানে প্রাইট দেখা যায়, বড় বড় ব্যবসায়ীয়ার পৃষ্ঠা একটা Limited Company'র Register করে
যাবে এবং sales tax certificate নেয়। Sales tax না নিয়ে তাতা ভিনিষ নিয়ে আসে ও বিক্রয়ের
সময় tax আপার করে। তারপর ৩ মাস বা ১ বৎসর পর দেখা যায় যে এই অধিকারণ ('Company'ই ডুয়া
এবং অধিকারণ Company'ই উঠে যায়। এইভাবে বিনা sales tax এ জিনিষ নিয়ে গলে, sales tax
আপার করে নে নোকানি সরকারকে জ্ঞান দেয় না। বড়বাজারে অনুসন্ধান করলে দেখা যাবে যে কোন কোন
ব্যবসায়ীর নামে ৫৬০০ টুকু Registered Limited Company আছে। এবং সেই নামে তাদের
sales tax'ও registration certificate'ও আছে। এই বক্স Company'কে সর্ব sales tax
registration certificate সেওয়া হয় সেই সময় যদি income-tax registration certificate
দেখা হয়, তাহলে আমার মনে হয় এ অনেক পরিমাণে এই দুয়া কারবার বহু করা যাতে পাবে। আমি এই
বিষয় জীবনগ্রহের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করছি। আমাদের দেশে একটা বড় ব্যবসা hessian & gunny ব্যবসা
পুঁজি ১২০ কোটি টাকার মত কিনিব বিষয়ে চান্দান হয়। পর্যবেক্ষণ আইনে export'স উপর sales tax
ধার্য করতে পারা যায় না। কিন্তু আইনের পরিবর্তন করে sales tax ধার্য করবার দ্বিতীয় সরকারের নিয়েই
আছে। সেজন্য আরি পুঁজি করি যে কোটি টাকার hessian & gunny বিষয়ে চান্দান যায় না উপর
ব্যবসা sales tax ধার্য করা হয় তাহলে করে কোটি টাকা পাওয়া যায় এবং দ্বিতীয়ের নিয়া ব্যবচার। এই সমস্ত
হোট ভিনিষের উপর sales tax করবার প্রয়োজন হয় না। এই কথা বলে আমি মূল পুঁজির সরবর্হ করছি।
আমাদের অর্থনৈতিক যুদ্ধালয় এখানে আজ অনুপস্থিত। যে বৰীবাহণও তাঁর হলে উপরিত আচেন তিনি মেন এই
কথাটা ঠাকে জানিয়ে দেন। বড় বড় ব্যবসায়ীর ও বড় বড় ব্যাঙ্গালোরে জনসাধারণের কাছ থেকে sales tax
নিয়ে সরকারকে ধার্য কিছে, এবং income-tax কোরি কিছে। এই সকল যদি অভিন্ন বড় কর্মার কঠোর
ব্যবসা করা না হয়, তবে আমাদের বিকাশে দ্রুতে ধনিবেস স্বার্থ মেলী সেবি এই
কথা একেবারেই উত্তিয়ে দেওয়া যায় না। স্বতরাং রাষ্ট্রের কল্যাণার্থে জনসাধারণের কল্যাণার্থে এই সমস্ত গলম
বড় করা সরকার। এই বলে আমি মূল পুঁজির সরবর্হ করছি।

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to reply in brief first to the remarks made by Mr. Mudassir Hossain. I, Sir, listened to him with very great attention, but I must confess my inability to understand the point he tried to make out. He perhaps wanted that the entertainment tax should be raised to such an extent that cinemas should go out of existence. That was the moral of his speech if I have been able to follow him aright. Sir, in making out this point he brought in various arguments and he gave us very great details about which he seemed to be very conversant but about which I might confess my entire ignorance.

Sir, I must say that it has been the policy of this Government not only not to encourage cinemas in mofussil areas but there is also a proposal under contemplation to extend the entertainment tax also to rural areas with the result that cinemas in rural areas which are now enjoying exemption from entertainment tax may be brought within the scope of this tax.

Sir, it has been announced in the press as also the M.L.As. know that the recognised policy of this Government in granting licences to cinemas in mofussil areas has been that there should first be no encouragement to new cinemas in mofussil areas, and wherever there is a proposal for a new cinema

in a mofussil area, local opinion has to be consulted including the opinion of the local M.L.A., and if they agree, then only Government will consider the proposal for starting a new cinema in that mofussil area. So that will perhaps meet the point made out by Janab Mudassir Hossain, and that will perhaps satisfy him that India—he said that India has to give spiritual lead to the whole world—will not lag behind in the performance of the sacred duty he has assigned to her.

Now, Sir, I would like to come to the points raised by Mr. Sibnath Banerjee. Unfortunately I do not find him in the House just at the present moment, but I am thankful to him for the various points he has raised. Sir, he accused me that I did not mention anything in my opening speech and that the few remarks I made betray nothing new. He further accused me that I have followed the traditional policy of the British Government and that no new change has been made. Sir, I totally deny that charge. What I said was that various changes were introduced last year. This year we have not made any further changes; and the changes last year were made after due deliberation and various progressive items were introduced and beneficial results were achieved by them. So it has been thought wise not to disturb the present arrangements. I never said that the policy followed by the British Government has to be followed even now or that this Government is in any way pledged to continue that policy. What I said is that it has been our policy to continue this year what the legislature agreed in their wisdom to follow last year, and that no further change has been thought necessary.

Secondly, Sir, he has pointed out that sales tax touches the consumer and as an indirect tax it is an odious tax. Sir, in general, I agree. It must be the policy of every progressive State to emphasize more and more on the need for direct taxation rather than on indirect taxation. This has been the argument of all nationalist forces in our years of struggle, and, Sir, I cannot but declare that that is the policy of this Government also. But, Sir, we will realise that it is a tragedy of a poor country like ours that in spite of our best efforts, we cannot change the tax structure overnight. Though we are steadily progressing towards placing more emphasis on direct taxes, still unfortunately indirect taxes play a large part in the total tax structure of our country. Sir, I agree with his general criticism but on various points which have been raised by him about sales tax, I have something to say. He has referred to the speech made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister last year in moving his motion. If I may quote from his speech, Sir, I may say that it was then made absolutely clear by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in moving this demand for grant that though the rates apparently seem to be high in this Province, still in reality they are not high. He said, "It appears to me, Sir, that there is some misconception in public mind about the structure and mechanism of sales tax." "Ours is a single point tax, which means that it is a tax levied at one and a single stage and not, like Madras, levied at many points. We register dealers if their annual turnover exceeds Rs. 50,000, and importers and manufacturers if their annual turnover exceeds Rs. 10,000. The registered dealers are, as it were, fenced off within a tax-ring. Honourable members are aware that the larger part of our economy is outside this ring. The bulk of the goods in use, particularly in the countryside, do not enter into this ring at all but are produced, dealt in and consumed outside this tax-ring. Such goods, particularly those produced by the villagers, do not pay the tax, even if they are not on the exemption list! So, Sir, the House will realise that a very large bulk of the goods do not enter into what the Hon'ble Finance Minister called the "tax-ring."

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: What proportion?

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: He said "bulk".

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: "Bulk" is a very vague word.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: I cannot give you the exact figures.

Sir, he next pointed out that by far the larger part of usable goods in this Province is outside the scope of the tax. The restriction is severest in this province. For, no province has such a high registrable turnover. In some provinces, he pointed out, it is as low as Rs. 5,000, so that almost everybody is roped in. Even in Bombay it is Rs. 30,000 for ordinary dealers as against Rs. 50,000 in this Province.

Thirdly, Sir, if you compare the exemption list of this province as he has pointed out in his last year's speech—

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Are you sure that it is Rs. 30,000 still in Bombay?

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: I have no news about that Sir, it was pointed out by the Hon'ble Finance Minister last year, as I was saying, that the exemption list in this Province is the longest as compared with the exemption lists in other Provinces. That assertion still stands true. In Madras so far as I am aware even only a few days ago they were taxing even the articles of everyday consumption like chillies, pepper and rice. Sir, if he refers to the rules of the Act here he will see that our exemption list is a very long one and it gives exemption to all cereals, pulses, flour, bread, meat which has not been frozen, fresh fish, cooked food, milk, and so on. I need not go into the whole list. So, Sir, these are the basic and fundamental features of sales tax in this Province. I do agree, as I have said, that an indirect tax always falls heavily on the poorer sections of the community, but, Sir, apart from this general criticism if you once accept the proposition of an indirect tax within that proposition I must say that the sales tax in this province has been framed with a view to afford relief to the poorer sections of the community.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Exempt coal from taxation

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: I am coming to that. Then, Sir, the next point that Mr. Sibnath Banerjee has made is that different provinces levy tax in different ways with the result that there may be some anomaly, especially so far as contiguous Provinces are concerned. With your permission, Sir, I may give you this information that efforts are being made to introduce a uniform system as far as possible. Conferences have been held in Delhi, which were attended by representatives of different provinces. A dead level of uniformity was thought impossible to secure because of large variations in conditions in different provinces. Still some principles are now under discussion, which might be introduced all over India. As a matter of fact, steps have already been taken in this direction. I am referring the honourable member to article 286 of the new Constitution of India which lays down: "No law of a State shall impose, or authorise the imposition of, a tax on the sale or purchase of goods where such sale or purchase takes place—

- (a) outside the State; or
- (b) in the course of the import of the goods into, or export of the goods out of, the territory of India."

I might also draw his attention to sub-section (3) of that article where it has been laid down: "No law made by the Legislature of a State imposing, or authorising the imposition of, a tax on the sale or purchase of any such goods as have been declared by Parliament by law to be essential for the life of the community shall have effect unless it has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent."

I have no doubt, Sir, that in exercise of the power conferred by this section on the Indian Parliament, the Parliament will consider what articles should be considered essential to the life of a community, and when they consider this they will naturally declare whether the State should be entitled to impose a tax on articles thus declared essential for the life of the community.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: You want your mistakes to be rectified by the President?

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: No, Sir. It is uniformity that we want. Then, Sir, he has mentioned something about the administration of sales tax. He has given me a pamphlet which, I can assure him, will be very thoroughly read, scrutinised and examined by me as also by my friend, the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

Sir, I have no hesitation in declaring that there are unscrupulous dealers who use every conceivable means to deprive the Government of their dues. Sir, it is also true Mr. Kanai Lal De has made that point out—that there is false registration and false impersonation with the result that when the time for assessment comes it is found that the firms or the persons exist no more. They have evaporated into thin air. This is a thing which is practised and it is known to the Government that this practice is in existence. Sir, Government are taking firm steps to prevent such things. Under the present law you cannot prevent registration of a company where there are apparently reasonable grounds for such registration. The reality or unreality of the firm is put to the test after, say 3 or 4 months, when the time for assessment comes. So, Sir, proposals are under consideration for tightening this up so that such false registration and false impersonations do not take place.

Sir, mention was made last year in the budget speech by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister that a central section was being created for tightening up the machinery of detection and check so that there might be something like a cross check between the central organisation and the local organisations. At the very outset I may report to the House that this central section has now been strengthened and the reports we are getting have been very helpful in detecting tax evasions and we hope, Sir, that, as we go on strengthening the central section a little bit more, tax evasion will be considerably less than what it is at present. Other methods for checking tax evasion are also under consideration and I hope it would be possible to announce before the House next year that tax evasion had been considerably brought down.

Then, Sir, there is the question of declaration of stock. It has perhaps been pointed out that there is not demanded any declaration of stock. Sir, this is not true. The current procedure under the law is that the firms and the dealers are to deposit month by month roughly the amount they have to pay to the Government. Sir, it is not always possible to make final assessment. Therefore, Sir, deposits are received on account and say, after 3 months or 6 months that assessment takes place. There was, in many cases, some delay in making such assessments due to shortage of staff and I do not deny that. In some cases assessment could not be made even before one year. But, Sir, whenever this assessment is made stocks have to be declared and stocks are checked up. You may say that there should be more speedy assessment and quicker checking up of stock. Sir, here I entirely agree but then that is again a matter of expansion of staff to which objection is raised whenever Government comes forward with such a proposal. But, Sir, I can assure this House that attention is being given to tighten up the machinery also in this respect. Sir, all-out efforts are being made to have checks of stock and assessments made as early as possible.

Then, Sir, Mr. Banerjee has referred to certain items in the Exemption List. He has pointed out that gold is exempted from taxation; that petrol is exempted from the tax; that newspapers are exempted from taxation and he has also hinted that these are exempted from taxation because they are used by rich people and that if they are taxed the richer people may be taxed. Sir, I do not agree either with the suggestions made nor do I accept the points he tried to make out. I would point out that last year the question of taxing the newspapers was under consideration. Since then very great changes have taken place, I mean constitutional changes and I refer to item No. 82 in the Union List of the New Constitution. There you will find, Sir, that taxes on the sale and purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published thereon have now been taken out of the purview of the States and it has now become a Central subject. So, Sir, the fittest place to raise this point is not the State Legislature but the Union Parliament.

Secondly, Sir, he has mentioned about petrol. I am afraid he is completely under a misconception that petrol is not put under any tax. There is a central tax on petrol as also a separate provincial tax and petrol is taxed under the Provincial Act at annas 6 a gallon and this rate is the highest anywhere in India. So, Sir, I totally deny the suggestion he made that petrol is exempt from taxation because the richer people who use petrol may be affected thereby.

Then, Sir, about gold. Under the present Rules there is no sales tax on bullion and species because that is more or less a matter of international commerce. But, Sir, whenever gold ornaments are sold without labour charges being shown separately the tax is put on that and therefore, Sir, his suggestion in this case also is not correct, at least not wholly.

Then, Sir, Mr. Kanai Lal De has mentioned about primary text books. He has also pointed out that in many cases primary text books which have not been recognised as text books are put under tax. Sir, the point made by Mr. Sibnath Banerjee is really a case of illegal exaction. If an officially recognised primary school text book is sold and a tax is charged on the sale, Sir, it is a punishable offence. Mr. De has suggested that not only the primary school text books recognised by the Primary Text Book Committee but also all books should be exempt from the sales tax. This suggestion, if accepted, will lead to certain complications because our object is to give exemption only to primary school text books. After all there should be some criteria to judge what is a primary text book. In the present circumstances the only possible criteria to judge what is a primary text book is the hall mark of recognition granted by the Primary Text Book Committee. However the question of liberalising this policy might be examined but to exempt books as a whole from tax is not reasonable because I do not find any reason why imported books or other books which are very highly priced nowadays or say even novels or books of bad morals which Janab Mudassir Hossain was so vehement in condemning this afternoon should be exempt from the sales tax.

Mr. Kanai Lal De further said that books are really taxed thrice. Firstly paper is taxed and then there is taxation during the process of production and finally there is a tax at the stage of sale. This is also not correct because recognised publishers, whenever they want paper, are exempted from paying any tax on paper. The rule is that registered publishers get their paper and printing materials, etc., tax-free. I do not know if he has knowledge of this. If there are any other cases which are not covered by this rule I would be glad if he brings to my notice those cases. So, Sir, tax is at one point only, not at three points as suggested by Mr. Kanai Lal De.

Mr. De mentioned about another point and that was about sales tax on sarees and dhuties. Perhaps he is already aware that mill-made sarees and

dhuties up to 4½ yards in length and not exceeding Rs. 7 per pair or where they exceed 4½ yards in length and do not exceed in price Rs. 7-8 per pair are exempted from tax. There are certain other exemptions regarding mill-made sarees.

As regards handloom sarees and dhuties of any size they are exempted from taxation up to Rs. 15 per pair. As regards mill-made dhuties it has been suggested that the exemption figure should be raised from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10. Sir, I do not know if that will solve the problem, because if a person can pay Rs. 10 for a pair of dhuties, I wonder if he is really not able to pay a few pice as tax. I do not know whether Rs. 7-8 or Rs. 7 is not a sufficient exemption. However, that point will be seriously examined further.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: What about coal?

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: The tax is for above Rs. 50,000.

Lastly, I will briefly refer to the point made by Sj. Sheo Kumar Rai. I think he tried to make out that dhuties and sarees should not be taxed. I have already touched the point and need not cover that point again. Then he has referred to matches. I may point out to him that matches is a Central subject, and it is exempted from the sales tax. It is a question of Central Excise and that again is not a provincial subject.

These are the few words, Sir, that I wanted to say in reply to this debate and I hope I have met the points that have been raised by the honourable members opposite and also by honourable members from this side of the House. And with these words, Sir, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I beg leave to withdraw my ent motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is there any objection?

(No objection was raised.)

The motion of Janab Mudassir Hossain that the demand of Rs. 13,90,000 for expenditure under the head "13—Other Taxes and Duties" be reduced by Rs. 100, was then by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 13,90,000 for expenditure under the head "13—Other Taxes and Duties" was then put and lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Bimal Chandra Sinha that a sum of Rs. 13,90,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "13—Other Taxes and Duties", was then put and agreed to.

XVII—Irrigation, etc.

The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 7,69,17,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads 'XVII Irrigation—Working Expenses; 18—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues; 68—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works not charged to Revenue; 80A—Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes outside the Revenue Account'.

Sir, this amount includes the following provisions:-

- (i) Rupees 4,61,00,000 being the contribution of the State of West Bengal to the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1950-51 towards the cost of the execution of the Damodar Valley Project.

- (ii) Rupees 2,00,00,000 for the Mayurakshi Reservoir Project.
- (iii) Rupees 32,46,000 for other long-term Development Projects.
- (iv) Rupees 8,55,900 for short-term minor schemes in progress and schemes taken up since last January.

The provision of Rs. 7,69,17,000 is, however, exclusive of a sum of Rs. 4,19,600 expected to be recovered from the Union Government in respect of certain Food Production Schemes and on the scheme for the Ganga Barrage Investigation.

I shall now proceed to give the House a brief resumé of the main lines of the policy and programme which we have been attempting to pursue since the 15th of August, 1947. The various items of work tackled by my department come under four categories:

(i) The first group relates to maintenance and repairs, extensions and improvements of existing works, such as canals and embankments.

(ii) The second group, viz., Minor schemes of irrigation and drainage has assumed for some years past a great importance because these schemes can contribute substantially to an immediate increase in the production of food crops. Recently, owing to the decision of the Union Government to attain by the end of 1951 self-sufficiency in the production of food crops, the importance for execution of minor schemes has increased all the more.

These schemes costing ordinarily less than Rs. 50,000 and more than Rs. 10,000 in each case, are capable of execution in one or two working sessions. We completed 11 minor schemes up to the end of 1948 and have thereafter completed 12 more. At present 8 schemes are in progress. We have also decided to take up new schemes of this category at a total aggregate cost of Rs. 19,28,000 and have provided for Rs. 3,00,000 in the revised estimates for 1949-50 and another Rs. 3,00,000 in the budget estimate for 1950-51.

(iii) While this short-term programme is pursued with the urgency it rightly deserves, our main policy and programme continues to be one of effecting permanent improvement by the execution of long-term projects of development which necessarily involve time and the outlay of large sums of money. Of such projects we have completed during 1949, the Rukin Khal, Kular Khal and Putriangi Khal Irrigation Projects in Midnapore and Bankura districts bringing a total area of 3,300 acres under irrigation.

The other long-term projects are in progress. Of these the most important is the Mayurakshi Reservoir Project. It is the biggest of the projects so far handled by my department. The construction of the main barrage at Tilpara near Suri which was started towards the end of 1948, and the excavation of canals and construction of hydraulic structures are progressing. Preliminary work in connection with the construction of the dam at Messanjore and resettlement of the persons to be displaced from the reservoir area have also been taken up.

The most widely known of the long-term projects is the Damodar Valley Project of the expected benefits of which the House is fully aware. This project is being executed by the Damodar Valley Corporation, and we have provided a sum of Rs. 4,61,00,000 for the year 1950-51 as our share of expenditure on the project. We have to find this money as also the money we require for the Mayurakshi Reservoir Project from the Government of India on loan. The Government of India have been urgently pressed by us to make the required provision in full.

(iv) As regards the fourth group, viz., investigations and preparation of schemes and projects, the foremost is the investigation regarding the Ganga Barrage Project. The investigation which was started by my department in 1948 has, I am very glad to say, recently been taken up by the Central Water-power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission. The

cost of this investigation is being borne by the Union Government and the State Government of West Bengal on a 50:50 basis. A provision of Rs. 2,40,000 has been made to meet our share of expenditure during 1950-51. Investigations in connection with the preparation of "Master Plan" for relieving drainage congestion in Calcutta and the surrounding areas have progressed under the supervision of an Expert Technical Committee whose report is awaited. A provision of Rs. 2,50,000 has been made for this scheme.

Investigations have also been taken up to explore the possibility of drawing up a scheme for construction of dams and reservoirs across the Cossye and Ajoy rivers with a view to mitigating the floods of these rivers which bring havoc to the areas through which they flow.

We have a River Research Institute with its office and laboratories scattered at Alipore, Russa, Belghurria and Galsi. To enable the Institute to function properly it is necessary to have all its component units located at one place with an up-to-date laboratory. We have selected Haringhata as the site for this purpose where the Central Livestock Research Station of the Agriculture Department has been constructed. Owing, however, to the present financial stringency, we propose for the present to construct the buildings required for shifting the laboratory at Russa only and have for this purpose provided a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 in the budget for 1950-51.

Before I conclude, I would like to point out that in 1946-47 the Irrigation Department spent for the whole of undivided Bengal the amount of Rs. 1½ crores including Rs. 36½ lakhs on account of charges for establishment. As against this, the irrigation budget for 1950-51 for the truncated State of West Bengal provides, exclusive of contribution towards the Damodar Valley Project, for a total expenditure of Rs. 3 crores 6 lakhs out of which the total cost on establishment is estimated at Rs. 33½ lakhs. Thus even compared to the position of undivided Bengal, we have increased our work to 240 per cent while the cost on establishment has been brought down.

I should like to stress also that the limitations imposed by shortage of finance, building materials, particularly cement, brick, iron, steel and all machineries as well as by the prevailing scarcity of labour and trained technical personnel, have compelled the department to severely curtail its programme and many good schemes have had to be postponed for the time being much as we would like to take them up. I am fully conscious that our people expect much more from the nation-building departments, but if they carefully consider the current limitations beyond our control, they will, I trust, realise that the utmost possible under the present circumstances is being achieved.

With these observations, Sir, I commend my motion to the House.

Janab MUDASIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 7,69,17,000 for expenditure under the heads "XVII - Irrigation, etc." be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the inefficiency of the department and failure to take minor schemes.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 7,69,17,000 for expenditure under the heads "XVII - Irrigation, etc." be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

I also move—

Mr. SPEAKER: Your second amendment is vague--what work that is not mentioned.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Anyway, I do not move that motion. I move 26.

I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 7,69,17,000 for expenditure under the heads "XVII—Irrigation, etc." be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about Mayurakshi Project's slow progress.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, the department seems to be penny wise and pound foolish. My friends over there do not realise the poverty of the people, the illiteracy of the people and the bad state in which the country has gone. Sir, the Congress leaders in their wisdom have said that our State will be a co-operative commonwealth. I thoroughly agree with that view and unless and until we take to co-operative methods, our State can never be improved. (The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: I suggest that the best way of co-operating would be not to move the cut motions.) I do not understand you.

Sir, the wisdom of saying that the State will be a co-operative State is this that when the country is in distressed condition, when poverty is running rampant, when there are no sufficient food and sufficient clothing or anything on which the maintenance of life depends, only co-operation can succeed and unless and until we can take to co-operation in every branch of the administration, it will never succeed and the term "co-operative commonwealth" will remain confined to theory and book but it will not be in practice. As has been said by learned Mussalmans:

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That means that the true Muslims have gone, true Muslims are in the grave and the Mussalman is now confined to book confined to theory. So, this co-operative commonwealth will remain in theory, will remain in book but will never be worked out in practice unless and until you take to co-operative methods.

Sir, my friends over there are enamoured of western method of management of affairs, western method of administration. Sir, this method was introduced by the British Government for their own purpose. It was not a co-operative method, it was a bureaucratic method. It was an Imperialist method and my friends over there are closely following on the heels, on the footsteps of those Imperialists even in this department or even in all departments they are following in their footsteps but they have missed their footsteps and are being led astray anywhere and everywhere. Our leaders had said that we must convert the State into a co-operative commonwealth. What is meant by that? It means that the whole body of people, the entire people who are residents of this poor country, should be taken into confidence and they shall be made to work hard and hard for the good of the people. Unless they work hard and if everything is dependant on Government it can never truify, it can never be brought into fruition and the co-operative commonwealth will never come into existence—it will always remain a dream of the people.

Sir, the first point that I have raised is about the inefficiency of the department. In what respect it is inefficient? It is inefficient in every respect. Sir, no ray of sunshine, no ray of hope, can be seen through the gloomy administration of my friend over there. Darkness prevails over the whole area. I ask my friend, What have you done to convert it into a co-operative department? Your department is the principal department--rather the only department—which can supply—

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: On a point of order, Sir. He is really making a reflection on the Chair when he says "your department".

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, he does not understand things. He has not the intelligence to understand things.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: On a point of privilege, Sir. That is again a personal reflection on a member of the House.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, he does not understand English. "Your" means you and I as in English literature and grammar. When I say "your" I mean to say—that is grammar—of which you and I are speaking.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: That is also *ultra vires* of the rules. May I quote the rules? (Laughter.)

Mr. SPEAKER: All right, you go on.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Therefore, Sir, there is inefficiency of the department in every respect, as I have said. Co-operation in the matter of irrigation—what does it mean? What is meant by co-operative irrigation? Co-operation not only in irrigation, but in every subject there must be co-operation. Not only in irrigation, but in acquiring food, in distributing food, in production, in distribution and in everything there should be co-operation, but how can it be formed? Co-operation can be formed by the united efforts of the whole body of people of villages or towns or cities or countries. That is the meaning of co-operation. That is spiritual unity. Not only unity for material welfare but it is also unity for spiritual welfare because unity in material welfare leads to unity in spiritual welfare as spirit and matter cannot be separated from each other.

A man without spirit is a beast and an animal with a spirit becomes a man. He is a great son of the Congress, a great follower of the Congress, and I regard him as a true and *bona fide* follower of the Congress, but, Sir, he knows nothing as to what leads to the maturing of the schemes laid down by the Congress. Am I to sit down, Sir?

Mr. SPEAKER: Please be relevant.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: What I say, Sir, is perfectly relevant. I am speaking of co-operation, and irrigation is the first subject which requires co-operation. Therefore, Sir, when I say that he is inefficient I am perfectly relevant. What I mean to say through you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that in every village in India steps should be taken for securing the co-operation of the people in irrigational matters. India lives in villages. Our father, i.e., the father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi used to say that India lives in villages, and what else has he said? He has said that agriculture is the mainstay of the nation. Whether you admit it or not, agriculture has remained and should remain the mainstay of the country, and if you take to industrialisation like the materialists of the west, well, Sir, what will you do? You will go on producing manufactured articles and consumers' goods, and you will dump them and you will produce more than what you require, and then you will have to find markets for those goods, and there will be a war as the Germans fought for finding markets in the first war as well as in the second world war. So, I think that industrialisation will not serve the people of India. It will lead us to war for the purpose of finding markets as the Britishers, Americans and other nations are fighting with each other. (The Hon'ble BIRBOWLI MAJUMDAR: Finding markets is left to the Irrigation Department!) There you are mistaken. That is why I say that a gloom has been cast over your head. Irrigation is the first necessity for agriculture, and agriculture can only be improved by co-operation. Where shall we get money? You require thousands of crores if you go on paying like this. What I mean to say is, the long and short of what I want to say is that you should try to unite the people of the villages, the people of the thanas, the people of the unions, conscript

labour and make them work in your irrigation and such like things, and you will find enough money from them. Don't follow the material economists of old days. Follow the economy which has been prescribed by our leaders, i.e., the Congress leaders. Yours is the most important subject. Therefore, I implore you to take to co-operation. As to how it can be done, I can tell you. If you kindly order me, I will submit a plan, and as I have said milk and honey will flow throughout the country. It will be a land মুক্ত মুক্ত পদ্ম শয়লা where you and I and everybody will live in plenty and happiness.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE : শাননীয় স্পোকার বংশোদয়, শাননীয় শৰীরস্থাপন যে বঙ্গভা দিবেছেন মেজনা ঠাকে অভিনন্দন জ্ঞানাচ্ছ। আমার মত তিনিও পঢ়াওনা মেষী করেন নাই, খেলা হৃতা নিয়েই তিনিও ধৰ্মকৃতেন আবিষ্ট ধৰ্মকৃতাম। এখানে অবশ্য পুঁচাব ভৱ মষী আছেন যেবন Mr. Sinha, Mr. Sen ঠাঙ book-worm, কিন্তু এই শৰীরস্থাপন কেঠাবের পোকা না হবেও যে ছবিটা আমাদের সামনে দিবেছেন মেষী অভি প্রস্তুত। তিনি যখেন পরিশ্ৰম কৰেই বলেছেন মেজনা ঠাকে দে ধৰ্মকৃত জ্ঞানাচ্ছ মেষী আভিৰিক।

স্পোকার বংশোদয়, আপনাৰ কাছে আমাৰ নিবেদন এই বিষয়ের decision যদি আজকেৰ মত পুনৰুৎসুকি রাখা হয় তাহলে তাল হয়। সুইটো তিনিষ আমাৰ বনাৰ আছে। কলকাতা ১৫ মিনিটোৱে বেঁচী নৈব না। ১৫ মিনিটই যথেষ্ট।

Mr. SPEAKER: Don't you want to speak today?

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I would request you to permit me to have my say tomorrow. Then I shall be more relevant; otherwise I will have to speak like some other friend.

Mr. SPEAKER: Very well. If that be the desire of the House I shall adjourn the House now.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 6-41 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 9th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 9th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 48 members.

Obituary.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I was not here yesterday but I feel it is my duty to place on record the loss that the country has sustained by the death of Dr. Sacchidananda Sinha. If I may be permitted, may I say just a few words?

Dr. Sacchidananda Sinha had been a well-known figure in Indian political life. He was the uncrowned leader of public opinion in Bihar, the province where I was born and where I spent the first 20 years of my life. It is very natural that I and he should be very closely associated both in public and private life. Only about a fortnight before his death he came over to Calcutta to consult me professionally and although he even then recognised that his end was near, he was on the whole very cheerful. He felt that he had served his country faithfully and well for wellnigh 50 years and more. He had lived a full life. He was a very great and erudite scholar and a publicist of eminence. In fact it would not be wrong if I say that he was the maker of public life in Bihar. He had a very genial temperament. In fact when one came near him one would not recognise in him the greatness that was practically inherent in him. He was cordial, gentlemanly and combining in himself the modern culture with the old tradition of a great public man of the past, he was one of the greatest and the last link between the old and the new. His public career need not be recapitulated here, because all of us know it. He was the first President of the Constituent Assembly elected or nominated by the people to preside on the occasion when the Constituent Assembly was first formed. He contributed his best for the service of the nation. I request you, Sir, to convey to the members of his family our sincerest condolences.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I fully associate myself with what the Premier has said.

Mr. SPEAKER: I wholeheartedly associate myself with the sentiments that have been expressed by the learned speakers before me. Though Dr. Sacchidananda Sinha died at the age of 79 years, full of years and honours, still he was keeping sufficient vitality to take part in the public affairs of this country. As a matter of fact we were reading his articles in the various newspapers that were being published in this province. He was the first President of the Indian Constituent Assembly and he was also the President of the Bihar Legislative Assembly for a long time. He was also the Finance Minister of that province. He was a great lawyer, a social reformer and a man of great ability and erudition. As a matter of fact he is the maker of modern Bihar. His passing away is a serious loss to the country and I have no doubt that this House will wholeheartedly associate itself with the condolence resolution which has been proposed by the Leader of the House.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will now request you to rise in your seats for one minute in silence to express our condolence.

(The members rose in their seats and stood in silence for one minute.)

Thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen, please take your seats. The Secretary will now do the needful.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

State buses

***40. Sj. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Home (Transport) Department be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of State buses—
 - (i) bought by Government,
 - (ii) in actual service, and
 - (iii) damaged or burnt by anti-social elements;
- (b) total cost of State buses purchased;
- (c) cost of running State buses for the year 1949 and for December, 1949, under the following heads:—
 - (i) establishment,
 - (ii) overhead,
 - (iii) maintenance, and
 - (iv) other expenditure;
- (d) total income from running State buses for the year 1949 and for December, 1949; and
- (e) the number of (i) drivers and (ii) conductors employed and their respective scales of salary?

**MINISTER in charge of the HOME (TRANSPORT) DEPARTMENT
(the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy):** (a)(i) One hundred and seventy-six buses.

- (ii) One hundred and thirty buses.
- (iii) Two buses completely destroyed and 36 buses damaged.

(b) Rs.31,78,800.

(c)	Total cost from 1st January, 1949, to 31st December, 1949	Total cost for December, 1949, only.
	Rs.	Rs.
(i)	85,800	13,170
(ii)	81,700	8,430
(iii)	8,10,200 (including operational cost)	98,870 (including operational cost).
(iv)	18,17,200	2,17,630

(d) For 1949—Rs.28,97,710 and for December, 1949—Rs.3,20,176.

(e)	Number.	Salary.	Dearness allowance.	House rent allowance.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(i) Drivers	336	90	35	9	134
(ii) Conductors	360	50	25	5	80

(No scales of pay have yet been fixed for the conductors and drivers of the State Transport Services.)

N.B.—As the final accounts for 1949-50 are not yet complete, the figures in respect of (c) and (e) above are approximate.

81. SIBNATH BANERJEE : जीवनसंबरण उत्तर प्रेसिडेंट नाहिं दृष्टो वाच पुढे मिळेहे आवडेची गम damaged हवाहे, एव्ह damage एव्ह विविध कट approximately ?

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY : What value I cannot say; must be about 4/5 lakhs. I cannot say offhand.

8). SIBNATH BANERJEE : उस "०" के number जिस वर्ष में नेता इत्याहि ?

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY : তারিখ বলতে পোরব না, approximately
নয়।

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE : এ বাস কুচো গড়ে পিয়েছে তার value কত?

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY : মা দেখে বলতে পারি না। কোন সাহ

Calcutta newspapers publishing Government advertisements

***50. Sj. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Home (Publicity) Department be pleased to state—

- (a) the names of the Calcutta daily newspapers that are given advertisements by Government and their respective daily circulation; and
 (b) the principles which govern the issue of advertisements by Government to daily papers.

MINISTER in charge of the HOME (PUBLICITY) DEPARTMENT
(the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy): (a) The names and circulation of daily newspapers in which Government advertisements are ordinarily inserted are given below:—

Name.	Circulation.
(1) <i>Ananda Bazar Patrika</i>	76,220
(2) <i>Statesman</i>	71,357
(3) <i>Amrita Bazar Patrika</i>	57,462
(4) <i>Jugantar</i>	55,000
(5) <i>Vishwanstra</i>	50,993
(6) <i>Banumati</i>	38,508
(7) <i>Hindusthan Standard</i>	30,438
(8) <i>Swaraj</i>	16,000
(9) <i>Ittehad</i>	15,450
(10) <i>Rozana Hind</i>	11,352

(b) In inserting Government advertisements in the daily papers, the circulation, status and the tone and temper of the papers concerned are taken into consideration.

81. KANAI LAL DE : बीमाधारक जानेवाले की कागजसुनियां circulation एवं संख्या में बढ़ावदेने हेतु अब तक एकत्री कागजों की circulation शेष संख्याएँ दी गई हैं।

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY : আ কাবি জানি না, যদি বলেন তো
বেজ নেব।

81. SIBNATH BANERJEE : कापड़ भुगतानित वे advertisement देखा है ताकि उस pay-
ments वेस्ट के लिए rated देखा देता है। तब यह कापड़ कि एकई rated देखा है, तो मुझेके कापड़ के प्राप्ति नियम नियम rated देखा है?

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY : আবি ঠিক আমি না, তবে আমার বক্তব্য
এই রূপ হলু।

Mr. SPEAKER: Questions over.

BUDGET FOR 1950-51

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

XVII, etc.—Irrigation.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: শাসনীয় পৌরসভাদের, কালকে আবি শাসনীয় স্বীকৃতভাবেকে
অভিযন্তন জানিয়েছি—তিনি মেটারে grant সংকে আমাদের গান্ধু সহজ ভিনিয়া উপরিত করেছেন তাৰভন্য।
আজকে সে সংকে শিষ্ট সমালোচনা কৰিব। তবে পুনৰ্বেষ বলে যদি এ সমালোচনাটা ঠৈৰ পুতি সৰোজ
মৰ,—বিবেৰত: সামোৱা Valley Corporation সংকে যা বলব তাতে আমাদেৱ এখানকাৰ Ministerএৰ
function স্থূল advisory. হতে পেটোৱ প্রত্যৰ্বেষ আছেন, Central Government আছেন, আমাৰ
জীবেৱ বলতে স্বৰূপ পাইনে, Damodar Valley Corporationকেও বলতে স্বৰূপ পাইনে, সেইজন্য
স্বীকৃতভাবেৰ পতি আমাৰ অনুৰোধ—আমাৰ এই সমালোচনাৰ মধ্য মেটে বেঙ্গলি স্বৰূপ convinced হৰেন
মেটজি মেন আমিয়ে দেন যথৰামে; এবং মেটজি তুলে আলোচনা কৰিছি।

আমাৰ যে notice তিনি তাতে একটা হিল slowness সংকে—মেটা ruled out
হৰে যাব। আজ আবি সামোৱা Valleyৰ slowness সংকে বলতে চাই। কড়কগুলি dam যে
দিশৰূপ কৰিব কৰা চিন আ দচে না। এখনে সম্পুৰণ সামোৱা Valley খেকে বাংলাকে যদি আনাব। কৰ্তৃ
দেৰামো বাৰ তাহলে নীচেৰ দিকে দুটো damming work হৰ একেনকাৰে হস্তি আজে না হৰত নামে বাৰ
চলেছে। এ সংকে পুনৰ্বেশনিকা না তুলেও আমাৰ বলতে চাই যে সামোৱা সংকে scheme বা project
বৰ্বল পুৰুষ হৰ তৰমন সেটা পুৰণত কৰা হচ্ছিলো flood controlএৰ জন্য,—৫ দুৰ্বল বাংলাদেশৰ সামোৱা
বন্ধাৰ জন্য পতি হয়েছিল। তাৰ অবস্থানেৰ জন্য এবাৰ মেটা flood controlএৰ কৰা চিন্তা কৰেই সামোৱা
Valley পৰিকল্পনা হৰ। বাংলা দেশেৰ জন্য খুব বৰী পুৰোজন ছিল, এই পুনৰ্বেশৰ flood নিৰোপ আৰ
proper irrigation এই দুটো এখানকাৰ প্ৰাথমিক দৰকাৰ, অন্যান্য বিষয় এবং পৰে এই projectএৰ সহজকৃত
হৰ। আনি না বাংলা দেশেৰ বৰ্ণাৰ পৰামৰ্শদণ্ড কিলেন তৈৰি কি চেষ্টা কৰেছেন,—চেষ্টা অৱশ্যই কোৱে বাকৰেন।
কিন্তু আবি অনুৰোধ কৰি তাঁৰা যেন আৰও বিশেষভাৱে চেষ্টা কৰিব। এই Annual Reportৰ এই
অন্তৰ শুধুমাৎ, গত September পৰ্যায় বিবৰণ এতে আছে; তাৰপৰ অনেকসমিন চলে গিয়েছে এখন এটা
up to date হৰে তাল হৰতো। এই Reportৰ সমে যদি একটা map দিয়ে দিলেন, তাহলে বাপাপন্তা
আৰও সংকে মেটা পতে, পতে চিন্তা কৰো বোৰাৰ চেয়ে map পতেৰে পৰিকল্পনা কৰো যাব। বাংলা দেশৰ
যে dam পতে, মেটা grow more foodএৰ জনই হটক আৰ flood controlএৰ জনাই হটক, মেটা
না হৰে পতে আজে সেইজন্যে বাংলা দেশে কৃতিহচ্ছে সমিক্ষণ। তৈনি বলেছেন বচ্ছ scheme(interruptions)
জোট scheme ঘৃত বৎসৰ হয়েছে, এ বৎসৰ হয়েছে এবং তাৰ কথা আঙ কৰ বিচু হয়েছে,—তিনি হাজাৰ
একৰ জমিত চাবেৰ বলেৰত হয়েছে। বচ্ছ কথা যখন গৰ্ব হয়েন, তৈনি scheme-ৰ কথা যদি বিচু
কৰিব এবং মেটা চাবেৰ জাপ।

একটা জাহগাৰ পেছিছি audit objection, টোকা যা তোৰা হৰ, তোৰা ত নহ, loan নেওয়া হৰ
তা সহজ বৰ্চ হৰ না। Audit objection তুল কৰে কৰেছেন, আপ একটা উত্তৰ দেওৱাৰ চেষ্টা দচে।
আমাৰ স্বীকৃতভাবেৰ সকে সাক্ষাৎ সহজ নাই। যা বলছেন ৫০ লাৰ টোকা দিয়ে আৰম্ভ হয়েছিল, ৬০ লাৰ কিন্তু
নহ। Central Government, নিম্ন প্রত্যৰ্বেষ খেকে কৰেক লাৰ টোকা । ৭০০০ মেটো হয়েছে, বৰচ
বৰচ কৰা হৰ নাই। এখিন খেকে আমাৰ মনে হৰ এই টোকো যদি আৰও বৰচ কৰেছেন, তবে হোট schemeএৰ
বিক খেকে বচ্ছ scheme-ৰ অনোন্ত না। হোট scheme-ৰ যা হয়েছে, ও হাজাৰেৰ জাহগাৰ ৩০ হাজাৰ
একৰ হচ্ছে পৰাপৰতা, তাহলে “Grow more food” এৰ সিকেও অনেক এগিয়ে বেতে পৰাপৰতা।

জাহগাৰ আৰ একটা বিনিয় যা কোথে পতে এই বিশেষটোৱ ভেতৰ দিয়ে এৰ Head-office হাঁটাতে
কেম? (Janab Md. Rafique: For obvious reasons.) আবি মেই obvious reason-ৰ
কথা বলাব নাই। হাঁটী যদি শাসনামৰে শিক খেকু হৰিব হ'ক, মেটোৱ যদি বাঁটী কৰতে না হ'ক যা
অন্য কোন বিক দিয়ে সুবিধাজনক হান হ'ক, তাহ'লে না হৰ হ'ক, বিক কোনৰিক খেকেই লেটো সুবিধাজনক
মেটা বাবেছ না। Workoutsৰ পক্ষেও মেটা central place নহ। সেৱিক খেকেও অসুবিধা,
কষ্টকৃতও হেতু অকলিক মাঝীতে নিৰে শাখা হয়েছে। আৰ obvious reason বিবি মেটা নিৰেছেন,

তিনির দেশ আবেদন। তাঁর সম্পর্ক এই কর্তৃক remark করতে চাই না। যেই অভিস কেস মীচীতে মেওয়া হ'ল, এটা সাধারণ মুছিতে ব্যবহৃত পারিব না। পুরুষে এই অভিস হিস লিভীতে, ডাক্ষায়ে ই'ল ফ'র্মোজাই, আর এখন মেওয়া ই'ল মীচীতে। বৰ্জিয়াম, ধারবাল, আসারসোল পুততি Industrial Areasতে এই অভিস হ'লে সব কিংবলেই ব্যবিধা হ'ত, যাবাদেমের মুবিয়া, যাবা মেখানে কাজ করতে তাবে পকেও ছবিয়া, ধারবাল মুবিয়া, এই সমস্ত মুবিয়া অসুস্থ করে তারা মীচীতে হেতু অভিস মেওয়া টিক করেছেন। অভিসের কিছুটা মেওয়ে কলিকাতার, কিছুটা এলিক, কিছুটা ওসিক—এটা টিক ব্যুতে পারিছিলা—এরকমের মানেটা কি? মীচীয়াপ হলি এবং মোকিকভা সহজে একটু বুঁধিয়ে মেন তাঁ'লে ভাল হ'ল। এলিক খেকে আবি একটু আগেই মেনেই এটো বিচার্যা বিষয় কে বাসার ছাইৰ ও বিগৱের প্রকাৰ কৰ নহ। এখনে মেনেই বাংলার ১১ সাল, বিহারের ১১ সাল; total মেনো স্টেজ হয়েছে তাতে বাংলার proportion কৰ নহ। তা সঙ্গেও কেম মীচীের dam কৰ কৰা চাকে? অভিস সহিয়ে মেওয়া হয়েছে? হোট schemeএ কত টাকা খচ হয়েছে, তা টিক আবার মেনে পচাতে না। তবে মেনো বুঁ বেনো নহ। উন্তে মোখৰ মেন হ'ল ১৪টী scheme—পশ গভীৰ মীচীৰ হোট scheme। শামোলে ৪১০ কেমি টাকা, মূল্যায়িতে আভাই কেমি টাকা, এই অভিস কেমি কেমি টাকা খচ হচ্ছে বেথামে, মেখানে ততু schemeএর number লিলেই পুতত ছবিটা চোখেৰ সামৰে আনে না। Schemeএ কত টাকা খচ, কি কি বাবদ ই'ল, মেনো বিজ্ঞানিভাবে লিলে কিছুটা ততু মোখা হৈব। বলি হয়েছে এই schemeএর মাত্রা ৩ দাঙীয়া একৰ irrigated হয়েছে। বেথামে কেমি কেমি টাকাৰ বাপুপাৰ, মেখানে আৰও বেলী আৰা কৰা হৈব। এই বিপোচনো মধ্যে বৰোক তechnical helpএর জন্ম America থাকো হচ্ছে। মতে সকল এ খচও বলি হয়েছে ১৭ জনকে ট্ৰেনিংএর জন্ম Tennessee Valley Project মেনো হয়েছে মেখানে পাঠান হৈব। এতদিন খবে scheme চলকে, আৰ এখনো পাঠান হৈব দ'লে কেন হয়েছে, জানি না। এই schemeএর মতে সকলৈ Technical Educationএর জন্ম এখনেৰ মোকাবে মেখানে পুৰ্বীয় পাঠান উচিত ছিল। তাঁ'লে তাঁৰা মেখান খেকে তাড়াতাঢ়ি মেথে লিখে এমে এই scheme কাৰ্যকৰী কৰতে সাহায্য কৰতে পাবড়েন।

একটা জিনিয় মীচীয়াপ বলেছেন যে cement এবং steelএর অভাবে অনেক অভিযোগ হচ্ছে। Steel সহজে "Forest" headএ বলৰাব সৰব বলেছি। অন্যান্যে cement and steel খচ না কৰে Industrial Developmentএর জন্ম খচ কৰা উচিত। এখনে বড় steel টৈকী চাকে, তাৰ অবিকালেই এই Industrial Development, dam টৈকী, electrical generator টৈকী পুতত অভাবাশৰক কাছেৰ উৎসেৰে খচ কৰা চোক। কামকে একজন বজা বলেছিলেন সিমেন্সেৰ বিকলে। প্রিন্স মার্কেলিনেন অনা কামকে, আভাই আৰি বক্তৃতি আনা কামকে। সিমেন্স বচ হয়ে গেতে, গত কৰকে বৰুৱৰেৰ মধ্যে ক'লকাতা, মাত্রা এবং বক্তৃতাৰে। তাৰজমা কিন্তু steel ও cementএর কোন অভাব হয় নাই। যে Projectএর উপৰ বাংলাৰ উভয়ৰ নিৰ্ভৰ কৰাচে ততু বাংলাৰ মত বাংলা, বিহার ও তাৰ আলে পালে বতু আৰামৰ উভয়ৰ নিৰ্ভৰ কৰাচে। আভা মাত্রায়েৰ অভাবে শামোলে Projectএর কঠোৰ কাজ কৰতে পাৰচৰে নহ। এনি টাইসেৰ একমাত্র Planningৰ অভাৰ বা দুবলিয়াৰ অভাৰ তাঁ'লা আৰ কিছুই নহ। সিমেন্স না হৈবেও সিমেন্সেল যা পুৰোজৰন, তাতে মৰ্কুৰীয়ান outputএ কৃৰাব নহ। আৰি পুৰোজৰী কেতেো জানি cement ও steelএর অপৰাধৰণ হচ্ছে। তাৰ মাত্রে সহায়তাৰ অভাৰ আৰ মীচীয়াপৰ মাত্রে পৰায়ৰ কৰে steel এবং cement নিয়ে আভান, মেইজন্স আৰি Irrigation Ministerকে অনুৰোধ কৰালাভ। পোচাব বখন বলা হয়েছিল, তখন বলা হয়েছিল পোচ বছৰে এই Projectএৰ কাজ খেব কৰতে হবে; সেই দ'লে কি অভিযোগ হৈব তাও এই বিপোচনো বখন রয়েছে। যে জিনিয়টা পোচ খচ হ'লেৰ কথা মেখানে বলি গাত বচ হ'ল তাঁ'লে এই loan কৰা টাকাৰ interest বেনো লিপ্ত হ'ল এবং আৰও অনেক অভিযোগ পচাতে হ'ল, অন্যান্য দিক দিয়ে বৰচৰে বেনো হয়ে থাক। এই সবটা আলোচিত হয়েছে। এখন এই পোচ বছৰেৰ মধ্যে দু'বছৰ তো উকুৰ্য হচ্ছে গেল। কিন্তু এখন তো কাজ সবে সুক হয়েছে। কৰে লেব হবে ঢিক নাই, একটা পোচ বছৰ লাগবে, কি দু'টা পোচ বছৰ লাগবে, কিছুই এখন মোখা আজাছ না। পুৰ slow progress হচ্ছে। এ সহজে আভো একটা কৰা বিলেভতাৰে টোৱেৰ কৰা দৰকাৰ—যে কথাটা বাজেটেৰ সামৰণ আলোচনাৰ সৰব বলেছিলাৰ। আবাদেৰ যদি এই সহজ scheme successful কৰতে হ'ল, তাঁ'লে সাধাৰণ মুছিতে মোৰা বাবা আৰেৰিকাৰ সকল শামোল মাত্রা উচিত। কেন জামিনা, একৰকাৰ মালবজুলী এ বিষয়ে বসতে পাৰেন না সাকাণ তাৰে। বিষ Government of Indiaৰ যে policy, devaluation আৰেৰিকাৰ সকল হচ্ছে যে দিয়ে হয়েছে, Sterling একাকীৰ সকলে। এই সমস্ত কাজ সকল কৰতে ই'লে, পুৰোজৰীৰ কলাপাতি ইত্যাবি, এই কাজে বাবা অভিত ইতিবিৰ এক আৰেৰিকা হাতো অব্যুত পীড়াৰ বাব না,

কাবেই আমরা বাধা হচ্ছি আবেরিকার সঙ্গে, hard currency country'র সঙ্গে মুক্ত হতে। এটিকে আমরা টাকারও প্রকার বলো। কাবেই এই সমস্ত সমস্যার সমাধান করা একান্ত পুরোভূমি। ইতরাঃ এখানকার বহিগণ Central'এর সীমাবেষ সঙ্গে পরামর্শ করে একটা দ্ব্যবহাৰ কৰন। অভতঃগতে বে বৰষি কোশালীৰ সঙ্গে আপাপ আলোচনা হয়েছে, যৌৱা অনেকে এনে enquiry'ও কৰে গেছেন, যৌদেৱ উপৰ order দেওৱা হয়েছে, কাবেও নিৰৱেছেন, তাঁৰা পাখ সবাই American। অন্য 'একটীও থাকতে পাৰে। যদি Sterling grows' সঙ্গে আমাদেৱ মুক্ত থাকতে হয়, তাহলে তা Sterling area থেকেই ইতিনিৰ ও পুরোজীৱৰ জিনিসপত্ৰ আনা উচিত ও দৰকার; তবেই সব কাৰ তাড়াতাড়ি হবে। 'কিন্তু তা না ক'ৰে তাঁৰা আৰু ঘূৰ আৰুবিদা feel' কৰছেন, ইতিনিৰ পাচেছেন না। Currency'র ব্যাপারটা চেৎকাৰ বলেছেন। Currency যিক বি দেওৱা হবে, এখানে এক সঙ্গে তা কিছু বলা হব নাই, piecemeal' বলা হয়েছে। যদি এই সমস্ত currency' বিবৰক কৰ্ত্ত্বাদি এখানে এক সঙ্গে দেওৱা হব তাহ'লে বৰতে স্বীকৃতি হবে। এই বিপোচ' যিনি রচনা কৰেছেন, তিনি বলেছেন—We can husband our resources properly. এই বি difficulty হচ্ছে, সেই hard currency'র সঙ্গে মুক্ত হতে না পাৰলে এই সমস্ত সমস্যার সমাধান কৰা আমাদেৱ পক্ষে কঠিন। এটা যদি বীণ্ণ কিছু সমাধান কৰতে না পাৰি, তাহ'লে এই বি পাঁচ বছৰেৱ scheme বাবে মু'বছৰ তলে গেৱে, তা শেষ কৰতে আৰো যে কত বছৰ লাগবে, তা ঠিক বলা যাব না, এবং বৰচ বে কত হবে সে আলোচনা আগামত: নাই বা কৰলাম। Loan' নিয়ে তাঁৰা কাৰ কৰছেন, এই loan payable কৰ্ত্তন হবে জানি না। Loan payable when able! অন্য দিকটা বাব দিয়ে যদি payable কৰাৰ নিক থেকে দেখা যাব, তাহ'লে এই hard-currency relation' ও Sterling'এর এই economic relation'এৰ পুৱৰোজনটা বিশেষ কৰে চিত্ৰা কৰিবাৰ পুৱৰোজন হয়ে পড়েছে।

তাৰপৰ বি মোৰ্ত হয়েছে, তাৰ composition' সত্ত্বে বলা হয়েছে, এখানে তাৰ সমৰ্থন কৰা হয়েছে, যে মোৰ্তটা কৰা হয়েচে তাৰ ইতিনিয়াৰিং আনেন না। এৰকম লোক দিয়ে কৰাটা নাকি ভাল। মুক্তি আমাৰ মাথাৰ হণ্ডো আৰে না। তাৰা একটা overall picture পাবেন। ইতিনিয়াৰ না হ'লে অন্য লোক হাৰা এসব কাৰ ভাল চলতে পাৰে না। অৰপ্যা আবেৰিকা তা কৰে নাই। লিউলিখান (?) আবেৰিকাৰ একজন বড় Scientist, তিনি Tennessee Valley's charged ছিলেন। তিনি administrator ভাল হতে পাৰেন, কিন্তু তাৰ ইতিনিয়াৰিং সত্ত্বে জন্ম নাই, বা যা আছে তাও নাব পাৰ। এই বৰকম লোক দিয়ে কৰ্পোৱেলৰ কৰাটাৰ বাবে আৰি বুৰুতে পাৰি না। অন্যাৰ হতে administrator'এৰ দৰকাৰ হতে পাৰে, কিন্তু এটা যে ইতিনিয়াৰিং কৰি। কাবেই এটা ভাল engineer' ও technician'এৰ হাতে হেছে নিয়েই বোৰ হয় তাৰ হ'ত, তাহ'লে আৰ কাবটা বাবাত হ'ত না।

অনেক বজাৰ বিনিয় আছে। সবটা বলা গচ্ছ নয়। কাৰণ পনৰ বিনিটোৱে সধো আৰি শেষ কৰতে চাই। আজও তাৰা একজন চীক ইতিনিয়াৰ appoint' কৰে উচ্চতে পাৰেন নাই। তেৱেন কোন উপমুক্ত লোকই তাৰা কৰে পাচেছেন না। কাবেই non-technician লোক দিয়ে কাৰ চালিয়ে নিচেছেন। এই বৰকম একটা বিবাট ব্যাপার কৰেছেন, অৰ্থ নিজেৰে একজন Chief Engineer নাই। তাৰা বলেছেন যে শীঘ্ৰই হবে, সেই সেপ্টেম্বৰ মাসে, আৰ আজকে বার্ছ মাস, এতদিবেও সেই Chief Engineer'এৰ appointment হয়েছে কিমা সম্পৰ্কে।

তাৰপৰ আৰ একটা বজাৰ কৰা হয়েছে। একটা quotation চাঞ্চা হ'ল কোন কাৰ্যৰ কাৰ থেকে, সেটা দেখে তনে বিবেচনাৰ জন্য technician'এৰ কাছে না দিয়ে একটা non-technical কৰিয়াৰ কাছে পাঠাবাৰ পুৰো হ'ল। জামিনা সত্ত্বি কি বৈত্তিৰেছে। একজনকে বাইৰে পাঠাতে হলে বলা হ'ল এ হচ্ছে best equipped, best suitable, তাৰ কাছে দক্ষতা আছে, তাকে পাঠাবাৰ কৰা বাবাৰ, জানি না তাকে পাঠান হয়েছে কি না। মোটা মুটি দেখা বাব যে একটা technical ব্যাপার সাধাৰণ লোকেৰ পক্ষে বোৰা কঠিন। কিন্তু এখানে technician'দেৱ অভ্যৱ যীচে বাব দেওৱা হয়েছে এবং অন্যান্য non-technician'দেৱ বড় বাব দেওৱা হয়েছে। বাবাৰ দেখে থেকে যিনি গৱেছেন, তিনি একজন বড় কেৱিট।

বিষ্ট তাৰ এই ব্যাপারে অভিজ্ঞ নাই। As a chemist তিনি ভাল কাৰ কৰতে পাৰতেন। বিষ্ট এই দিকে তাৰ কি বোগাড়া আছে জানিনা, এবং কেন তাৰকে পাঠাব হবেহে তাও জানিনা। তাৰ বড় অভিজ্ঞ লোক study' কৰে research' কৰে অনেক কিছু মিডে পাৰতেন। ইতৰাঃ তিনি বি lines' দিয়ে নেই lines' থাকলৈ তাৰ কৰতেন।

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRANATH CHAUDHURI : নেটো Central পিসেই ব্যাপে ক ভাব করতেন।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE : আমি আপনার কথা উন্মত্তি না। আপনারা এখানেই উদ্বেগের মেঝে papera Government daily advertisement দেখ, অস্তুর তা থেকে এই ঘট্টি মেঝে এই বক্ষ কোন বড়ভোগ হ্যাব কারণ নাই, পিসেই করে এইটা reporter মধ্যেই রয়েছে।

তাবৎ Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, ex-TVA Chairman, made the following observations:

"Engineering and Construction should be distinct. In my opinion the organisation both as to field work, planning and design, should be separate from the construction organisation. It is very difficult indeed for a contracting firm which is doing construction to be an entirely independent and critical judge of the quality of its own work and of the proper prices for compensation. Your engineers should be so independent of your builders that they can handle the issues which arise, fully independently and without any financial bias." ফ্রেনি বার্স পাই ব্যাকেজেস "Especially where foreign relations are concerned, and where diplomatic considerations enter into making contracts, it has been customary in some cases for a single firm both to supply engineering service and to have contracts for construction. This, I believe, leaves those for whom the work is being done with inadequate protection".

এই মে সমাচারে Dr. Morgan করতেন সেই অভি সর্বীচিন সমাচারেন। এতে সেওয়া রয়েছে International General Electric Company, Cooljan Company এই দুটি allied firm, এদের Director Boards common লোক আছে। কাজেই যে পিসিয়েই condemn করতেছেন নেই পিসিয়েই তারা কোন তালে করতেন এই সবক্ষেত্রে সামাজিক করতেছেন। আলোচনার ফলে কোন পরিবর্তন রয়েছে কিনা জানতে চাই।

আব একটা ভিন্ন, অধিকারে কাজেই এখানে যা হচ্ছে তা contractorের কথা হচ্ছে। Government নিষিটে সেই করতেন না কেন জানিমি। আজকের ভাবত্বর্ষ এবং অন্যান্য লেখে contract system উভিয়ে সেবন কোই হচ্ছে এবং অনেক জাপানী উচ্চৈর পিসেই। এই contract system মতীভূত কিন খেকে সর্বসম্মোহন নয়। তাপম মেগাওয়েন এই দালোকের Valley Project, সহৃদায়ী Project আবক্ষ করা রয়েছে সেখানে পুরুষেই তাল বাঁধি করা সহ্য নয়। কিন্তু তাদের অন্যান্য যে সর্বস অস্বীকৃতি হয়ে থাকে— তাদের ধারণ বাববা, জলের বাববা, টিকিবাব বাববা। এইগুলি inadequate রয়েছে এই সবক্ষে বায়ীবালপুরের শাক্ত অভিক্ষেপ নাই। কিন্তু তার অভিক্ষেপ বাববা। কাপু ব্যবস্থা Government একটি Corporation নাই করতেন এবং সেটা public utility র বাববা। স্থতোঃ আবাদের এখানে সমাজের কথাৰ অধিকার আছে এবং এই সমাজের কথা স্বকার এতে কৰত কোন কোন বায়ীবালপুর চচে যাবেন কিন্তু উপায় নাই। বাংলা মধ্য প্রাচীন যে মন্দির ছিল তা পুরুষেই পচাচে। স্থতোঃ মধ্য সংগঠি—বাংলা সেশের মে অংশ কুকি West Bengal'র মধ্যে পচাচে—তাকে যদি মুসল্লি মুসল্লি মুসল্লি প্রাচীন করতে হয় তবে এটাকে কার্যকৰী করতে হবে। তিনি বৎসর আগে আবার একবার আবেরিকান Tennessee Valley প্রেসের স্বৰূপ হয়েছিল। সেখানে পিসিয়েলি নামী উপর সিলে মৌকা চুক্তে, ৭০০ মাইল পৰ্যায় আঢ়াত চলছে, তবে তাই নয় তার চার পাশে ১০০ বাণী প্রাচীনমুজিলানী রয়েছে, আবেরিকান বৃক্ষসের অনেক উন্মত্তি রয়েছে। স্থতোঃ তাবত্বর্ষকে উন্মত্ত করতে গেলে এই স্থিত দৃষ্টি বাবী স্বকার। কোন বক্ষ কার্ডনা না কৰে থাকে এইটা প্রে করা বাব তার কেঠো করা উচিত। ৩ বৎসরের মধ্যে ২ বৎসর ত প্রে রয়েছে নাকি ৩ বৎসরের মধ্যে যদি এটা প্রে করতে পারেন তার আমি ইন্দোনেশ দেখো।

Sj. NISHA PATI MAJHI : সামনীয় শীকার ব্যদেব, আপোর ব্যাপারীর জাহাজের বক্ষ রাখ অন্যায়। আমার মনে হয় এই বৃহৎ বাগান নিয়ে বিশেষ কিছু বলা ভাল নয়। তবে আমি যে জেলোৱ ধৰ কৰি, নেই বীৰভূত জেলোৱ বিশেষ কৰেকৰি কথা উচ্চে কৰাই। সেচ বিজ্ঞেপে সামনীয় বায়ীবালপুর আবাদেৰ জেলোৱ সহৃদায়ী যে পরিকল্পনা কৰ্মসূচী কৰবাক আবোছন করতেছেন সেটা সার্ক হচ্ছে চলেছে। এই কান

নের হলে এই জেলার মোট ৪ লক্ষ ৩ হাজার ৪ শত ৪০ একর জমিতে সেচের ব্যবস্থা আনা রাখে হবে। বীরভূত জেলার বে কাছ আরও কয়া হয়েছে তাতে ৫ কেটা টাকা ব্যাপক ব্যবস্থা করা হয়েছে এবং আরো এক কোটি টাকার পুরোজুর হতে পারে। বীরভূত জেলার সকলেই জলসেচের ব্যাপক ব্যবস্থার কথা অনুভূত করছি এবং যৌবনাধারকে ব্যবস্থা আনাচাহিছি। তারপর বকেপুর খাল সমূহের মোট ৭,০০০ একর জমি জলসেচের স্থলে পাওয়ে। এই সেচ ব্যবস্থা টাকু রাখলে এখানে দিন দিন সুন্দরি হবে। এক কসলের আয়গায় দুইটা কসল হবে। শৌকার মহাপুর—বীরভূত জেলার ইতিহাস আলোচনা করে সেখা যাব যে ১৫০ বৎসর হয়ে পৃতি ১০ বৎসরে একবার করে পদ্ধতিক হয়েছে। আজ শুধু আনন্দের কথা বে সরকার এই ব্যক্তি বৃক্ষ পরিকল্পনা সারাদেশব্যাপী শুণ্ঠ করেছেন। এইসময় পরিকল্পনা কার্যকরী হলে এই জেলায় বার বাসই জল সেচ হবে। বীরভূত জেলা সুজ্ঞা সুজ্ঞা হবে। এই জেলার শুভিক প্রতিবিধানকলে এই সমস্ত খাল সংস্কার করার আয়োজন হয়েছে। সারকফি-টেলকলিং বীধ কাণ্ডো পরিপন্থ হলে ৩,০০০টান কসল বৃক্ষ পাবে। ধানগোড়া সেচ কল্পনায় ৩৭ টন বৃক্ষ পাবে। হিঙ্গো বীধে ১৮৫ টন বৃক্ষ পাবে। শাকবেগো-কালীনগুল কল্পনায় ৭ টন বৃক্ষ পাবে। জনাই বীধ কল্পনায় ১৫ টন বৃক্ষ পাবে। এবং ধূমগু-পাতিলি বীধ কাণ্ডো পরিপন্থ হলে ১২৫ টন কসল বৃক্ষ হবে। কৃষি বিভাগ থাকা আরো ২২টি ছাটা খাল পরিকল্পনা কার্যকরী করবার আয়োজন চলছে তাতে ৬২ হাজার বিধি জমিতে ফসল রক্ষা পাবে। আজ বীরভূত জেলার জমির মান বাঢ়ছে এবং জমির সিকে সকলের নজর পড়ছে এবং যে সমস্ত অনাবাসী আয়গায় আছে সেগুলি আবাস করা চাচে। এখন পচিম বাংলার যা অবস্থা তাতে পুতোক লোকের জমির দিকে দৃষ্টি দেয়ো সরকার কানুন করে সংখ্যা যৈক্য দেখে বাঢ়ছে সে অনুপাতে ফসল বাঢ়ছে না। বৰ্ষসাময় জেলায় দামোদর পরিকল্পনা কার্যকরী হতে চলেছে। ২৪-পরগনা ও অন্যান্য জেলায় এবং কলকাতার বাইরে যে সমস্ত নদী বৃক্ষ হয়ে গিয়েছে তার ফলে হাজার হাজার এক একটা পরিকল্পনা করার পরিপন্থ হচ্ছে। এই প্রতিবিধানকলে সেচ যৌবনাধার দৃষ্টি দিয়েছেন। গজা র্মেষে বিদ্যার্থীর ক্ষতি পূরণের বিষিত আশীকরণ করেকে ঘৃণের ঘোষণা হচ্ছে।

আমার এখানে জাতীয় সরকারের কাছে নিবেদন বেক্ষণে আবাস শুধুকৰি পরিকল্পনা, দামোদর পরিকল্পনা হাতে নিয়েছি সেকল পরিকল্পনা যেন অজয় নন সহজেও শুণ্ঠ করা যায়। অজয়ের ধারে যে সমস্ত ছেট হেট মাটীর বীধ আছে, সেগুলির প্রতি যেন যৌবনাধার সর্বক দৃষ্টি রাখেন। অন্যান্য নদী সহজেও তাম ধার যে ধন্যায় আদেক উর্ভৱ জমি নষ্ট হয়ে যায়, তাতে মেশের ক্ষতি হয়, কসলের আভা হয়। বীরভূতের পরিকল্পনা যতন দিয়ি পুতোক জেলার এক একটা পরিকল্পনা শাখনে মেশে কাজে অঙ্গুশ হওয়া যাব তাহলে পচিম বাংলার যে অন্যান্যের অভাব মেশে দিয়েছে এবং কৃষি-কার্যের যে ক্ষতিক্ষট আচল অবস্থা এসে পড়েছে তার সমাধানের চিপাই যে। বৰ্ষাবনে পুরোজুন যাতে আবাস বেলী কাছ করতে পারা যায়, তার জন্য কৃষক বন্ধুরের নিয়ে সকল হেট হেট পরিকল্পনাও করিবে কার্যকরী করতে হবে।

সেচ যৌবনাধারকে অভিনন্দন আনিয়ে বসবাস আগে আবি তাঁর আবেকচি বিধরের পতি বন্ধোগের আকর্ষণ করছি, সেটা হচ্ছে এই বীরভূত পরগনা কেটেই শীওতাল পরগনা উৎপত্তি হয়েছিল, তাকে আবাস বাতে বীরভূতে বিশ্বিল আলা যাব সেইসিকে দৃষ্টি দেখে শান্তীয় যৌবনাধার যেন শান্তোচের কাছে অগ্রসর—এবং সুতু বন্ধু-জোকে কার্যকরী করে তোলেন।

The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday Janab Mudassir Hossain delivered a long lecture.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: বাড়ার বনুন না।

The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAZUMDAR: আবি co-operation সকলের কাছ থেকেই চেমেছি। Co-operation এর কোন ক্ষিতি করা হচ্ছে না বলে এই বিভাগটা যে একেবারেই অকর্তৃ, শুধু দিককার (pointing to opposition benches) যে সকল দৃষ্টি এই ব্যক্তি পুরুষ করেছেন, আবি তাঁদের ব্যতীত কিছু শুণ্ঠ করতে পারি যে তাঁদের ব্যতি এবং কাজের সঙ্গে একটা সামৰণ্য দুর্বল পাই। (A MEMBER FROM THE GOVERNMENT BENCHES: তা কখনো পাবেন না!) অন্যান্য বোলাসের হোলেন সহজে আবি বলতে পারি যেকটি কমিটিতে তাঁকে আবাস member করেছি এবং তাঁর যে কষ্ট সত্ত্ব হচ্ছে তার একটা সজাতেও তাঁকে উত্তীর্ণ হতে পেরিন। বীরভূত জেলার যে Multipurpose Co-operative Society হয়েছে তাতে irrigation স্পর্শে কিছু করা করবার আছে, আবি তাঁকে কানিদেহি যে হেট পরিকল্পনা শুণ্ঠ করবেন এবং নিজেরাই তার কাছ স্থান করবেন বিশ্ব আবি দৃষ্টে সহিত আলাচিহ যে বনান বোলাসের হোলেনের যাব কোন Co-operative Society সারেই ক্ষুত মেরিনি-অভ্যন্তর irrigation এবং স্পর্শে বকজালি Society

মাছে ভুব একটাতেও। আছাড়া, পৃষ্ঠি বহু সজ্জাদের কাছে চিঠি পাওতে থাকি, এবাবেও সজ্জাদের কাছে আলিকান্তুরে চিঠি পাওতেই। বখন কোম কোম জেলার কাজের কথা কোম contractor tender দ্বাৰাৰ অধীন পুৰুষক উপসূচক সংবাদ দা পাওয়াৰ আৱশ্য কাজ হুক কৰতে পারিবি তথমি আৰি সজ্জাদেৰ কাছে দক্ষতাৰে পুৰ্বনী জানিবেহি যে যে সব পৰিকল্পনাগুলি সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰা আপাততঃ কোম পুৰোজনীৰ বলে তারা সব চৰেন মেষলি সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰাৰ জন্য তাৰা আৰাকে শাখায় কৰবেন। আৰি যে সবত চিঠি লিখেহি অন্ধাৰ মোলাসেৱ হাসেবকে তাৰ কোনটো উভই তিমি আৰি পৰ্যাপ্ত কৰে নি। আৰার বেধ হৰ তাৰ উভৰ তাৰই জেলার মাসদেৰ এখানকাৰ মাননীয় সভা পুৰুষক নিষ্পত্তি যাবি অনেকটা লিখেছেন। আৰি আৰি কৰি অধিবাদে বলি 10-operation তিমি কৰতে চান irrigation সপৰ্কে তিমি মিহে তা কৰতে এগিৰে আসবেন, এবং আৰার সকলে হাত লিখিয়ে তাৰ জিলেৰ কালাগুলিতে বোগালান কৰবেন।

পৃষ্ঠি লিবনাথ বনামি বহাসৰ গোড়াতৈ বলেছেন তিমি যে বিষয়ে শৰাবোচনা কৰেছেন তাৰ সকলে এখানকাৰ বার্ষিকগুলি, এখানকাৰ পূৰ্বৰ্বেশেৰ ধূৰ কোম শাকাঃ সপৰ্ক নাই, বলিও পৰোক্ষসম্পৰ্ক বেশ আছে। Damodar Valley budget আৰাক তৈৰি কৰিবি, আৰাক আৰ কোম লাগিও পুৰণ কৰতে পারিবেন। তাৰ সৰাবোচনা যথাক্ষমে পৌছে যদি কৰপুৰু হয়, আৰাক স্বীকৃত হয়। Damodar Valley পৰিকল্পনাৰ পুৰণ আৰজত,— সতৰি, তিমি যে বলেছেন flood control আৰ irrigationএৰ দুৰ্বাৰ আৰি নিৰোই হৈছিল। তাৰপৰে Tennessee Valley বড়ৰ multipurpose project নিয়ে বৈদ্যুতিক পক্ষি পৃষ্ঠি অনেক বিকৃত কৰিবাৰ বল্পোৰুষ কৰতে গিয়ে ধূৰ বড়ৰ বৰ্কেৰ scheme হৰ পড়েছে। ইতিবাচে আৰাদেৰ কেঞ্জীৰ সৰকাৰৰ বৰ্ষ সপৰ্ক এমে যাওয়ায় যে পৰিবাপ্ত বৰ্ষ Damodar Valley Corporation বায কৰতে চান তা পারিবি বলে কাজটা কিছু কিছু আঠকে আছে। তিমি কৰতে Damodar Valley Corporation-এৰ কাজ কৰা আছে। আৰাদেৰ একটা হলো flood control। তাতে আৰাদেৰ মেৰ ১ কোটি, বেহারকে কিছুই লিঙ্গে হৰে না, কেঞ্জীৰ ১ কোটি capital। Irrigationএ 12·8 কোটি এটা বালো ও বেহারে, Centrcকে কিছু লিঙ্গে হৰে না। তাৰপৰে multipurposeএৰ বাবে তিমি গৰ্ভবৎৰেশ্টই সৰাবো সৰাবো বৰ্ষ কৰতে হৰে। ৫০ কোটিৰ ভিতৰ ২১·২ কোটি পৰিয় বলেৰ মেৰ, এইসময় পৰিয় বলেৰ এই সজ্জা নিচৰই কৰি কৰতে পাৰে যে যে দুৰ্বাৰ উভেৰ্যে নিয়ে ধূৰ, flood control আৰ irrigation, একলি শীঘ্ৰ পৃষ্ঠি কৰতে, অনাপনি লিখিবে গেলেও কৰ্তি নাই। এব কলে বালো ও Indian Union দুইবৰেই যে বালো সৰাবো আছে সেটা বেটৰো পূৰ্ণ সজ্জাদা হয়েছে, কৰেই irrigation ও flood controlৰ কাজটা আগে কৰা উচিত। তবে এ বিষয়ে সেনেৰ বড়ৰ বড়ৰ কোটি একত্রিত হৰে ডালৱকৰ technical advice নিয়ে কাজ কৰতে হৰে। ওঁৰা যে power এৰ জন্য কোম কোৰি কৰে নিচৰেছেন তাৰ একটা কাহৰ এই যে সেই power-এৰ যে বাব তাৰ জন্য বিলেৰ খেকে অৰ্ব খণ্ড আৰাব স্বীকৃত আছে বলে। আৰাদেৰ বিক খেকে আৰাদেৰ এই গৰ্ভবৎৰেশ্ট জোৰ লিখেছেন—নীচেৰ দুটো dam এৰ জন্য। Dr. Morgan-এৰ মতে যদি উচ্চজাতী প্রিক যাব তাৰলে তা মেকেই পুৰোজনীৰ দুৰ্বাৰ পৰিবাপ্ত জন্য বিন্দুৰ পক্ষি পাওয়া যেতে পাৰে। এবং সেই দুটো আৰ নীচেৰ barrage পৰি যে তাৰলে আৰাদেৰ বলেৰ বালো সংকটেৰ কৰ্ত অৰসান হৰে। এই দুটো পৃষ্ঠি লিবনাথ বল্পোৰাদাৰ বহাসৰকে বলতে পাৰি।

আৰি এইকু পৃষ্ঠি লিবনাথ বল্পোৰাদাৰ বহাসৰকে বলতে পাৰি যে “data collection”-এৰ বিক খেকে তথ্য কিছু সংগ্ৰহ কৰা হৰেছে এবং জৰিপ ও বনান্ত কিছু পুৰুষক কাজ হয়েছে, বলিও অনেক কোম কিছু এই নিচেৰ দুটো dam-এৰ জন্য হওয়া উচিত হিল বলে আৰাদেৰ মনে হ'ব, তবে এই সবকাৰ খেকে ক্ষাগতই Damodar Valley Corporation এবং কেঞ্জীৰ সৰকাৰৰে আৰান হচ্ছে, সৰী কৰা হচ্ছে যে নিচেৰ দুটো dam-এৰ জন্য বিলেৰ না কৰে থাকে শীঘ্ৰ তাৰ কাজ আৰাগ কৰতে পাৰেন কৰাপ বালোৰ বালোৰ ডিয়াৰ এই সৰোবৰ পৰিকল্পনা, irrigation ও flood control-এৰ উপৰ কোম নিৰ্ভৰ কৰাব। অল-বিন্দুৰেশ্ট জন্য বালোৰ ডত কোমী জৰী নাই।

(Sj. SIBNATH BANEBJEE: বনামি আৰাচি। তবে আৰ একটো জোৱেৰ সকলে চাপ দিব।) লিবনাথ বল্পোৰাদাৰ বহাসৰ বহুত পুৰুষকে সৰোবৰ খেকে বাবে বাবে বালোৰ দু-একটো কাজ হৈছেৰে, হৰত ইচ্ছাকৃত নৰ, কিছু তিমি হৰত দুল কৰছেন। বড়ৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ পৰে হোট, small scheme আছে। বড়ৰ বড়ৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ সাথে small scheme, major scheme থাকে। আছাড়া আৰও অনেক scheme আছে বাবে আৰাক আৰাক minor scheme দিব। স্বল খেকে পক্ষল হাজাৰেৰ মেট্ট কীৰ্তিৰ মাজে ইতিবিনিয়োগি, ধূৰি দৰকাৰ কৰে, মেষলি আৰাক বৰ সংখ্যক হাতে নিৰোই এবং অনেকগুলি কাজ পুৰণ কৰে এনেহি ও আৰও কচকচি লৈব কৰতে পাৰব অনুৰ অধিবাদে।

(Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: জল করে clarification করে মা বললে বুঝতে পারা যাব না।) কালকে যে শিখা দিয়েছি আচে বলা হবেছে যে major scheme ১৮টি এবং minor scheme ১৪টি।

(Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: এই ১৪টি minor schemes-এর জন্য কত টাকা involve করে?) কালকের বৃক্ষতাৰ মধ্যে সে কথা বলেছি। গত বৎসৱ থেকে পশ্চিম বঙ্গ সরকাৰৰে ডৰকে একটা বাণী কমিটি হবেছে, সেটা হচ্ছে আৰাদেৰ বিহিতন্তৰ বাণ্য-কমিটি যে কমিটিতে Irrigation, Agriculture, Co-operation, Forest and Fisheries এই সমষ্টিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰে একত্ৰিত কৰা হবেছে এবং সেখান থেকে নিৰ্বাচিত কৰা হয় কোন্ কোন জোট কাউণ্টি থাব হবে। সেখানে হানীৰ জেলা কমিটি আছে, তাৰা এই সমষ্টি বিষয় আলোচনা কৰে কোন্ট priority পাৰে সেটা দিব কৰে দেন। সেখান থেকে জেলা কমিটিৰ কাছ থেকে priority পেয়ে আৰাদেৰ কাছে এলে পৰে, যেওলি সপ্ত হাতৰ পৰ্যাপ্ত তা Agriculture Department থেকে কৰা হয় এবং মেওলি ইন্ফিলিয়েশনিং বুড়িৰ প্ৰকাৰ নেই, সামান্য জোট হোট কৰ, বেগুনি তাৰাতাড়ি কৰনৈ পাৰে শান্তিগত কৰনৈ দুশিদা হয়, সেই কৰন কাছ ৮০টা পূৰ্বৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ হয়ে গিয়েছে এবং আগো কৰা যাব যে এ বছৰ আৰও ১০০টা সম্পূৰ্ণ হবে।

এছাড়া আৰি দেখেৰ দিক থেকে, যদিও এটা আৰাৰ বিভাগোৰ নথি, এ সম্পর্কে আৰান পুঁজোজন বলে ঘনে কৰি। এছাড়া tank improvement-এৰ দিক থেকে অনেক কাছ হয়েছে।

(Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: একশটা কাছে কত টাকা বৰচ হবে এবং কত একৰ জমিতে জল লেচ হবে?) একশটাতে কত খৰচ হবে সেটা এখন সঠাই বলা যাব না, তবে কত একৰ জমিতে জল লেচ আৰি কৰিছি। (Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: আছাই, সাই বলেস্ট হবে।)

Tank excavation হয়েছে—all ready 1948-49 সালে ১০,০০১ একৰ অৰি। তাৰপৰ December ১৯৪৯ হয়েছে productive area ১৪,৯৭৫ একৰ। দেখেৰ সকলে সম্পৃষ্ঠি হলৈ আমি এই বৰষটা এই সভাতে জানাইছি। আৰাদেৰ যে বাণী কমিটি আচে তাৰ চোৱাৰোন হচ্ছেন আৰাদেৰ বৃহিমী, এবং সেখান থেকেই এই সমষ্টি বাণৰাঞ্জি কৰা হৈ। কৃত কমিটি দেখে সম্পূৰ্ণ হলৈ এই বৰষগুৰি আমি এই সভাতে জানাইছি।

কৃতকলি বৃহৎ পৰিকল্পনা নিয়েই কৃত আৰাৰা নেই, তাৰ চেৰেও যেওলি জোট হোট পৰিকল্পনা মেওলি দেখো হয়েছে, এবং পৰে পালাল হাতোৱেৰ scheme-গুলিৰ মেওলা হয়েছে এবং আৰও জোট হোট সেচ পৰিকল্পনা-গুলি যেখন tank improvement কৰলৈ পৰে হয় সেই সমষ্টি পৰিকল্পনাগুলি গ্ৰহণ কৰা হয়েছে এবং আৰাৰ বিশ্বাস কৰি যত মীনু সম্বৰ ১৯৫১ সালৰ বৰ্ষে, আৰাৰ যদি ঠিক এইভাৱে কাছ কৰে যেতে পাৰি তাহে আৰাৰ বৰষসম্পূৰ্ণ হতে পাৰব খাল সহজে। অস্তত: হস্তা খালাপো আৰাৰ বাড়াতে পাৰি বলে ঘনে কৰিছি, তা নিয়েই কৰতে কৰতে কৰতে হৈ। যতকিম না লাগোৱ ও যহুৰাখী পৰিকল্পনা সম্পূৰ্ণ হয় ততকিম বে আৰাৰ বাণী সহজে একেৰাবে বৰষসম্পূৰ্ণ হতে পাৰব তা ঘনে কৰি না।

(Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: কত একৰ জমি irrigated হচ্ছে?) Nearly about a million. আৰাদেৰ deficit পূৰি হৈ নক টৰ। যহুৰাখীতে পূৰি তিন লক টন পূৰ্ব হৈব যাবে, এবং জোট হোট পৰিকল্পনা বা হচ্ছে তাৰ বাণী বাকীটুকু কৰে কেলতে পাৰব বলে ঘনে কৰিছি। (Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: পুৰুৱ দেৱ মহাপৰ এ সহজে বলবেন, আপনি কেন বাকু হচ্ছেন।)

যহুৰাখী পৰিকল্পনা সহজে একটা হৃষ্ণবাস নিয়িছি, যে সেটা scheduled time-এৰ কিছু আগেই অপুনৰ হৱে চলেছে, এ পৰ্যাপ্ত যে কাছ হয়েছে, সে কাছে আৰাৰ অনেকটা এগিয়ে দিয়েছি। Main barrage-এৰ কাৰ বা বাৰা হৱেছিল সেটা এ বছৰই শেখ হৱে যাবে এবং আসছে বছৰ ২০০ মাইলৰ উপৰ বাল বন দেখ হৱে যাবে। অস্তিন না dam সম্পূৰ্ণ হচ্ছে, অস্তিন সাবা বছৰ বৰে জল মেওলা ও ডিন-চাৰশ মাইল canal কৰে রুবি খসা উৎপন্ন কুৰা সহজ হৱে না। কিন্তু এ পৰ্যাপ্ত যে কাছ হয়েছে তা বুৰই শক্তোৱ অনুক এবং তাৰ জন্য আৰাৰ সকলেই-নুসী আছি। এই সভাকে এইটা জানিয়ে নিয়িছি যে আৰাদেৰ এই সমষ্টি কৰা loan-এৰ উপৰ কৰতে হৈ। বৰ্ষ পাৰাৰ আৰগণি হল কেৱলৰ সৰকাৰ, এবং সেখানে যদি আৰি সম্পূৰ্ণ দেখ হৱে গাছে, তাৰে তিক যে সহজেৰ মধ্যে এই পৰিকল্পনা সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিবৰ কৰা, বৰ্ষ গেলে পৰে আৰাৰ জন্য কিছু আগেই সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰতে পাৰব।

এ পর্যায় বা কিছি main barrages কাজ, earthwork, stone quarry, ইত্যে তৈরী, structure and building, transport, workshop প্রভৃতি সব কাজগুলি টিক সময়ে কিছি দেওয়া আগেই শেষ করে চলেছি। মুকুট রান্না বনে করছেন বা জরুর পেরেছেন যে হরত মহাশীর কাজ সম্পূর্ণ হওয়ে পুর লেবী হবে বাবে আমা দুশ করবেন তা নহ। এবি কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের অর্থসংস্থ না থাকে এবং সেখান থেকে এবি টিকিবত কথা পাই তাহ'লে কোন অভিযন্তা হবে না, এবং আপা করি যে, সবজ কাজ নির্বাচিত সরবর মধ্যে সম্পূর্ণ হয়ে যাবে।

এ সবচেয়ে আব অবিক বিছু বনবাস নেই। যে সবজ cut motion আমা হয়েছে আবি তার বিশেষিত। এই এবং আপা করি যে এই সভা আমার পুর্ণাঙ্গ যে টাকা, সেই টাকা যত্ন করে আমাকে বাবিত করবেন।

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: After hearing the Hon'ble Minister, I beg to withdraw my motion.

(There being no objection.)

The motion of Janab Mudassir Hossain that the demand of Rs. 7,69,17,000 for expenditure under the heads "XVII - Irrigation, etc." be reduced by Rs. 100 was then, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I beg to withdraw my motion.

(There being no objection.)

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 7,69,17,000 or expenditure under the heads "XVII - Irrigation, etc." be reduced by Rs. 100 was then, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I beg to withdraw my second motion also.

(There being no objection.)

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 7,69,17,000 or expenditure under the heads "XVII - Irrigation, etc." be reduced by Rs. 100 was then, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The motion of the Hon'ble Bhupati Majumdar that a sum of Rs. 7,69,17,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "XVII - Irrigation - Working Expenses; 18 - Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues; 68 - Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works not charged to Revenue; 80A Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes outside the Revenue Account" was then put and agreed to.

25—General Administration—General Administration.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 2,30,30,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "25 - General Administration—General Administration".

Sir, the sum looks rather high, and it is necessary for me to place before the House the relevant points with regard to this demand. Sir, the expenditure on General Administration in the year 1948-49 was Rs. 1,80,00,000; the revised estimate for this year is Rs. 2,21,00,000 and Rs. 40 lakhs appreciation, and next year we estimate that it would be a little more than that, namely, Rs. 2,30,30,000. It is necessary for us to realise the exact position and the reason why this expenditure has been incurred and is proposed to be incurred in the next year.

During the last three years, the total expenditure on development schemes conducted or taken up by this Government amounts to Rs. 26,60,00,000. Of this I may mention in passing that Rs. 8,90,00,000 are given by the Government of India either as loan or as grant, and the remaining Rs. 17,77,00,000 have been spent out of our revenues. Sir, in order to spend this 25 or 26 crores for development purposes, it is necessary to employ men to carry it out, and if you take the total expenditure on General Administration you will find that the total amount proposed to be

spent is about Rs. 50 lakhs more than it was in 1948-49, so that we have had to spend Rs. 50 to 60 lakhs more in order to produce or bring about development programme work for Rs. 25 crores or in other words the total expenditure on establishment and service would be about 2 per cent. of the total cost on development schemes.

Now let us analyse for a moment what are the main items on which this expenditure has been incurred. In the year 1949-50 the total amount spent for development purposes under Education was Rs. 92,76,000; the total amount spent on Medical was Rs. 2,25,00,000 and that on Public Health Rs. 32,24,000. This is in addition to the usual budget expenditure to our development programme. In the case of Irrigational programme outside the revenue account, we have spent in the year 1949-50 Rs. 3,33,00,000, for road development Rs. 2,34,50,000. We propose to spend in the year 1950-51 for educational development Rs. 91 lakhs; for Medical Relief Rs. 1,96,00,000; for Public Health 26.24 lakhs; for Irrigation Rs. 6,61,00,000 including contribution to the Damodar Valley Corporation; for Civil Works—Roads Rs. 2,53,00,000. I have picked out only a few of these items of expenditure, of proposed expenditure in order to show that if we are to have development on the correct line,—by that I mean development for what we usually call nation-building subjects—it is essential to incur expenditure so far as General Administration is concerned. One of the items under the head Education and the development programme under the head Education is an item of payment of Rs. 44 lakhs for additional salaries to primary school teachers. Although this is an item which has to be considered as part of the increased expenditure we cannot help it. Therefore, in order to bring about all this improvement and development, it is essential that we should employ a large number of men. That is one explanation and a big one why we make a demand for large expenditure on General Administration.

Besides that, Sir, it is obvious that a large number of people whom we employ are on a graded scale and there is a certain proportion of the sum allotted under "General Administration" which is practically the normal increment in these cases. Ordinarily, it is found that whenever there are a large number of people in a particular establishment, some retire and some come in, the new-comer gets much less than the man who retires; the average remains almost the same, but in our case it is not so. At the time of partition a large number of more or less senior officers went away and, therefore, the proportion of the number of officers who retired during the year and the number whom we employed or who have come over from East Bengal is quite disproportionate. The third reason why this difference occurs is this. I see one of the cut motions refers to the expenditure on Civil Secretariat Department. Under this head the amount spent in 1948-49 was Rs. 50 lakhs, in 1949-50 it was Rs. 61 lakhs and next year it will be Rs. 64 lakhs. But when we come to analyse the difference it is found that of this Rs. 11 lakhs difference Rs. 7 lakhs is accounted for by the fact that it is merely the transposition of the head under which the expenditure has been incurred. For example, in the case of Transport (Home) Department, this year we have put in the General Administration Rs. 2,32,000 which really in the year 1948-49 was included in another head "63". This time it has been brought under item No. 25. Similarly in the case of Home (Publicity) Department previous to 1949-50 all the publicity that was done by different departments of Government, let us say Irrigation Department, Food Department, used to be handled by the department concerned, but we decided last year to get all the Publicity Departments concentrated in one place, and therefore, the expenditure is now shown under one head "General Administration" and not under different heads. There is always a corresponding credit under the other head. Then again in the Home Department for the last two years we have had to increase our staff, so far as anti-corruption department is concerned and so far as inter-Dominion relations are concerned. Those who are in the Administration know what

amount of difficulty we are to get through and what watch we have to keep over the happenings all over the border and the connection that we have to make for the Centre and through the Centre to the Karachi Government. It has resulted in developing a very large department called the Inter-Dominion Department. Similar is the case of the Anti-Corruption Department. In the case of the Finance Department again there is a sub-department which is called the Partition Claims Department. Members are aware that at the time of Partition a very large number of people who had supplied goods to the undivided Bengal and whose bills had not been checked or paid, they had to be checked, they had to be in some cases to a certain extent paid. This again requires a great deal of correspondence as well as arrangements and agreement with the Eastern Pakistan Government. Similarly there is another department opened since 1949-50 called the Political Sufferers Department through which we pay a certain sum of money to many of the political sufferers. So, Sir, the point is that many of these items of expenditure are due to their being brought under General Administration which were previously shown under different heads and in many cases the expansion of the departments on account of the development projects undertaken by the different departments has caused this increase. I give this general explanation because I find that several of my friends have considered it necessary to put in cut motions in order to get the reaction of the Government with regard to the points that they have raised. With regard to the other points that have been raised by individual members, I shall be in a position to give them answers when I have heard what they refer to in their various cut motions.

With these words I command my motion for the acceptance of the House.

SJ. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the communal bias of the Administrative Officers of various Government departments.

Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the highhandedness and callous indifference of the Administrative Authorities in the case of a convicted T. B. patient.

Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the general policy of the Government in this department.

Janab MUDAHSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the inefficiency of the department.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the labour policy of Government.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, how can you move this motion when you say in your motion that you want to discuss the labour policy? This is General Administration head.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I think, Sir, I can move——

Mr. SPEAKER: All right, you can move this.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I have already moved it.

Mr. SPEAKER: The discussion may be resumed after the adjournment.

(At this stage the House was adjourned for fifteen minutes.)

(After adjournment.)

SJ. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Abhi mera jo 3 motion hai usmen main pahley aur teri motion ko agey rakhtahoон. Main criticism, criticism ke liey, ya party ki baisiyat sey, Government ko criticise naheen kerta hoon, bulkey hamey yeh asha hai ke is criticism sey woh log sochen aur samjhien aur is criticism men jetni baten hain unko achi tarah sey samjhney ke bad gone upai nekalan. Is hey men dochar baten kah raha hoon. Pahley to hamara hills, yani Darjeeling jo North Bengal men hai, woh puri tarah sey West Bengal sey cut giya hai. Puritarah ke maney veh hain ke Pakistan aur Hindustan ka jo sima hai, yeh sima usey adeg ker raha hai. Yehan ka jetna news aur views hai woh Pachim Bengal tak naheen pochauchta hai, bulkey ek iron curtain laga diya giya hai, wahan ke admion ki awaz, khaber naheen ati hai, ke kiya ker rahey hain, aur kiya kha rahey hain, wahan ke admion ki kiya dusha hai, yeh sub West Bengal Government tak naheen pochauch sakti hai, keonke wahan ke admri jo hain, woh gharib hain, pichrey huey hain. Yahi sabab hai ke wahan ke news aur views naheen pochunch sakty hain.

Backward honey ki wajey sey aur gharib honey ki wajeh sey unlogan ka jetna mang hai, demand hai, woh West Bengal ke jetney patrika hain un men naheen nikalta hai. Gharibon ki mang ko, unke demand ko veh sub patrika naheen nikaltey hain.

Darjeeling zila men Government service men huni kahtey hain ke purey zila men 4 ya 5 hillmen gazetted officer hongey, is sey ziada naheen hain. Cinchona Plantation, Forest, Deputy Commissioner's Office, yeh sub office leker hillmen gazetted officer sert 4 ya 5 admri hain. Mamuli officer, clerk jo hain un men bhi 75 per cent. ya 80 per cent. plain ke admri hain. Jitna beopar aur banijja hai woh bhi capitalist Marwari ke hath men hain. Gharib junta ke hat men kuch naheen hain. Sub sey dukh ki bat yeh hain ke jo Administrative Officer hain, jinkey batton men district ka administration hai unka bhi gharibon per koie nazar naheen hain. Wahan ke jetney bare bare kam hain us men hillmen pohauchney patey he naheen. Jub Darjeeling men koie vacaney ya kam khali hota hai to fauron wahan per vacaney fill up naheen kerte hain, bulkey plain sey admri lejaker fill up kerte hain, aur Darjeeling ka vacaney plain men sey admri hain, ta ke wahan per koie doosra ajar. Aur jub ke wahan ke prithividi kuch kahen to wali kahtey hain ke yeh subversive activities hain, Government ke khilaf kam ker rahen hain. Wahan per koie subversive activities ka admri naheen hain, wahan aisa koie naheen hain jo is takht ko ulatneywala ho. Unlogon ka jo ek chotamota mang hai ke unlogon ke jis sankhiya ke unsar pertek chitter men unko opportunity diya jai. Wahan per jo chotey chotey clerks hain, jo chotey chotey Civil Supply Inspectors hain, unlogon ko doosrey taraf sey indirectly victimise kerte hain. Hal he men hamarey Darjeeling men Civil Supply Inspectors ko nichay plain men badli kiya giya tha. Hamen maloom naheen ke keon badli kiya giya. Civil Supply Inspectors jub kam men rakhey jaey they to wah is condition men rakhey gaey they ke unlogon ko district ke

baher naheen bheja jaiga. Yeh to pre-partition ke bat hai. Abhi jo wah Midnapore aur Jalpaiguri men bheja gaev to wah kistarah sey efficiently kam ker sakengay. Hill ke jo admit hain wah beshesh kerkey Bangla bhasha naheen jantey hain. Civil Supply Inspector ko jab plain man bheja jai to wah kistarah dukanon men jaker khata pat-ter check karengey. Jub wah theek sey check naheen ker sakengay to Government kahegi ke yeh inefficient hai isko nekal dena chahey. Jub hum Hon'ble Minister sey kahtey hain to wah kahayen hain ke ek State ke admi hain, hills ke admi ko plains men jana chahey aur plains ke admi ko hills men jana chahey. Mager Government ko dekhna chahey ke kistarah sey efficiently kam chahey. Hill ka admi jub plains men kam naheen ker sakey to pher usko koie motive leker plains men transfer kerna theek naheen hai. Main ney Hon'ble Minister Dutt-Majumdar Saheb sey kaha tha, to unhonek kahu ke aiger motive hai to bohot kharab hai, naheen to yeh mamuli routine work hai. Mager main ney kaha ke is key pichey motive ho sakti hai. District Controler sey jab mila to wah kahney lagey ke yeh de bohot achhey adni hain unkro promotion milna chahey. Us wakt Darjeeling men Chief Inspector ki jagah khali thi. Laken un men sey kisi ko bhi jeh post naheen mila, in dono ko nichay bhejney ke bad phir sey ek Chief Inspector bheja gaya. Aj hum yeh Government sey kahtey hain ke yeh communalism, yeh sampradaek bhaona keon nikal rahan hain. Wahan hills ke admision mey Government lu sampradaek bhaona la rahee hain. Hum dekhtey hain ke Government Lapchais aur Bhutias, sub ko alag alag ker rahee hain. Istarah sey hill ke adni sukih naheen rabsaktey hain aur Government ko bhi taklif hogi. Jub hum kisi adni ko apni taraf lana chahen to dimag sey kam lena chahiye. Hum zabardasti kisi ke dil ko conquer naheen ker saktey hain. "We must stoop down to conquer them. We cannot conquer them by bullet, by bayonet, by machine gun. We have seen the British tried their best to subjugate the Indians with bullets, bayonets and machine guns, but here is the result. They have seen that they had to yield, they had to leave this country for ever."

Hamen dekhna chahey ke ab hum kabhi kisi adni ko, kisi section ko, kisi sampradaek ko, bullet aur gun sey naheen daba saktey hain. Agar humko unkodil jitna hai to hamare Rashtrapati ki jo adesh hain us sey unkodil conquer kerna chahey. "We must stoop down and we must conquer them." Is ko Government ko samajhna aur sochna chahey. Doosti bat veh hai ke jetney Congress ke member hain unkodil jitney baten hain, wah sub theek hai. Congress member ka aiger kore Bitod karey to us adni ko nikal diva jata hai aur Government bhi usko nikalney ke kosheh kauti hai, serif isliev ke usku Congress member sey madbhed hai. Aiger koie doosrey political party ko Government ki mankarai naheen mil sakti hai to Congress party ke member ko bhi Government service naheen milna chahey. Hum apke samney is bat ko taklif hain ke Sri Sarju Poddar aur Ganga Tsering Congress Secretary hoti huey bhi Darjeeling men Government ke Labour Officer hain. Mager doosra koie hota to naheen hosaktey.

Abhi pher kiva hua, Darjeeling zila men Social Adult Education ka jo new posts create huwa to is posts ke liev advertisement diya gaya. Do-char admision ka application bhi call kveya giya, do, char admision sey interview liya gaya, mager yinko interview mila unkodil post naheen mila aur jo interview mey aye naheen tha unkodil milgiya. Pundit D. D. Sharma jo Congress ke adni they unkodil milgiya aur jo interview men gaev they unkodil naheen mila. Yeh sub kiva horaha hai, isko aplgon ko sochna chahey. Hum jin baton ko leker Government ko kathey hain our district ke admision ka mangon ko leker jab Government sey kahtey hain to uskey upper Government koie nazar naheen rakhtey hain. Jub Pakistan-Hindustan partition hogiya to Darjeeling ka Government Press ka bhi partition hua aur wah Pakistan ke hissey men giya, leken 40-50 adni jo wahan kam kertey they usey Calcutta ana huwa. Aghi yehan jaker kam kertey hain leken Government ne abhi tak unlogon ka rahney ke liye koie subita naheen kiya. Hillmen ke rahney

ka koie subita naheen kiya aur yeh log jo Government House ka stable hai wahan din bita rahan hain. Yeh sun ke Congress ke member aur is Congress Government ko shram hona chahiye. Government ke pas kitna hi representation kiya giya laken Government koie khayal naheen kerti hai. Wahan ka hawa pani itna kharab hai ke do admis ko T.B. hogiya aur wah Darjeeling chaley gae. Government ko yeh sochna chaheay ke istarah sey kam naheen ker saktey hain. Ager un admision ko rakhna hai to unko khush rakhker unki magon ke taraf khayal rakh ker uskey kam lena chaheay. Government ka unke sath koie sympathetic naheen hai, koie humdardi naheen hai. Humari minority community hat our aisa minority hai ke Constitution men is community ka koie isthan hi naheen hai. Ager majority community ke admis naheen dekhengey, unke sath sahanbhuti naheen karengey to yeh backward community buch naheen sakti hai, mager in admision ka koie voice naheen hai aur unka voice suna bhi naheen jata hai: "It will become a voice in the wilderness". Ab hamara doosra motion: "To raise a discussion about the highhandedness and callous indifference of the administrative authorities in the case of a convicted T.B. patient" ko pesh kertein hain. 1948 Dewali ke sat Kurseong me ek cinema ke samney kuch golmal hua tha. Ap jantein hain ke teohar men kuch na kuch golmal to hotahi hai jaisey apkey yahan Holi men hota hai. Ek cinema ke samney kuch goondon ney golmal kiya to Police aker ek nawjawan larka ko, jiska nam Jogenendra Lamu tha, paker ker legai aur uskey khilaf Police karwle shuroo hogie aur wah larka convict hogiya. Wah larka ek purana T.B. patient tha, wah Shillong me do-char sal sanatorium mey tha. Uskey Darjeeling ke Civil Surgeon ka certificate leker Kurseong T.B. Hospital men bharti kiya giya. Mager wahan ke S.D.O. Saheb ka kheyal hua ke yeh admis T.B. ka bahana kerke conviction sey baher rahna chata hai "on pretension that he is a T.B. patient". Is hey uske upper kari nazar rakhney lagey, pher usko court men surrender kerney ke liey bolaya. Jub court men lejaney ke liey unka resteydar aey to hospital ke doctor ney kaha ke hum "I cannot take the risk. If you want to go you can go at your own risk." Keonke do-char din sey wah blood vomit ker raha tha. Parantu S.D.O. Saheb ney doctor ko telephone kiya ke is admis ko keon roktey hain. Usko jail men jana hoga. Is hey is ko ek haptey ke under surrender kerنا hoga. Jub wah surrender ke liey court giya to usko fauran jail ke under rakhdiya giya ek T.B. patient ko jail men rakhney ka authority hai? Jub wahan per jail medical officer ko bola bheja to wahan juker unhon ney pariksha kiya aur kaha ke yeh ek T.B. patient hai, do-char din sey lohu vomit kiya hai. Tub S.D.O. Saheb kahney lagey, "Doctor and pleader are cheats. Whether you give him a certificate or not, I am sending him to Darjeeling. If you are afraid you may say that you are giving this certificate under the orders of the S. D. O." Yeh kakker wah jail men rakhney lagey: "No, he must go by third class". Jub medical officer ka certificate istarah leker wah usko Darjeeling bhejney lagey, to S.D.O. ney kaha ke 3rd class men jana hoga. Leken S.D.O. Saheb ke pas jub doctor ka certificate dekhava to usko 2nd class men lejaney ko kaha aur Police escort ko 3rd class men janey ka hukum diya. 2nd class men uskey sath koie Police escort naheen tha, afer rastey men wah jump kerke bhag jai to responsibility kiski hogi. Humko jub khaber hoiye to doostey din Deputy Commissioner Saheb sey molakat kiya. D.C. ney kaha ke hamko to maloom naheen hai. Doosrey roz he maloom hua ke us larkey ko Suri Jail men lejaney ka tajwiz keya giya. Hum kahtey hain ke itni jaldi kiya hai. D.C. ko hum ney kaha ke yeh patient ney 3 din pahley blood vomit kiya hai yeh kaisey itna lamba rastu tai karega. Hum ney kaha ke usko Darjeeling T.B. Sanitorium men rakha jai. Us din us larkey ko wahan sey lautaya gaya aur do-char roz ke liey Darjeeling T.B. Sanitorium mey rakha gaya. Pichey pheri Suri Jail lejaney ke liey, Darjeeling Jail me ley gae. Pher juker hum Jail Superintendent sey molakat kiya tub us T.B. patient ko kamrey ke bhiter paya. Wah bhi chotey sey kothri men band tha sur iske liey koie special bandobust

naheen kiya giya aur doosrey din isko Suri Jail men bhejna ka bandobust kiya giya. Darjeeling ke T.B. Sanitorium ka doctor ney ek putter likha tha ke yeh risky hai aur ager usko lejana he hai to doctor ko escort kerkey lejana hogा.

Jub hamney kaha ke is admi ko kisitarah sey naheen leja saktey hain. Tub Jail Superintendent ney kuch soch samajh ker usko waheen rakha diya. Abbi Shayed wah Darjeeling T.B. Sanitorium men hai. Wah ok convict hai mager admi to hai. Ap ke bhi bal bacheey hain our ager aisa treatment kiya giya to ap ka kiyu khayal hogा. Yeh sub keon hota hai? Yeh sub suspicion ke karen hai, ap ko hamara biswas naheen hai. Ager istarah sey kam karengey to kam naheen chalega. Government istarah kam naheen ker sakti. Ishey main kahtahoон ke Hillmen ke upper zara acha nazer rakhna chaheay aur unki mangon per dheyen dena chaheay.

With these words, Sir, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the administration of West Bengal which has been described as the problem Province of the Indian Union has become extremely difficult and to one who has no faith in the ultimate goodness, mercy and love of God will seem insoluble, but, Sir, to me, a humble man as I am, it presents no difficulty. We should not and will not allow ourselves to be carried away by despair and drift along with the tide of helplessness and hopelessness. We should not lose our morale and become the abject slaves of despair and guilty of inaction, sloth and moribund state of mind and body. We must be fortified with robust optimism which will enable us to work and work hard with a firm and grim determination to do and succeed. If we do so, there is no doubt that we will succeed and the cloud and gloom which overhangs the atmosphere of our country and nation will fleet away like vanishing fog at the advent of the rising and life-giving and brilliant sun-shine.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDR A NATH CHAUDHURI: Co-operation
সহকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰৰ বৃদ্ধিৰ বাবে

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: No, Sir, no. I am very serious today. What I am speaking I am speaking from my heart. Sir, I have every faith in our Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers and the great party to which he belongs. I have faith in their sincerity of purpose, *bona fide*, patriotism and their ability to tackle the situation in a manner worthy of real and sincere followers of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, who brought freedom to this vast sub-continent of India. Like all true benefactors of humanity he suffered and ultimately sacrificed himself for maintaining the freedom which was won. In facing a problem and tackling an apparently hopeless situation which it is not, I with all humility and sincerity pray to them to act according to the precepts of Mahatma Gandhi and to follow the footprints left by Mahatma Gandhi in the desert sands of India. In the above background of what Mahatma Gandhi said and did have we or East Bengal done anything to create a sense of security or fairplay in the minds of minorities on either side or have either side done anything to associate their respective minorities with the administration, specially in defence and security services? When a minority is deprived of their legitimate share in the administration and a feeling is engendered in their minds that the administration does not care for them and regards them as so many suspects, they become panicky, despondent and try to flee to safety where they think they will be cared for and looked after. To deprive a minority of the opportunity of serving their country and people tantamounts to discrimination, disenfranchisement and segregation and isolation against which the Indians are fighting in South Africa and other countries. A simple cry that our State is secular or a simple cry that our State is Islamic without translating into action the fundamental principles of secular or

Islamic government will not improve matters and the common man will think and find that these are false cries which have been invented by the respective parties as a slogan in order to hoodwink the masses. The sincerity or hypocrisy, which is a movement of heart, manifests itself in action and conduct. Simple tall talks and preaching the philosophy of freedom, philosophy of secular State, philosophy of an Islamic State do not help anyone. The philosophy of a free and beautiful constitution does not help anyone; neither does it improve matters nor does it help establishing peace and harmony between two contending States or parties. The common man never cares whether the Government is autocratic, oligarchic or democratic so long as he feels secure and feels that he is free to carry on his ordinary avocation. Keeping these fundamental principles of Government in view I propose that the Governments of East and West Bengal should put their heads together and come to an agreement over these matters and give effect to the same immediately. We must face the situation in the context of reality. It is now useless to conceal that India or for the matter of that West Bengal Government has a soft corner for the Hindus of Pakistan and regards them as their own. Similarly it is useless to conceal that Pakistan has a soft corner for the Muslims of India and regards them as their brothers. In spite of the technical ideology that this feeling leads to an anomaly in the interpretation of international law everything has an exception and this is an exception. We need not discuss why it is so. We must remain satisfied with the state of things as it is and suggest remedies in order to bring the rival States nearer and create such an atmosphere by all means at our command both spiritual and physical which will be conducive to the establishment of peace and harmony and cordial relations between East and West Bengals. It is a matter of great shame that the two neighbours, two brothers, are behaving like two co-wives after the death of their husband. The two countries look like pignees and ridiculous in the eyes of the world. I suggest these remedies and with folded hands I beg the Chief Minister to note these suggestions.

(1) Let the East Bengal Government take a Hindu Minister and West Bengal a Muslim Minister immediately and they will be named "Minister for Hindu affairs" and Minister for "Muslim members". These Ministers will advise their respective governments about Hindu and Muslim affairs. The respective Deputy High Commissioners will also be in close touch with the administration and will give information to both the Governments.

(2) The West Bengal Muslim officers who are now in East Bengal should be immediately brought to West Bengal and be reinstated in the positions which they held here in West Bengal. Similar number of East Bengal officers holding similar positions here should be sent back to East Bengal and should be reinstated in the positions which they held in East Bengal.

(3) If these mutual transfers do not make up the proportion of population either way then the remaining number should immediately be recruited in either State from the Hindu and Muslim community as the case may be.

(4) A proportionate number of Ansars should be taken from the Hindu community in East Bengal. A proportionate number of border or other militia or volunteer force should be taken in West Bengal from the Muslim community.

(5) In defence force of both the States proportionate number of Hindus and Muslims should be taken.

(6) Trade facilities should be given proportionately in either State to Hindus and Muslims respectively.

(7) Facilities for the culture of Sanskrit and Bengali should be given to the Hindus in East Bengal and Arabic, Persian and Urdu to the Muslims in West Bengal. There should be a Chair for Hindu theology in Dacca and Muslim theology in Calcutta.

(8) Mohalla or village defence parties to be created in which able-bodied young men from both Hindu and Muslim communities will be taken.

(9) In every mohalla or village panchayet should be immediately formed in both the States in which both Muslims and Hindus should be represented and they should be invested with the power of disposing of all village disputes and other village welfare. They will serve as peace and goodwill committees.

(10) There is great lack of teachers in East Bengal. They should immediately go back to East Bengal and be reinstated in their position.

(11) Agriculturists and artisans who have come should return. Others who had business there let them return and carry on their ordinary avocations—

The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR: What about the abductions there?

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Well, that problem can be solved. Now, please do not disturb me. After I have finished please put your questions and I shall try to answer them to the best of my ability. What I am speaking now I am speaking sincerely and not in a jocular mood—

The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR: I am also serious and not putting this in a jocular mood.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Well, please put all these questions afterwards. I have faith that you can solve this problem and if I lose that faith I shall lose all.

(12) Those who have been killed or whose houses have been looted or burnt should be compensated either in cash or in kind. This will apply to both the Governments of East and West Bengal. They should be rehabilitated in their original homes.

(13) Right of tree worship should be recognised as under the British rule.

(14) By frequent goodwill and peace meetings amity and goodwill should be restored.

(15) All restrictions for journey either side should be removed. Trains, steamers and boats should come and go without restriction.

(16) Free flow of trade between the two countries should be resumed and steps should be taken immediately for the same.

Tolerance, brotherhood and equality are the watchword of an Islamic State where there is no difference of caste, colour or creed. This will be evident from the charters granted by Muhammad to the monks of Senai and Christians in general residing in the Islamic State of Muhammad of which he was the head. This is as follows:—

"That whenever any monk in his travels shall settle on any mountain, hill, village or any other habitable place by the sea or in the desert or in any convent, church or house of prayer I shall be in the midst of them as their preserver and protector and their goods and effects I shall protect with my soul jointly with all my national people because they are a part of my own people and an honour to me. Whenever the crop of the earth shall be plentiful the inhabitants shall be obliged out of every bushel to give them a certain measure. Neither in time of war shall they take anything out of their habitation nor compel them to go to war nor even shall they require of them any poll-tax. I think it is my duty to clear the misunderstanding about the Islamic State. Those Christians who are inhabitants and with their riches and traffic are able to pay the poll-tax shall pay not more than 12 duhems. Excepting this nothing more shall be required of them. The Quoran says: 'Do not molest those that have a veneration for books

sent from God but rather in a kind manner give of your good things to them and converse with them and hinder any one from molesting them'. If a Christian woman shall happen to marry a Muslim the Muslim shall not prevent the inclination of his wife by keeping her from her chapel and the practice of her religion. Let no person hinder them from repairing the churches. No one shall bear arms against them but on the contrary Muslims shall wage war for them. This is the main principle of an Islamic State and because there is much misunderstanding as to what an Islamic State is, I have given a full context of what an Islamic State is." You will agree with me, Sir, that this conception of an Islamic State is grand and sublime. If, however, we find that persons elsewhere are not really working it out, that is quite another thing. Whatever that might be, I have given my suggestions. I now pray to the Chief Minister and also to the Council of Ministers and to the great Congress party to kindly consider this point and try to come to some agreement with the East Bengal Government and take such steps as they jointly think proper. It is not my dictation but my suggestion. I do not find fault in your administration but it is my duty as a member of the Muslim community of India, as a member of this House to suggest a remedy. I have done it and put it before you for you are the only persons to whom I can suggest and not to the other Government because it is under your protection that I live and work.

S.J. BINNATH BANERJEE : ডেপুটি প্রিন্টারসরহোম, গভর্নেন্স আরি "নেসান" এবং বিপোল বিলের সমর্থক যা বলেছিলাম, তে সবচে আরি পরে বিপোল বিলের সঙ্গে আলোচনা করে জানান্তে পেরেছি যে এতে আমের কোন মৌল হিলাম। আরি বিপোল বিলের প্রতি অন্যায় করেছি, কারণ মেধা গেল যে বিপোল বিলের মেধা ও ধৃষ্ণা অবশেক printing process-এর মধ্যে দিয়ে আসে, তাইও definitely এতে বিপোল বিলের কোন মৌল নেই। কারাকে প্রীকারণহোম বলেছিলেন যে আমাকে জানান্তে পরে এর বিকলে action নিষ্ঠিত হবে। আরি বলেছিলাম একই leniently দেখবেন। বিশ্ব আবি বলছি, এখন আর কোন step মেরার পরামর্শ নেই। এটা printers' devilish কাজ বলে খেতে নেওয়া যেতে পারে।

এর মধ্যে কড়কষ্টলি হচ্ছে chronic আর কড়কষ্টলি acute. পুরুষ মেঝে chronic, মেয়েল সিলভিটি দেখে আবার চিরকাল চিকিৎসা করে এগেছি- শৃঙ্খলের আবস থেকে, লীনের আবস থেকে এবং এখনও করছি। অবশ্য এখন তার পুরুষত্বে হচ্ছে কিন্তু দেখ ব্যাধি, সেটা বরে গিয়েছে, তার ব্যাধি হওয়া দরকার।

ভারপুর দূর্ঘ জিনিষ। এবাব Cut motions হিসেবে। গত ১৯০৭ সাল থেকে বলতে পারি প্রত্যোক্তাৰহীন
বল হয়েছে যে কোকিলীৰ টাকা বেন পুৰুষের পৰীক্ষণে কাছ থেকে মেঝা হবে এবং গৱর্নমেন্ট Revenue
থেকে বেন বৰ্ত হবে না। আবাব eide থেকে আৰি পোৱা হৈকেই এই লাগী জনিতে আসছি। বলিকাতাৰ
জড় সহজে বৰা able to pay, বৰা বৰ্জিত আবে জন পুলিশের বৰ্ত গৱৰ্নমেন্ট থেকে বৰা হৈ আৰু
বৰা পৰীক্ষ, মেখাবে law and order maintain কৰবাৰ বৰ্ত পুৰুষের পৰীক্ষণে পিতো হৈ। এই
বিষয় কৰণাৰ বৰ্ত বৰ্ত বৰ্জিত ডিউ মিৰ অনোনা হৈব সিৰেহে। আৰি মনে কৰিব পিতো চাই বৈ আৰজেৰ
শালীনৰ শৰীৰবাসৰে বৰ্জিত ডিউ বৰ্ত এই বিষয়ত উপৰে touch কৰতেন বা এই বৰ্ক problemটি জিনেৰ
আনন্দোনা কৰতেৰ ভাৰতে দুঃখে পৰিবৰ্ত। কালকৰে বৰ্ত আৰি এ বিষয় সহজে বলি ভৰ্ত আৰাব বলা হৈ—
“পিতো বৰ্ত, পিতো আৰাবে টোকা বৈব বলে পেৰে উকিলা, বাবে আবে হৈব”। আৰি আৰি কৰি Congress-
মানোন্ব এলিব থেকে আৰি অধিবে পিতো ভৰ্তে পক্ষিক্ষণ, প্ৰতি ও programme একেবাবে হৈব

শুভনি। (The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAZUMDAR : Congressmen এমিক থেকে উদিকে পিয়ে যাবে কি? আপনি কি একদিন এলিকে ছিলেন না?) আবি same, একইভাবে আছি। বেসন এখন থেকে আর আবি বড়তা নিছি, তেব্দি পূর্বে বৎস আবি প্রিলিক হিসাব ডাকও টিক এইজাবেই বড়তা নিমেছিলো তা বোধ হয় আপনাদের মনে থাকতে পাবে। কোকিলারী ট্যাক গুবের সোক লিঙ্গে পাবে আপনির বেসনের revenue থেকেও তা মেৰাব বাবুবা কৰছেন না। Divisional Commissionerৰ খাকান কোন পুরোজন নেই, এই বুকিট। আবি ব্যাবৰ দিয়ে আগছি। আগে বৎস বক্সুদেশ বড় তিল তৰখন থেকেই এই বুকিট দিয়ে আগছি আবি আবি সোটা আবও দেবী appropriate. বাৰ ১৫টি জেলৰ জন্য Divisional Commissioner খাকান মোচাই পুরোজন নেই, কৰ লোন আবও কতিকৰাক। পূর্বে সোটা Central head এৰ সঙ্গে সহজ বাবৰৰ জন্য যাবে একটা চাকনি হিল। আজকে সোটা লোপ কৰতে পাৰেন। আজকে সোটা Commissioner-এৰ হাত দিয়ে আগৱাৰ জন্য delay হচ্ছে এ ছাড়া আবি বিকুঠি না। এ জন্য পূর্বেও কোন নাত হয়নি এখনও হচ্ছে না। যখন বক্সুদেশ বড় হিল তখন এৰ ডিকও হিল, তখন Commissioner এব পশ উটিয়ে দেৱাৰ দৰী হয়েছিল, কিন্তু এখনও পৰ্যাপ্ত তা কৰা হয়নি। পূর্বের চেয়ে আৰ বাবৰৰ এককৃতীয়াৎ, স্বতঃ পূর্বে তাৰ যা পুরোজন ছিল না, আবি ত তাৰ চেয়ে আবও কৰ পুরোজন।

আমাৰেৰ বৰ্ধমান সহস্যা বা problem হিচাপি বলা যেতে পাবে। যেৱন Refugee problem, Civil liberty, chowkidary tax গুৰুৰে লোকদেৱ কাত থেকে আগৱাৰ না কৰা, Commissionerৰ পথ উটিয়ে দেওয়া। এই কষটিৰ মধ্যে পুথি তিনিটি হচ্ছে "acute trouble" বা acute disease বিষ Commissionnerৰ পথ উটিয়ে দেওয়া এখন ধূৰ সহজ, সোটা কেন হয়নি আবি তা ধূৰতে পাৰাছি না। Refugee problem সোটা অৰণ্য আগে ছিল না এখন হয়েছে। গত বছৰ এ সমৰ্কে দৰেটা আলোচনা হয়েছে, এ বছৰও হচ্ছে। অৱশ্য এ সহজ এটা আবও তীব্ৰ আকাৰ বাবৰণ কৰেছে। এ সহজে আগৱাৰ পূৰ্ব-বৰ্ষী বৰ্ষা যে সহজ suggestions দিয়েছেন তা সহজই আবি সহজৰন কৰাই। উনি মুসলমান হিসাবে বলেছেন, আবি Secular State-এৰ একজন নাগৰিক হিসাবে বলাই এটা কৰা পুরোজন। Minorityদেৱ পুতি অন্যায় অবিকাৰ হচ্ছে, তাৰা safe feel কৰাই না। এটা Secular State-এৰ নাগৰিক হিসাবে আমাৰেৰ মনে বাবা সেৱ, কষ্ট দেৱ। সেইজন্য উনি যে পুনৰাবৃত্তি এনেছেন তাৰ হৰা বিকুঠি উন্মতি হৰে, তাও আবি এওৱা সহজৰন কৰাই। তাৰ হৰা যে সহজ সহস্যা সহস্যান হৰে তা মনে কৰি না, তবে সহজৰূপ হৰে তাৰ চোটা কৰা উচিত। এখনে যি আৰু বাবাৰ বানিকটা কৃতকাৰ্য হতে পাৰি, সকল হতে পাৰি তখনই আমাৰেৰ অবিকাৰ পুতিৰিত হৰে। হৰা অন্যা State-এ আছে এবং ইলামিক বলে দৰী কৰেছে, যদিও পূৰ্ববৰ্ষী বৰ্ষা এটা শীকাৰ কৰেন নাই এবং নাভিনটোছিন সাবেক তিনিও বলেছিলেন এটা Islamic বাবৰণ নহ। এটা Islamic আইনবিকল হয়েছে সে পুৰ্বে তোৱৰৰ অবিকাৰ আমাৰেৰ নাই। কিন্তু আবি এটা বলতে পাৰি একজন সাধাৰণ শান্ত হিসাবে, একজন সাধাৰণ নাগৰিক হিসাবে যে সব দেশেটা শাইনিচোস্ আছে, এবং শাইনিচোস্ দেৱ অবিকাৰ বাবৰণৰ জন্য যাৰা progressive জননাবৰণ তাৰা চিৰকাল নচাটি কৰে এনেছেন এবং এখনও কৰছেন। আৰ্জানীতে Jewদেৱ উপৰ বৎস অভ্যাস হৰে তখন সব দেশ থেকেই পুনৰাবৃত্তি আসিবেছে থাকে তাৰেৰ উপৰ অভ্যাস না হয়, এবং পুনৰ্পূৰণ চোটা কৰেছে বাইনৰিচোক বৰ্ণাতে। বেজেলোৱ, পালেজোৱ, পোলাও, গুলিগা বা যে কোন দেশই হোক সহজেই শাইনিচোস্ আছে। আজকে শাইনিচোস্ পূৰ্ব ও পশ্চিম উভয় বাংলারই বয়েছে এবং তাৰা যি অন্যোৱ কাছে hostage হৰে থাকে এটা উভয় পুদেলৰ পক্ষেই কলতাৰে কৰা, সোটা কাৰও অৰীকাৰ কৰবাব উপাৰ নেই। Border repercussion হতে পাবে এবং তাৰ বা পুতিৰিবাব, যেৱনভাৱে গত্য জগতে হৰে থাকে সেইভাবেই কৰা কৰ্তব্য। কিন্তু যাৰা অসমৰ ভাবেৰ অভ্যাস কৰে নিজেৰে পৌৰ্য থাকে না, এবং পুনৰ্বে সভাৰ তাৰেৰ position তাৰ না হয়ে, আবও বাবাৰণই পুতিৰিবু হৰে। এ সহজে নিজেৰ মনে কোন পৰিকাৰ জ্বাৰ এ পৰ্যাপ্ত পাইছি, যে কেম একবৰ হচ্ছে। মনে মনে এটা বল টিক নৰ মে অপৰ পক্ষই কৰছেন। এটা বৰ্ত বৰ্ধমান জন্য কিমাবে তীব্ৰ চোটা কৰেছেন বা কৰাবেন সোটা আবৰ সুৰোপ আৰু একটা হয়েছিল, কিন্তু সোটা কৃত deep-seated তা আপনাৰ আপনাক কৰতে পাৰেন। বড়টা চোটা কৰা উচিত হিল তা তীব্ৰ কৰেছেন। কিন্তু বুবাবে যে step দিয়েছেন, সোটা বুবাব না কৰে যি শিবিবাবে নিজেৰ আৰমে অদেক ভাল হত। শিবিবাব লিব বৰ দামে গৃষ্ট arrow ছলেছিল। শিবিবাব লিব বাবৰণৰ ওপৰ আৰু জাগোৱ সোক বাবা বলেছিল, আদেৱ হৰা সেমিস গৃষ্ট দেবী হয়েছিল। হজুৰ: বুবাব লিব military picket হৰা যে কৰ গাঁওৱা নিয়েছে, সোটা পৰি ও যবিবাবে কৰা উচিত হিল। যাই হোক সে গৃষ্ট বা আলোচনা এখন হচ্ছে না।

মে পুরাবত্তি এখনে টলি করছেন পুরাণ মৌজাহিদের নে বিষয় আলোচনা করেছেন। অন্যান্য প্রতিষ্ঠানের
সকল থেকেও এই সকল পুরাবত্তি করা হচ্ছে Prime Minister-র কাছে, এবং এ সহজে আলোচনা
হচ্ছে। কাজেই আজ মে পুরাবত্তি এই দাটেন Janab Md. Mudassir Hosain এনেছেন লেন্টিল আবি
সর্বৰ কথাই। Civil liberty যদিও chronic disease কিন্তু এবার যে সকল acute
অবস্থার এলেছে তার প্রধান এখানে আবরণ পেরেছি। একমিনের ডিক্রি Black Bill পাশ করা হচ্ছে।
দিয়ী থেকেও lesson দিবেছেন স্কুলের এখন civil liberty সহজে কিউ বলা একেবারে অবিভুত মনে
হবে, স্কুল কিউ বলতে হয়। (A VOICE: পুলিশের জন্য ধাকে বগছেন, আচ্ছা
কৃতই বলা যাবে।) এবার labour policy নয়, policy towards labour--এ সবচেয়ে বলি
আবাসের labour সহজে Government of India মে Central Pay Commission বলিয়েছিলেন--
তাঁরা পরিষারভাবে মনে ফেলছেন যে "The State must be model employer". সেই model
employer যে আলাদের গভর্নেন্স নয় তার পুরাণ দেখ। বাজেটে পুরুষ ধরলে সেখা যায় যে গভর্নেন্সের মাইনে
ও তাঁর সবচেয়ে এই ধরন চৰ লাখ টাকা।

তারপর Revised Estimates দ্বাৰা হয়েছে ৬ লক্ষ ২৬ টাকা, কিন্তু actually ৬ লক্ষ ৪৩ হাজার, এই ব্যবস্থাৰ ৫ লক্ষ ৪৮ টাকাৰ দ্বাৰা হচ্ছে, তাবিনি না এত কম দ্বাৰা হয়েছে কেন? বেষ্ট হয় ১০ per cent cut এখনো পুনৰাগ কৰা হচ্ছে। অৰ্থ একজন লোকৰে জন্ম প্ৰাপ্ত ৫০ হাজাৰ টাকাৰ খণ্ড কৰ বৈঠ। Central Pay Commission হজোৱা আগগে আবাসনৰ প্ৰদৰ্শন হৰি পত্ৰিত হচ্ছোৱাৰ নিষেচে বলেছিলোন যে ৫০০ টাকা মাটো—Maximum, যে অধৰে পিলোৰে কথা, পত্ৰিত হোৱেক নিষেচে হয়তু কুলে পিলোৰে। আবাসনৰ সময়ৰ বলেছিলো যে minimum pay ৫০ টাকা হওৱা প্ৰকল্প। একজন লোকৰে সাধে আৰু এক জৰুৰি সাধনে ১০ গ্ৰামৰ দৰে difference হওৱা উৎিং নহ। কিন্তু minimum ৩৮ টাকাকে ৩০, ১০০ টাকা এই পৰিমাণ দৰাৰ হৰি। আবাসনৰ আগগেৰ formula—৫০ টাকা minimum হতে ৫০০ টাকা maximum—আলে আবাসনৰ দোষ ছাই। আৰু যদি ৫০৭৬ৰ জানুৱাৰ ১০০, কৰৱেন এবং ৫০০, টাকাৰ আবাসনৰ এক হাজাৰ কৰৱেন তাহলে চেনতে পাৰে এবং Central Pay Commission মীডভাৰে আলোচনা কৰে পৈতৰ সিকাটে পোৰ্টেজেন। তাহাৰ বলেক basic pay ৩৮ টাকা আৰু dearness allowance ইত্যাদি ধৰে যাবে ৩০, ১০০ টাকা। কিন্তু ১ পত্ৰা কৰ কৰতে হওৱা উৎিং নহ। তাৰপৰ maximum হাজাৰ টোক ২ হাজাৰ হোক কিন্তু minimum ১ পত্ৰ টাকা হওৱা প্ৰকল্প। Central Pay Commission ত ব্যবস্থা আপো calculate কৰে এই সিকাটে উৎপত্তি হয়েছে। বালোও কৰাবলৈ Government আছে। কংগ্ৰেস মন্ত্ৰিস্থলীৰ বিদ্বারা, U. P., মাঝেৰে enquiry কৰে একজন লোকৰে কি দৰকাৰ—কৃষ্ণনি কাপড় দৰকাৰ, বালোও, পিলোৰ জন্ম কৃত দৰকাৰ এই সবৃষ্ট দিবাৰ কৰে minimum ৩০ হতে ৫০ টাকা সিকাট কৰেছে। যাৰ ১৯৭১ সালৰে কথা, যাৰ এৰমে ৫০ শাল। এৰমে ৫০ টাকাৰ জিনিস কিনতে পোৱে অৰুত: ২ পত্ৰ টাকা দৰকাৰ। কিন্তু আৰু দোনি এখনো বৰ্ষী নি। আৰু minimum এক পত্ৰ টাকা অৰুত: দিব। তাৰপৰ maximum ১ হাজাৰ বা ২ হাজাৰ হোক, যৰী এবং অক্ষিমাসৰে ২ হাজাৰ হোক আত্ম দোষী আছি। Central Government ৮৮ টাকাৰ রাষ্ট্ৰী হোৱে কিন্তু বাবো Government কিছুটো দোষী নহ। আৰু এখনে Central Pay Commissionৰ Recommendation মেনে নিষেচে বলাবৎ ১৯ টাকাকে বাড়িবে ১০২ টাকা কৰেন এবং তাৰ সকে dearness allowance ইত্যাদি যিবে ৫০ টাকা কৰেহেন। এই কামে পুৰুষমৰি পত্ৰিত হিসেবে। একজন এটাকে পৈতৰ কৰেতে পাৰেন নাই, তিনি কৃষ্ণনি আৰুত কৰেছিলো, আৰু একজন এটা পৈতৰ কৰেছেন। এই Government Houseত যাবা কৰাবলৈ ও যাবলৈ কৰাবলৈ কৰ আৰুত মাঝিনে dearness allowance নিয়ে ৬০ টাকাৰ কৰ পাৰে। অৰ্থ এই কলকাতাৰ All-Bengal Telegraph Worker তাৰেৰ কাৰও ৮৮ টাকাৰ কৰ নহ। অৰ্থ minimum wage কৰ্তৃত কৰ বৰৱে একজন লোকৰ ইচ্ছেত পাৰে না বা Central Pay Commission মেনে নিষেচে এবং পত্ৰিত নহেকেও মেনে নিষেচেহেন সেটা আৰামদেৱ বৰ্ষীৰ বাবে মানতে চাইছেন ন। আৰু দেশমন্ত্ৰী চৌধুৰী কৰেছে। এই Assemblyত যাবা কাল কৰতে, দেশৰ চাপচাপী, তাৰেৰ মাঝিনে dearness allowance নিয়ে ৬০ টাকাৰ নিচ থেকে উপৰে যাৰ না ৬, অৰ্থ কালকৰে পিলোৰ দিবাৰ কৰে সেখাৰ যাৰ—বিৰি এটা move কৰেহেন তিনি জাজাৰ, ডিমি এটা বীৰোৰ বৰবৰে—বৈ ১০০ টাকা বা বলেক সেটা এৰমে একটা high standardৰ কথা নহ। ইতোৱা এই বে বাবেক কথা হৰেছে সেটাৰ লেপ বেৰোৰ যাৰ দে progressive নহ। পত্ৰ ব্যবস্থাৰ তাৰাৰ বা বলেছিলো যে যাইবে ১০২ টাকা হতে ৪৫ টাকা—৩০০ per cent. বাবিলৈ নিষেচি। বিদ্বারা, U. P. কংগ্ৰেস মেটো Reocommend কৰেছে আবাসনৰ এখনে লোকৰ দৰি দেশৰ সহ বাবে

জাতের কোম থামে হয় না। আরকে আবাদের মৰতে হবে যে মোকে বাতে গোচে থাকে লেই সহস্র minimum pay দেওয়া পদক্ষেপ; আর তা যদি না গিতে পারে তাহলে এই Government-এর quit কর্তৃ সম্ভব। জাতের এখন যে আইন করা হচ্ছে যে ইউনিয়ন যদি করা হয় তাহলে জাতে সাইরেন মোক থাকতে পারবে না। এই Assemblyতে একটা ইউনিয়ন হিল। আবি তাৰ President হিসাব। এই আইনের ফলে এখন এই হচ্ছে যে ত্বু employeeৰ থাকবে। কৰ্তৃৎ তাৰ জাতীয় রাবের থাহে চিকিৎসা কৰে বিষু খন্তে পারবে না। যথোপরে একে জাত চলে থাবে। সেইজনোই এই আইন করা হচ্ছে যে এখনে বাইরের লোক আগতে পারবে না। এই আইন কৰে এবং চারিন্দি মোকে ঢেটা করা হচ্ছে যাতে পুরিকৰ্তৃ আবেদন নাম্য দাবী না কৰতে পারে। আপো কৰি শৰীরহাশণ এই সব কৰ্তৃৰ উভয় মেনেব। (The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: উভয় মেনার মত বিষু বল, একটা নিছিট পুঁজি কৰ, অবেত উভয় গিতে পারি।)

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: আপনারাত উভয় মেনার মত বিষুই নাই।

(At this stage the blue light was lit.)

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I want a little more time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already spoken for 27 minutes and I can give you only three minutes more.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I am entirely in your hands and I leave it to you. From the Opposition only three members are taking part in the debate and in view of that small number at least I may be given more time. In the Bihar Assembly and in the U. P. Assembly the Opposition people have been allowed to talk for two hours. Of course I am not going to talk for two hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can sit for the whole night; you can go on.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I won't speak any further and I have finished.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I did not purposely refer to the different items in the cut motions because I expected those motions to be moved and that I would have an opportunity of replying to the difficulties which each member might feel and express while speaking on their cut motions.

My friend from the hill station Mr. Sheo Kumar Rai has suggested that the hill people should be treated as a minority. Sir, personally I am always afraid of that word "minority". I happen to be a Brahmo and there are only 4/5 thousand Brahmios in the whole of India. Thus I am one of the smallest minorities. I do not get any particular privileges because of this. Some gentlemen happen to live in the hills; some live on the plains. My friend forgets that there are probably as many Gurkhas living in the plains and serving with the different armed units as there are on the hills perhaps. Therefore there is nothing special in it. Because a man happens to live on the plains or on the roadside or near the lake, or even on the sea there should not be different minorities depending upon the geographical positions. My friend questions why a man who lives in the hills should be taken to the plains? I say why a man who lives in the plains should be taken to the hills? After all, I know of a very large number of members of his community who are working very creditably in the plains today in the different areas where they are posted. In fact, it is one of the proud privileges of the Gurkha soldiers that they are to be found everywhere and in all climates, and, wherever they have gone, they have shown their usefulness and utility. I do pray to Mr. Rai not to raise the bogey of a "minority community" with reference to any particular area. All the same I entirely sympathise with him and I feel that he has a right to voice the needs of a backward community. After all in any country everybody cannot have the same privileges, cannot have the same advantages of education.

etc., and there are some who are backward and there are others who are forward. But those who are forward and those who are advanced cannot call themselves advanced unless they bend their hands down to raise the backward community up to their level. One of the proud privileges of an advanced community should be that they should do their utmost to see that those who have not had the same advantages by certain circumstances should be given full opportunities for expressing their opinion in a free and republican India. He has also mentioned certain cases where he thought there has been victimisation. I am sorry, Sir, that he has brought these cases to the Assembly. Instead of that if he had given me the privilege of attending to the cases that he has mentioned now earlier, I can assure him that they would have received full consideration such as they deserved. He has mentioned two cases of the Civil Supplies Inspectorate or something of that sort, who have been transferred from the hills to the plains. I asked my friend, the Hon'ble Minister for Food, and he told me that these two gentlemen have not only come to the plains but also they have been working wonderfully well and they also have learnt the Bengali language. Therefore there is no difficulty for those two gentlemen at any rate. They are giving their best service to the country. As regards his difficulty about language, I do plead with him that while I am prepared to learn his language—and I think I understand his language because I deal with a number of Nepali patients—I do plead with him that he should learn the Bengali language which is one of the sweetest languages in the whole of India and which has been enriched by the genius of some of the greatest sons of India. I hope and trust that he will not only learn and be an expert in the language himself but he will ask all his friends to learn it so that there may be a better community of interest and understanding. I have not been able to understand the difficulties of the hill people under the present regime although I feel that the previous arrangement by which the Government used to go to the hills for a certain number of weeks in the year did bring the administration in closer touch with the hill people. But I am always nervous whenever I think of reviving the practice because my friend Mr. Sibnath Banerjee will at once quote the travelling allowance for the Ministers as so many lakhs and for the Governor so many lakhs. And therefore one has to think twice before he can take a large Secretariat over to the hills. But, at the same time, I do say that his needs are genuine, his demands are correct and we have been doing our level best, within the limited resources at our disposal, to see that they also get the advantage of education, technical, industrial and other.

I have taken certain steps: probably some of them he knows and some of them probably he does not know. If he wants to say that every individual in India should occupy the same and the similar position, I do say that that is not a correct approach. There are some people who are very good to do the clerk's job like Bengalees: there are some other people who are fit to handle the sword like the Gurkha soldiers. But the smallest amongst them—let them go up as high as they can and gain their full stature. I did not quite follow what he said about the Congress party principles. If he would kindly give me in writing what he said, because he had spoken in Hindi which, although I belonged to Bihar, I could not quite follow,—I will certainly make an enquiry. I feel very sad to hear of the experience of this prisoner who was a T.B. patient being the victim of official wrath. If this thing had happened only some time ago and if only the relations of the patient had brought this matter to me I would certainly have taken notice of it because it is not only an attack on the administration but it is also an attack on humanity itself.

My friend Mr. Mudassir Hossain's suggestions are excellent. My only difficulty is, and I say with all sincerity of purpose, that while I may agree to most of the suggestions he has given, I have no power to make the other

party agree to the suggestions he has made. I do not find that understanding, that mutual confidence, that spirit of give and take which would enable me to proceed on the lines suggested by Mr. Mudassir Hossain. May I suggest to him that as he is a member of a community which has probably greater influence with the Eastern Pakistan Government, he and his co-religionists might quote the Quran and urge the people there to follow the fundamental principles not merely in theory but in actual practice—the principles on which the administration of Eastern Pakistan should be undertaken. I can assure him that if even one-tenth of that sense of goodness, of sympathy, of toleration expressed in that quotation which he has given us had been exercised either by this side or the other side, things would have been quite different. I do ask in all sincerity if he would kindly make it possible for us first to come to some compromise. On this understanding I would suggest to him again that he should move in the matter. I may tell him that I have tried in my own way to come to some understanding of this nature but it was not possible. I again suggest to him that he should take up the matter and go ahead with all our blessings, and I hope and trust that he will not fail in his mission.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: If the Premier sends for me in this connection, I shall meet him.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Well, you can write to me.

Now, my friend Mr. Sibnath Banerjee said about acute illness and chronic illness. Of course, I am accustomed to hear all these words. As regards chowkidars and dafadars we have got in West Bengal 2,356 dafadars and 20,869 chowkidars—the total expenditure on them is Rs. 26,48,000. Last year we gave them Rs. 3 per head for six months because of the distress and the poor pay they were getting. If we could not give them more it was not because we did not feel for them but because it was not possible for us even to accept the very modest suggestion made by the committee which was appointed in 1938 and which recommended that the total salary of these men first of all should be paid two-thirds out of the Provincial Revenue and one-third from the local fund. (Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I am afraid, my point has been missed. The villagers must not be made to pay.) Will you let me finish? You will get that point. It was suggested that two-thirds should be paid out of the Provincial revenue and one-third out of the union board or chowkidari tax instead of letting the whole burden fall upon the chowkidari tax. If this recommendation of the committee is to be implemented, it would mean a total expenditure of over a crore of rupees. If it were possible for us to give effect to it nobody would have been more pleased than I. But let everybody remember that after all the difference between Provincial revenue and local revenue is merely in the incidence or in the emphasis which you put to the place from where the money is to be collected. It is after all the people who pay whether they be here or there. If you say you pay one crore out of the Provincial revenue to chowkider or dafadar, it will only mean that the people will have to pay more tax because the Provincial Government or the Central Government has not got a gold mine or Aladdin's lamp. It is the habit of some people that they can only suggest what should be done but they have no constructive idea in their brain as to how it should be done. Similarly, with regard to other suggestions he was making regarding the pay of the lower grade officers; he says—Drive away the Governor and the Ministers. Does he know what we are paying to the lower grade officers? He never cares to go through the printed circular. I am afraid, instead of reading that literature he takes up the Civil Estimates and goes through the different items and gives cut motions and thinks that he has done a great job by moving cut motions. He should have constructive ideas and give us constructive suggestions.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: My task is destructive while I am on this side. When I go over there it will be constructive.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: With regard to the present position, the cost of living index today compared to 1939 is that for menials it is 367·5 and for middle class 349·2. Up till now the West Bengal Provincial Government has given certain increments to various persons, and today the position is menials in Calcutta are getting a salary which is 332 compared to that in 1939, so that while the living index has gone up to 367 they are getting 332. But take the higher services, viz., the West Bengal Civil Service or the West Bengal Junior Civil Service. They are getting only 149, 121, and 126. Therefore he does not consider this: it is not necessary for him to consider this. He simply says—give them a pay of Rs. 80. But the thing is, where is the money to come from? He thinks that highly paid officers are getting very fat salaries. But in fact they are getting at the present moment a salary which is half the cost of living index whereas his Labour Union people are getting a salary which is as much as the cost of living index.

Therefore, Sir, it is no use simply saying things. Because he has got to keep his reputation as leader of the labour union, therefore he must say something.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: You have been saying——

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I do not yield to anybody. Do not disturb me. Let me talk seriously.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: You are not talking seriously.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I do not want to be interrupted.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: It is not what we want.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, would you kindly ask him to stop? I do not yield to him. Will he please keep quiet?

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: If you go on repeating——

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I do not want to be interrupted. Please ask him to sit down.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, please take your seat. I am on my legs.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I must make my submission.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I do say, let him not interrupt me because it cuts all thread of my argument

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want to say? Is it a point of order?

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Because he is repeating what he said last year. He is not meeting any point. He has spoken about 350 per cent. increase, but that does not fit in with my point and he has not met it. He goes on having cheap jibes at me as labour leader. As labour leader I know what I have to do. Here I am talking as a responsible member. He is not giving him sufficient wage. He must answer my charge. He is starving that man.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I am very sorry I called him a leader—I withdraw that word.

The position is that the Secretariat and subordinate services are getting in Bengal more than in any other province in India except Bombay. I am sorry if I have to repeat certain things because certain people do not get any impression if they hear a thing only once. I am hoping that if I say it twice or say it three times, it will make some impression, but there may be some skulls which have got nothing within to make impression upon.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: A lie repeated a hundred times—an inaccurate statement—

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Why does he use the word "lie"?

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Inaccurate statement. I am very sorry for the word "lie". You will excuse me. I have corrected myself. Inaccurate expression, inaccurate figures, repeated a thousand times, do not make them correct.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I will not be interrupted please.

The question is so far as the higher provincial services, the West Bengal Civil Service, Junior Civil Service, Secretariat Upper Division and Lower Division, are concerned, everywhere we have followed the plan which obtains in India as well as in different parts of the country. I heard just now—I won't call him my friend because he objects to it—but I can tell him that in India in the subordinate services—Secretariat and Directorate—the salary is not 80 but as far as I can see it is 70 to 77½ whereas here it is 59, but otherwise in all the other provinces people are getting less than we are giving. This is the position with regard to that. Some people think that it is only by saying that more pay should be given—more money should be given to certain individuals that the problem can be solved. It is very incorrect to think so because the difficulty is not about payment or a resolution for payment but the difficulty is where to get the money from. I wish that those who criticize and those who think that more money should be paid should, at the same time, use their brains a little to find out where the money is to come from. Simply by cutting one person here and by cutting another person there, you may get 1 lakh, 2 lakhs, 10 lakhs or 20 lakhs, but this problem is of crores—it is not lakhs. Therefore, I feel that most of the suggestions and most of the observations made by the honourable friend have raised issues which are of no value to my mind because they do not touch the particular problem which we have all to consider.

Sir, with these words I oppose all the cut motions that were put before the House.

Sj. SHEO KUMAR RAI: After the Hon'ble Minister has given me an assurance I think I should withdraw my motions.

(There being no objection.)

The motion of Sj. Sheo Kumar Rai that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then by leave of the House withdrawn.

The motion of Sj. Sheo Kumar Rai that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then by leave of the House withdrawn.

The motion of Sj. Sheo Kumar Rai that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then by leave of the House withdrawn.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: After what I have heard from the Hon'ble the Chief Minister I beg leave to withdraw my motion.

(There being no objection.)

The motion of Janab Mudassir Hossain that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then by leave of the House withdrawn.

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and lost.

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and a division called.

(While the division bell was ringing.)

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, may I request the Leader of the House through you to have the programme for the rest of the demands? The programme is changed and we cannot adjust our programme accordingly. Therefore it would be better if we know the dates as used to be done before.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not at this stage—after the division is over.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: This is off the record. I am making a suggestion.

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 2,30,30,000 for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes—1.

Banerjee, Sj. Sibnath.

Noes—24.

Banerjee, Sj. Susil Kumar
Barman, The Hon'ble Syama Prasad
Bhattacharyya, Sj. Shyamapada
Chakravarty, Sj. Satish Chandra
Chatterjee, Sj. Haripada
Das, Sj. Radha Nath
Dolui, Sj. Narendra Nath
Gelam Hamidur Rahman, Janab
Haldar, Sj. Kuber Chand
Mahi, Sj. Nishapati
Majundar, The Hon'ble Bhupali
Mandal, Sj. Anmadprasad

Mandal, Sj. Bankubehari
Mandal, Sj. Umesh Chandra
Mookerjee, The Hon'ble Kalipada
Naskar, The Hon'ble Hem Chandra
Panja, The Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath
Pramanik, Sj. Rajani Kanta
Roy, The Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra
Roy, Sj. Jaijeevar
Roy Singh Barker, Sj. Satish Chandra
Sen, Sj. Debendra Nath
Sen, The Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra
Sinha, The Hon'ble Bimal Chandra

The Ayes being 1 and the Noes 24 the motion was lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 2,30,30,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "25—General Administration—General Administration" was then put and agreed to.

Revised business of the House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I adjourn the House—

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I was making my submission that—

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Just wait a minute. You will please hear me. I should like to make an announcement here and now.

Before I adjourn the House for the day I would like to announce that some of the honourable members had expressed a desire before the Hon'ble Speaker to have a day allotted for non-official business. The Hon'ble Speaker fixed Friday, the 17th March, for such business. Non-official resolutions will be taken up on the 17th March and the business that was fixed for the 17th March will be taken up on the 14th March. In consultation with the Hon'ble the Leader of the House it has been decided that there will be no meeting on Saturday next, the 11th instant. Accordingly under the direction of the Hon'ble the Speaker I would like to inform the House that the business for that day will be taken up on Monday next, the 13th instant, in addition to the business fixed for that day.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 7.30 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Friday, the 10th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 10th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 49 members.

STARRED QUESTION

(to which oral answer was given)

Failure of crops in certain thanas of Bankura district

***51. Sj. KANAI LAL DE:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Relief Department be pleased to state—

- (i) বীকুড়া জেলার রাশীবিশ্ব থানা এবং খাড়া ও ছাতনা থানার কউকাহে অনাবৃষ্টির ফলে শস্যহানি ঘটিয়াছে এবং তাহার ফলে ঐ অঞ্চলে দুর্ভিজ্ঞের সূচনা হইয়াছে; এবং
- (ii) ট্রেসকজ অগ্নি হইতে প্রায় ২৫,০০০ (পঁচিশ হাজার) স্বান্তোগ্ন নরনারী অভাববশতঃ মজুরির সম্মানে বর্ধমান ও দুর্গলী জেলা অঞ্চলে গিয়াছিল এবং কাজ না পাইয়া অধিকাংশ মোক ফেরৎ আসিয়াছে?
- (b) যদি (a) বর্ণিত প্রশ্নের উত্তর হো হয়, তাহা হইলে মন্ত্রীমহাশয় অনুগ্রহপূর্বক জ্ঞানাইবেন কি—
- (i) এ পর্যাপ্ত ট্রেসকজ অগ্নিতে কোন প্রকার রিলিফ কার্য্য আরম্ভ করা হইয়াছে কি না; এবং হইয়া থাকিলে কি প্রকারের রিলিফ;
- (ii) কৃষিকল, বনস্পতি জন্য ধণ বা কোন ধ্যুরাতি সাহায্য দেওয়া হইতেছে কি না এবং কোন প্রকার Test Relief কার্য্য আরম্ভ করা হইয়াছে কি না; এবং
- (iii) না হইয়া থাকিলে সম্ভুত Relief কার্য্য আরম্ভ করার প্রয়োজন সরকার বিদ্যেন্দ্র করিতেছেন কি না?

MINISTER in charge of the RELIEF DEPARTMENT (The Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen): (a)(i) বীকুড়া জেলার রাশীবিশ্ব ও ছাতনা থানার এবং খাড়া থানার সামান্য করেক স্থানে প্রেক্ষিত: ফলে আউস ও আমন শস্যের আংশিক ঝর্ণ হইয়াছে। তবে ইহার ফলে ট্রেসকজ অগ্নি দুর্ভিজ্ঞের সূচনা হয় নাই।

(ii) স্বান্তোগ্ন স্বভাবতঃ প্রাণী বস্তুরই ধান কাটার সময় মজুরির সম্মানে সংজ্ঞান হোওয়াসম্ভূত প্রিয় ধানে কাটার ক্ষেত্রে উহার বাতিক্রম হয় নাই। তাহাদের মধ্যে কাজ না পাইয়া অধিকাংশের ফেরৎ আসার সংবাদ সরকার অবগত নহেন।

(b) (i) and (ii) হো। কৃতিশূল অঙ্গে হৈষেট পরিয়াপ্ত কৃষিকল দেওয়া হইয়াছে। বলক্ষণ ও জীব উন্নয়নের জন্য ধণ এবং আরও কৃষিকল প্রয়োগ বিতরণ করা হইতেছে।

ટેસ્ટ રિલિફ કરાને અરજાતી ધારન દેખા હિંતેહે। Test Relief કાર્ય આરમ્ભ કરાર મટ અબધા આસે નાઇ। પ્રસ્કરિંગી ઉત્પન્નેને કારુ આરમ્ભ કરા હિંતાછે, કિન્તુ વેદી મહુર આસિતોહ ના।

(iii) ઉઠે ના।

Sj. KANAI LAL DE : શાનનીય મનીહાશ્વર અધગત આદેશ કિ મે એહી બધારે અને બધારેને તેથે બેની સીઓડાન અને માનગાં કાંચેને સાંદે નિરાસે કિના ?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN : ડા ઘેડે પારે !

Sj. KANAI LAL DE : શાનનીય મનીહાશ્વર અધગત આદેશ કિ મે એહી બધાર સર્વત્ર માનીએદ આનાર એદું ખાડોના મર્યાદ એદું હાડોના પ્રાણ સર્વેક ભાવનાર એદું આદેશ ઓ આઉસ ધાર હત નિ ?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN : બારિ પૂર્વેટી બદેહિ મે ટુંગાન કર હવેહે ! કોથાઓ ડ આન કર, કોથાઓ ડ આન કર !

Sj. PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYA : એહી મે એથાને ટુંગ દેખા હવેહે મે "પુકડિની ઊનુયને કારુ આરમ્ભ કરા હિંતાછે, કિંદ બેની મહુર આસિતોહ ના ! ડાદેશ બોધા માંચે મે એટના સેનાને ડાદેશ કરે હદેહિલ !

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN : કોન કોન સરહે દેખા ધાર મે અનુય કારુ સેને પુરુષ કાટાર કાંચે સીઓડાના બેની સાધારન આદેશ !

Sj. PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYA : મનીહાશ્વર આદેશ કિ મે બર્ધમાન જેલાર મહુર કાટાર કાંચે સીઓડાનાઈ બેની આન !

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN : હંડે પારે ! બર્ધમાન જેલાર મહુરિની હાર સાધારણતા : બેની ડાઈ સેનાને આસુછે !

Sj. PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYA : એહી ટુંગ ખેકે કિ બોધા માંચે ના મે સેનાને મહુરિની હાર સાધારણતા : કર !

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN : સેટો હંડે પારે ! બર્ધમાનને જેલે રીકુટાર મહુરિની હાર સાધારણતા : કર !

Sj. KANAI LAL DE : પુરુષ કાટાર કારુ તૈનિક કિ હારે મહુરિ દેખા હજે ?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN : Notice ડાર, ટીક બદેહે પારદો ના !

Sj. KANAI LAL DE : શાનનીય મનીહાશ્વર આદેશ કિ મે પુરુષ કાટાર કારુ કોથાઓ આરમ્ભ હવેહે !

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN : Notice ડાઈ !

Sj. KANAI LAL DE : બેસન અફલે ધાન હાનિ હવેહે, સેટો સર અફલે સરકારને જ્ઞાને હથેટી પરિવારે ધાન રાખા હવેહે કિના ?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN : આદેશે બેસને બેસને procurement હાનિ, સેટો પાર્ટિ અફલેની હન્ત ના બાઢાતી અફલેની હન્ત, સરકારી ખોલે ધાન બનું કરે રાખા હત !

Sj. KANAI LAL DE : એ અફલે procurement હજે કિના મનીહાશ્વર આદેશ કિ ?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN : Procurement સર્વત્રે હતે કાંકે એદું હસેહ !

Sj. KANAI LAL DE : શાનનીય મનીહાશ્વર આદેશ કિ મે, બેસન અફલે ધાન, ડાન procure કરા હત, તે સર માનગાં બારાંગતાઈ હત, ડાનેન હત ચાઢ હત ! સેટો જ્ઞાન ૧૧૦ ટીકા હતે એદેશ કાન સેને હતે કિના ?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: ৭১০ টাকা দরে লেজো বীর না, কারণ
এই একটা বচ আছে।

SJ. KANAI LAL DE: এমন যাবৎ কি করা বেতে পাবে না যাতে ৭১০ টাকা দরে আবা
ধান পাব ?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: ৭১০ টাকা দরে বান লেজো মন্তব্য নয়
বিষ ধান জাদের জন্য খোল্যে বক্স রাখা হয়।

BUDGET FOR 1950-51

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

37—Education.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDR A NATH CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker,
Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move that a sum of
Rs. 3,05,72,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "37—
Education".

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to seek for the third time the vote of the Legislature for the Grant for Education in West Bengal as constituted after the partition of the province of Bengal and of India. It has been noticed, I suppose by the honourable members that in spite of all the adverse circumstances narrated in the Hon'ble Finance Minister's statement the Grant for Education proposed for the next year is definitely above Rs. 3 crores and attains a figure which was never attained before even for the whole of united Bengal. The highest figure that was reached before partition was no doubt Rs. 3.03 crores in 1946-47 but it was out of a total revenue expenditure of Rs. 42.57 crores for the year whereas the demand for Education for the next year in respect of West Bengal which is about one-third of united Bengal, is Rs. 3.06 crores out of the proposed total revenue expenditure of Rs. 35.23 crores. In other words, the Government of West Bengal will be spending about three times as much per head of population and will be prepared to go ahead with all the new educational services and development schemes already undertaken in spite of substantial Budget deficit and deprived of Development Grant from the Centre. I would readily agree, however, that the demand cannot fully satisfy the educational requirements of our State. No doubt among the principal States in the independent Indian Union the State of West Bengal is the smallest in area but it is the fifth in strength of population. That is, it is the smallest and yet, having regard to the density of population, the most overcrowded State in India with the largest proportion of population, again, in the industrial and urban areas. Further, here in India education on modern lines took its start primarily through non-official initiative and efforts and even before the establishment of the Calcutta University in 1857. With the establishment of the Calcutta University it was no longer a spade work, the sporadic attempts of a few leaders of the people, sometimes in alliance with generous Britishers, to set up educational institutions of a new type with the object of acquainting our people with a rich modern language and the fruitful results of the scientific enquiries of the West—but it became the endeavours of a great many to rear up institutions for high school and college education. It was no more a turning of the tide but a flood and a spate—a rush for high school education and widely-felt aspiration for University studies which opened up avenues to administrative and other employments as well as to the learned professions. The flood continues unabated—rather growing in volume with choking outlets and developing even destructive features and it demands costly canalisation and expensive diversion.

While on the one hand such was the craze for high school and higher education for meeting the requirements of the upper classes or for the production of the intellectual "elite", on the other, the education of the masses came to be neglected in an awful manner and for too long a time. With reference to the findings of Adam's Report of the thirties of the last century, it might well be said that we even lost our old grounds in that sphere instead of consolidating them and gaining new. It was a decade after education was made a transferred subject under the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms that in 1930 the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act was passed, which for the first time attempted to grapple with the question of mass education by providing for the levy of education cess and education tax and a statutory annual contribution of not less than 23.5 lakhs from the provincial exchequer. True, the importance of the question of primary education was stressed so far back as in 1882 by the Hunter Commission but the Government of the day and of subsequent times took shy of the financial burden and without promise of such substantial assistance as was forthcoming in England from the days of the Forster Act of 1870, committed it to the care of local self-governing bodies which again in this country proved, unlike the local authorities in England, a broken reed to rely on. To the indifference of the local self-governing bodies to the cause of mass education even in urban areas where educated people resided in very much larger number than in the country-side the Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919 has been a standing witness. This is the Act which enables the municipalities to make primary education compulsory and free in the urban areas with the help of local taxation but, excepting one, no other municipality in West Bengal has yet availed of the powers conferred by the statute. The Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act of 1930 did well, therefore, to provide for the assessment of primary education cess and primary education tax by the District Officers and not to leave it to any elected body. The Act, however, was not extended so energetically as it should have been after it was passed and, in fact, had taken a long time to cover all the districts of Bengal; for, it was only last year with the extension of the Act to Midnapore and Darjeeling by the present Government that the whole of West Bengal came to secure the benefit of free primary education in schools under the management and supervision of the District School Boards, not of course without very much larger financial assistance from the Provincial exchequer than any contemplated before.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I request some improvement on the mike. I am unable to follow the Hon'ble Minister properly. Ordinarily we hear all right on the mike, but now I am not able to follow him well. It will be better if he speaks without the help of the mike or he speaks sufficiently loudly.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRANATH CHAUDHURI: I have given in outline the existing educational lie of the land to indicate where and why floods prevail and fallows exist. It will be my endeavour now to give an account of the steps that we have taken during the current year and propose to take in the next to canalise those floods and cultivate those wastes and the expenditure incurred or proposed to be incurred for those purposes.

In narrating these measures, I shall begin with the much neglected major question, the question of mass education, i.e., of primary education of the children in the State and the social education of the illiterate adults. True it is, that a modern State and more so an undeveloped State which desires to come abreast with the advanced countries of the world does require highly trained men and experts but the foundation of a democratic State can hardly be well and truly laid unless

the masses have received fundamental education and are well-informed. A democracy mainly of men and women without such education and without sufficient ideas of the duties of the citizenship suffers from inherent weakness and potential danger; yet with that weakness in our body politic due to past neglect our new Indian Union has dared face the advent of Independence and the institution of a democratic sovereign republic with adult suffrage.

Fundamental Education, 1949-50.

(i) *Social (Adult) Education.*—To make up the leeway we provided for a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 in the Budget for 1948-49 for Social (Adult) Education before we were given any idea of Central aid in the matter. Because of that provision which we fully utilised in training teachers and purchasing necessary equipments in 1948-49, it was possible for us to go ahead and, with the subsequent provision for Rs. 3,00,000 in the current year's budget, to attract and avail of the Central aid of Rs. 8,79,000 when it came to be offered. Our scheme of Social (Adult) Education, which was framed on the basis of the interim report of the Committee which was appointed by this Government year before last, under the chairmanship of Sri Atul Chandra Gupta readily met with the approval of the Central Government and 88 complete Social Education Centres and 416 Literacy Centres have already been started this year. The scheme it is reported is working satisfactorily and all possible steps are being taken to further such education with the advice of an Advisory Body which has been constituted with experts in the line.

(ii) *Primary Education.*—The steps that have been taken by this Government to improve the other aspect of fundamental education, viz., primary education have been made public from time to time. As stereotyped criticisms are still being made either through ignorance or refusal to see the progress attained, the measures that have already been taken and are proposed to be taken to improve primary education in this province may be stated as follows:—

- (1) Larger contribution, direct and indirect through local authorities, for promotion of primary education,
- (2) Progressive improvement of the scales of pay of primary teachers,
- (3) Introduction of new syllabus, and
- (4) Supply of a new Primer for class III, at a cost of about a lakh of rupees.

(1) When the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act was passed in 1930, it was provided in section 36 of the Act that the Government of Bengal, i.e., United Bengal would be under a statutory obligation to contribute Rs. 23.5 lakhs to the District School Funds for the promotion of primary education. The total contribution from the Provincial exchequer to Primary Education in United Bengal, however, rose to Rs. 1,01,52,142 (both as direct and indirect grants to primary education) just before the partition in 1946-47. After partition direct and indirect grants to primary schools and primary education through local bodies such as the District School Boards in West Bengal have been or will be as follows:—

	Rs.
1948-49	.. 74,32,802 (Actual)
1949-50	.. 84,84,500 (Revised)
1950-51	.. 1,00,13,300 (Budget)

Including the provision for training of primary (basic) teachers, Inspection, Direction and such other charges connected with primary education, the Government of West Bengal has been contributing since

last year nearly or more than a crore of rupees, that is, more than double the amount of the total proceeds from primary education cess and primary education tax which amounted to Rs. 40 to 45 lakhs. In some of the advanced countries compared with the local rates, contributions from State funds bear less the burden of the cost of primary education. Here in our Province the State has to contribute a much larger proportion of the existing cost of primary education and I hope the significance of it will be realised by the impatient advocates of universal, compulsory and free primary education.

(2) As regards the improvement of the pay of the primary teachers honourable members may be aware that in 1946-47 the provincial contribution towards revision of the scales of pay of the primary teachers amounted nearly to Rs. 10 lakhs. Since then it has been raised as follows:—

	Rs.
1947-48	.. 23,95,135 (Actual)
1948-49	.. 34,77,188 (Actual)
1949-50	42,00,000 (Revised)
1950-51	.. 48,00,000 (Budget)

It is the largest single item of expenditure under head "Development Grants". With additional grants the progress in scales of pay and allowances of primary teachers has been as follows:—

	Original basic pay in 1946-47	Present pay.
	Rs.	
A category (trained Matric teachers.)	16	Rs. 35—1—40 <i>plus</i> Rs. 5 <i>as Headmaster's allowance</i> <i>plus</i> Rs. 5-8 <i>as dearness</i> <i>allowance.</i>
B category (Matric and trained non-Matric) teachers.	12	Rs. 30 <i>plus</i> Rs. 5-8 <i>as</i> <i>dearness allowance.</i>
C category (non-Matric and untrained) teachers.	10	Rs. 20 <i>plus</i> Rs. 5-8 <i>dear-</i> <i>ness allowance.</i>

(3) Last year, I informed the House at this time that the Report of the School Education Committee which was set up by this Government year before last was under preparation. On the publication of the Report steps have been taken to implement many of the recommendations of the Committee. For instance their recommendations to recast the Primary (Basic) School syllabuses on activity principle have already been implemented in a large measure. It will depend much on the teachers to make a success of them. There was an agitation against the recommendation of the Expert Committee to omit text-books from and prescribe a picture book instead for class I. The critics not only failed to take note of what was being done in other progressive countries, but even what used to be done in our country before the Serampore Missionaries, Rev. Carey and Dr. Marshman, introduced printing press in this country early in the 19th century. To give better effect to the recommendations of the Committee the department, however, has taken care to draw up a hand-book for the assistance of the teachers in the primary grade. It is hoped that it will be possible for the teachers to adapt themselves to the new method of teaching and do justice to the new syllabuses based on principle of activity.

(4) There was an uproar when Government decided to produce a cheaper primer of better quality for class III in accordance with the new syllabus recommended by the School Education Committee. A combined primer in Bengali and Arithmetic has, however, been produced which is much cheaper than the existing books and of a definitely improved type with pieces selected by experts from the writings of leading Bengali writers. The publication has been well received and given relief to very many thousands, if not lakhs of poor guardians of students reading in class III. Government would not have been justified in consulting the interests of a few and in ignoring the best interests of the entire body of students in class III and the interests of their guardians as well.

Besides making these contributions and effecting these reforms. Government are also contemplating the introduction of compulsory primary education. Now that there are more than 14,000 primary schools in West Bengal, in those areas where there is a sufficient number of such schools, compulsion may very well be introduced. The House has just amended the relevant section of the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act towards the achievement of the much desired object. It is hoped that in a large majority of areas where there is adequate provision of primary schools it will be possible on the advice of the District School Boards to introduce compulsion and thus to reduce and ultimately to remove the huge wastage which is now taking place in the field of primary education for non-continuance of students in the lowest forms up to the end of the primary stage.

(iii) *Basic Education*.—A few words on Basic Education may not be inappropriate here in view of the criticisms that have been made to the effect that this Government have not been energetically pursuing the scheme of Basic Education as conceived by Mahatma Gandhi. Nothing can really be further from truth. Beginning with the last year Government have already sponsored 42 Basic Schools in different districts of the province with supplementary grants to the District School Boards and each one of these schools is staffed with teachers who had basic training either at Balarampur or in our Baigachi Training Schools under teachers who had their training at Wardha. It can only be a canard therefore to preach that we have no faith in the scheme of basic education propounded by the Hindusthani Talimi Sangha. If these schools are not giving the right type of Basic Education with teachers placed on a scale of Rs. 35—80 plus 25 per cent. dearness allowance then the instructions received by these teachers at Balarampur or at Baigachi under the staff trained at Wardha must be supposed to have failed to achieve the purpose; but I have every reason to believe that these schools are providing good Basic Education. At any rate no report has been received against them either from our Inspectors or from the District School Board authorities. On the contrary the authorities of many District School Boards are enthusiastically pronouncing Basic Schools in their respective areas securing gift of land and a part of contribution towards building cost from the local people, while the major portion of the building cost is being contributed by the Government and the District School Boards together. It is true that it is not our scheme, as it was not the object of the Basic Education Scheme as Dr. Zakir Hossain himself pointed out in his Report "primarily to produce craftsmen able to practise their craft mechanically but to exploit the resources implicit in craft work for educative purposes". Nor do we think it desirable to promote a type of Basic Education correlated with instruction in a single craft at the sacrifice of other types and disregard the educative value of a variety of crafts which are practised in the different parts of our province. In our men Teachers' Training College at Baigachi and Women's Teachers' Training at Hastings House instructions in and through more crafts than one—spinning being a compulsory craft—are being given for training future teachers for the whole of West Bengal.

If instruction is being given in relation to multiple crafts it is being imparted not to overlook two fundamental principles in the education of the children, viz.:—

- (i) that education must be child-centred above all and therefore the craft chosen must have regard to his aptitude and interest, and
- (ii) that the craft chosen must have regard for the environment in which a school is situated.

If we do not forget that Mahatma Gandhi himself observed that his scheme of Basic Education was particularly appropriate for rural environment and nearly one-third of the population of West Bengal live not in rural surroundings but in urban and industrial areas, it will be readily acknowledged that in West Bengal we cannot afford to be much too orthodox in this matter. However, we have the satisfaction that our liberal scheme follows the scheme adopted by the Central Advisory Board on the recommendation of the Special Committee constituted by them to which Dr. Zakir Hossain, the author of the Wardha Report, was himself a party.

As regards the objection that in our Basic Education Scheme we are not stressing the importance of production and self-sufficiency, I am not prepared to accept the criticism if it is meant that production must be the be-all and end-all of the scheme of education. The Zakir Hossain Committee rightly pointed out that the scheme of Basic Education outlined by the Wardha Conference was sound in itself, and even if it was not self-sufficient in any sense, it should be accepted. They went a step further and sounded a note of warning that "there is an obvious danger that in the working of this scheme, the economic aspect may be stressed at the sacrifice of the cultural and educational objectives. Teachers may devote"—I am still quoting from Dr. Zakir Hossain's Committee Report—"most of their attention and energy to extracting the maximum amount of labour from children whilst neglecting intellectual, social and moral implications and possibilities of craft training". Moreover, it is no easy discovery to find very many teachers (and we have to think in terms of hundreds and thousands) who have so much faith in a self-financing scheme of Basic Education as to assure us that neither the Government nor the District School Boards will be under any obligation to pay their salary after 7 or 8 years. Mahatma Gandhi, no doubt, observed that "if the State takes charge of their children between 7 and 14 and trains their bodies and minds through productive labour, the public schools must be frauds and teachers idiots if they cannot become self-supporting", but although in West Bengal we have through the agency of the District School Boards taken charge of the children in our Basic Schools by making their training and education free, we have to watch without insisting how far the teachers at the end of the first five years succeed in making their instructions productive. As Gandhiji himself did not think in terms of self-sufficiency so far as the first two years of such education are concerned, we may not compromise the future of the scheme by a hasty desire for fruits from tender saplings.

Secondary Education.—In the field of Secondary Education also we did as best as we could—

- (i) to strengthen with additional grant the financial position of a much larger number of schools and also the quality of teaching by improving the scales of pay of the teachers;
- (ii) to revise the syllabus and curriculum in accordance with the recommendations of the School Education Committee.

With the provision of additional grant of Rs. 12 lakhs, it has been possible to give up-to-date grants-in-aid to 679 H. E. Schools and 503 M. E. Schools this year as against only 364 High Schools and about 400

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Middle Schools which were receiving aid in 1946-47. Most of the schools have got larger grants than before which have enabled them to meet their deficit and give effect to the higher scales of salary to their teachers introduced by the new Grant-in-aid Rules. No application for grant from a High School has, I am informed, been refused if the school has had a deficit and been found to conform to the new Grant-in-aid Rules. Under these Rules untrained teachers have also been placed on improved scales, although they do not find any place in the scales recommended by the Central Advisory Board.

In respect of Secondary Education also the recommendations of the School Education Committee have been implemented so as to (1) introduce Rashtrabhasa in the syllabuses for classes VI and VII, (2) attach more importance to the cultivation of Bengali, (3) make English a compulsory second language from the beginning of the secondary stage, (4) institute study of a classical language from class VII onwards, and (5) provide for a greater variety of study in the higher secondary stage. In this connection it may be mentioned that efforts are being made to attach Technical Section to three Government High Schools this year.

College Education.—One college for girls has been started at Hooghly this year on an aided basis. The Berhampore Girls' College started before under the Development Scheme is now functioning as a first grade Arts College for women. A sum of Rs. 1,08,000 is being spent this year for research work in Government and Aided Colleges.

Besides the recurring maintenance grants made to 26 different colleges and grant of a lakh of rupees through the Calcutta University lump maintenance grants to the extent of about Rs. 80,000 are proposed to be given to 19 Calcutta and mafasil colleges. The development scheme of extension of the Presidency College, however, had to be postponed owing to the financial stringency. Two years ago in 1947-48 the number of aided colleges was only 17.

Engineering and Technical Education.—The development of the Sibpore Engineering College, according to the accepted plans of its reorganisation, has progressed substantially. This scheme which is one of the major items of our Development Programme involves a capital expenditure of Rs. 97,00,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 13,20,000. The recruitment of staff under the scheme is almost complete. This year construction of a part of the building has been undertaken at a cost of Rs. 8,00,000 and it is expected, judging from the progress of the work, that the total amount will be spent. Three technical institutions located at Burdwan, Vishnupur and Calcutta respectively have been reorganised to admit about 900 students and developed on a sponsored basis; they are now functioning as institutes for diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at a cost of Rs. 4,70,000. An additional sum of Rs. 50,000 has been spent for improvement of five schools imparting education and training in various crafts and trades. A Provincial Council for Engineering and Technical Education has been set up to advise Government in all matters connected with engineering and technical education and also to hold examinations of the diploma and overseer courses. The Committee is expected to hold its first meeting very soon.

Oriental Studies.—It is a matter of regret that the desire for classical study is on the wane in our schools and colleges. In attaching fundamental importance to the study of Latin for the preservation of English culture, the Norwood Committee observed: "we are not prepared to follow the lead of the reformers of the curriculum who would eject the study of classics because it is traditional. We are not afraid of the word 'traditions' for continuity is essential to culture". However, to promote

Sanskrit education on oriental lines with which our culture is intimately connected, this Government appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Dr. Justice Bijan Kumar Mukherjee. The recommendations of the Sanskrit Education Committee made under his chairmanship have been substantially implemented this year. A new Government Tol has been started this year at Nabadwip, the ancient seat of Sanskrit learning and the Sanskrit College Tol been strengthened. All efforts are being made to start the recommended Post-Graduate and Research Department of the Sanskrit College as early as possible and a Committee has been appointed to work out a detailed scheme. A new Bangiya Sanskrit Siksha Parishat has been constituted to replace the old Bengal Sanskrit Association and is now functioning to supervise and promote Sanskrit Education on oriental lines. An Inspector of Sanskrit Tols has been appointed and about 100 tols have been helped this year under the new scheme with much more substantial grants-in-aid than before.

The Calcutta Madrasah which was re-opened last year to set right an injustice that was done to the Muslims of West Bengal by the previous Muslim League Government is now in smooth and full operation. A new Principal has been appointed this year.

University Education.—A Committee was set up under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Roopendra Coomar Mitra to examine the present financial structure of the University and to recommend what grant the University should have from the Provincial Government to carry on its activities having due regard to consideration of efficiency and economy. The report has been received and Government are awaiting the comments of the University before final decision is taken on it. The grant of 15.26 lakhs budgeted for the University this year has already been paid.

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Passing on to the consideration of our Budget Estimate for the next year, I would like to assure the House that my department will follow the lines of advance and development on which we have proceeded in the current year but it may not be possible to undertake more new measures because no development grant can be expected from the Government of India next year and also because the commitments already made in regard to the development schemes have to be met entirely from the State Revenues.

I would, however, invite the attention of the House to some of the new features and extra provisions made in the Budget for the next year. In the first place, the provision for schools and colleges in Cooch Behar is a new item in the Budget. The provision of Rs. 12 lakhs for the National Cadet Corps has been transferred from the head "63—Extraordinary" to the Education Budget and rightly.

Social Education.—We have provided for an additional expenditure of Rs. 3,00,000 for Social Education in the coming year. If Central aid be forthcoming it will be possible for us to go further ahead with our programme of Social Education.

Mass Education Primary.—In the field of mass education, the biggest item under development programme is again the provision of Rs. 48,00,00. to give full effect to increased salaries of primary teachers. It means an additional expenditure of Rs. 6 lakhs under that head. The total of our estimated expenditure for primary education next year will be Rs. 1,15,38,230.

Basic Education.—To accelerate the progress of Basic Education and convert the existing type of primary education to Basic Education as rapidly as teachers may be trained for the purpose, in addition to the two Government Basic Training Schools, three new training schools have been

sponsored by Government and arrangements for training of teachers at Vinaya Bhavana, Santiniketan, have been made and eight more existing training schools are proposed to be re-conditioned and re-opened as Basic Training Schools with immediate effect. With trained teachers available from these training schools it is proposed to start 50 Basic Schools next year. The sums provided this year have been repeated in the next year's Budget for Basic Training Colleges and Schools and introduction of Basic Education. A part of the provision has been made under head "50—Civil Works" for buildings in connection with the scheme.

Secondary Education.—Rs. 50,000 has been provided over and above the additional grant of Rs. 13,00,000 for maintenance grant to non-Government Secondary Schools. An additional provision of Rs. 50,000 for building grant to non-Government Secondary Schools has also been made. Further development of Secondary Education on a planned basis may be expected when the Board of Secondary Education is set up. The Secondary Education Bill as reported by the Select Committee is already before the House.

College Education.—A sum of Rs. 86,000 has been granted for promotion of research work in colleges. The Darjeeling College will be raised to a first grade college in the next year and Rs. 40,000 has been provided for the purpose. I do not know whether my friend Mr. Sheo Kumar Roy is paying attention to my observation. For further improvement of Midnapore College a sum of Rs. 21,000 has been provided and another sum of Rs. 21,818 has been provided for grant to the Ramkrishna Vidyamandir at Belur. There are new grants in addition to the recurring maintenance grants that are being given to 26 colleges.

Engineering and Technical Education.—To offer better facilities for technical education, the following provisions find place in our development programme for next year, viz., Rs. 3,04,000 for the development of engineering schools for diploma courses. For further implementation of the final plan of the Bengal Engineering College at Shibpore, a provision of Rs. 4,93,000 has been made apart from the provision of Rs. 3,00,000 under the head "50—Civil Works". The provision for grant to the Jadavpur Engineering College has also been repeated. Over and above this, an additional sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided for the improvement of the technical institutions under the control of the Education Department.

Commercial Education.—I am sorry to say that the proposals made in the Younus Committee Report for the reorganisation of the Government Commercial Institute could not be implemented this year for financial stringency. A sum of Rs. 2,43,000 has, however, been provided in the budget of the next year and it may be hoped that the next year will see the implementation of this scheme in a fuller measure.

Arts and Crafts.—As far as the provision for a more comprehensive course of training in the Government School of Art is concerned, beginnings have been made and next year it is proposed to provide training facilities with qualified personnel in pure and applied arts as well as cottage industries. A grant towards the scheme is expected from the Government of India and we have made necessary provision for staff in anticipation.

University Education.—A grant of Rs. 15.25 lakhs to the Calcutta University is proposed to be made next year. The Committee appointed to enquire into the finances of the Calcutta University have recommended a capital grant of Rs. 34 lakhs for repairs, acquisition of land and equipment for laboratory, etc., and a recurring grant of Rs. 17.64 lakhs ultimately. The comments of the University regarding the various recommendations made in the University Finance Enquiry Committee Report are being awaited and so also the decisions of the Central Government on the recommendations of the University Commission appointed by

them. As the Universities are not going to remain entirely matters of provincial concern under the New Constitution and the Government of India, anxious as they are to promote in national interest higher studies and fundamental researches, are already coming to the aid of the Universities and higher technological institutions, we have to see what assistance may come to our University from the Centre. We may very well do so in view of the fact that our contribution to the University of Calcutta is already the largest that a State Government makes to a single University in the Indian Dominion.

In course of the General Budget discussion a question was raised as to necessity of reforming the constitution of the Calcutta University. Honourable members are aware that the University Commission has gone into the question and made certain recommendations. The Central Government are expected to take their decisions on the questions and we may hold our soul in patience for a short time till the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education or the decisions of the Government of India are made known.

Other activities.—In the field of Social Welfare, the Education Department is playing its humble role. There are 8 Government and 56 non-Government Aided Orphanages and a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs is spent towards them. Children between 6 and 11 are receiving primary education of practical character and in the post-primary stages provision has been made for various types of crafts and technical training such as weaving, tailoring, agriculture, etc., with a view to making the children who complete the education in the orphanages, earning and useful members of the society. A number of displaced children migrated from Eastern Pakistan along with their distant and distressed relatives, Government have been obliged to undertake their responsibility in regard to these children and arrange for their lodging and training along with the other orphans.

The formation of National Cadet Corps in West Bengal has been enthusiastically taken up by the Government. Four infantry battalions, one independent company of infantry, two medical companies, two engineer companies, one E. M. E. unit and one signal unit and also one artillery unit, besides a girls' division unit, have been raised. There are 92 trained officers and 2,770 cadets of the senior division in the above units and battalions. One armoured corps and an air squadron are proposed to be raised next year. Besides the above, there are 3,000 junior cadets in the junior division units of the schools all over West Bengal. It is most gratifying to note that 3 women college teachers who were sent for training did very well during the period of training and have been able to raise a girls' unit in the Lady Brabourne College.

Scheme for strengthening municipal colleges and raising new technical institutions.—At the outset of my speech I referred to the measures that have become necessary to counteract the rush for college education by students and to divert those who may not profit by college education to other courses of profitable instruction. The overcrowding of Calcutta Colleges has also been a matter of comment by the University Commission. The House will be greatly interested to learn that in pursuance of a scheme to secure dispersal of students from overcrowded Calcutta Colleges it is proposed to upgrade about 18 High Schools and to improve and expand about 16 Colleges in the different districts of West Bengal and also to divert students to technical courses by setting up a polytechnic institution at Dhadka (Asansol), a similar school at Shibpore, a technical school at Jalpaiguri and also by expanding the existing facilities for technical instruction at Moberley School at Hooghly and B. D. P. C. School at Krishnagar. To implement these schemes the Government of India have at the instance of our Chief Minister agreed to

advance a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs this year and Rs. 50 lakhs in the next. We are grateful to the Central Government for the very generous consideration that they have made in view of the urgent requirements of this State. The success of the dispersal scheme, however, will largely depend on the co-operation of the authorities of the Calcutta Colleges to limit their enrolment as desired by the University Commission. This is a scheme of course outside my budget demand but it is a good news which I would gladly take this opportunity to share with the House.

With these words, Sir, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 3,05,72,000 for expenditure under the head "37—Education" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

Jabab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 3,05,72,000 for expenditure under the head "37—Education" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the failure of the Government to make arrangement for all-round primary, secondary and university and technical education free and primary education compulsory.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: মাননীয় স্পিকার বরোপদ, নতুন constitution টো হয়েছে তাতে অনেক কথাই বলা হয়েছে, তাৰ বাইৰেও বলা হয়েছে যে সকলকে স্বান স্থোগ দেওয়া হবে—equal opportunity, বলা হয়েছে classless society অর্থাৎ শ্ৰেণীহীন সমাজ প্রতিটা হবে, আৱে অনেক কিছি বিষয়ে স্বান স্থোগ দেওয়াৰ কথা বলা হয়েছে। আৰি এখনে বড়তে চাই অস্তত: শিক্ষার কিং খেকে সকলকে স্বান স্থোগ দেওয়া সৱকাৰ। তথ্য Primary Education free কৰলৈছে হবে না। শিক্ষার সমষ্টি stages—Primary, Secondary, University, সবত শুৱেই স্বান স্থোগ দেওয়া উচিত।

Education—Primary, Secondary, University and Technical সবজতই free যদি দেওয়া থাব, তাহলেও পুৰা স্বান স্থোগ হয় না; অস্তত: কড়োটা স্বান স্থোগ লোকে পায়। এবং লোটাই আল্প আল্প হিসাবে গৃহীত। কিছি Constitution'ৰ মধ্যে পৰিকাৰভাৱে লেখা হয়েছে প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা ১০ বৎসৱৰ মধ্যে স্বাপ্ত কৰতে হবে। "লোক-সেবকৰ" মধ্যে এটা পৰিকাৰ কৰে দেওয়া হয়েছে। তাৰ Editorকে এখনে আৰি লেখা হচ্ছেন।

The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAZUMDAR: Newspaper কৰে quote কৰা হচ্ছে, House'ৰ ডিউন newspaper গড়া হচ্ছে। Can he quote from newspapers?

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Yes, I can quote from newspapers. I can refer to newspaper reports and I can refer to anything under the sun and beyond also.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think you should refer to it—don't quote it.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Yes, I am referring. Referring and quoting—the difference is as between Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

পাসড়তে হয়েছে, ৪০ বাবুৰ, মে ১০ বৎসৱৰ মধ্যে এইন ব্যবসা কৰা হবে শাঠে ১৪ বৎসৱৰ মধ্যে প্ৰত্যেক বাসক-বালিকাকে বাধাতাৰুদ্ধ অবেজতিক শিক্ষা দেওয়া হবে, —এই ব্যবসা গাঢ়ি কৰবেন। কিছি তাৰ ব্যবসা তো আৱে দেখতে পাইছি না। বৌদ্ধিক পুৰ ছুটীৰ বক্তৃতা কৰেছন বিষ্ট আৱাৰ তো বক্তৃতা convinced হতে পাৰিবিন যে বাস্তবিক পকে সত্যাই কিছি কৰা হয়েছে। আপনে খেকে অৰ্থসংবিল বহালৰ আৱালেৰ ব্যবস্থে বাবেড় মিৰেছেন, তিনি বলেছেন যে কুনোৰ বাঢ়ী যদি তৈৰী কৰতে হৰ আহলে বাব পঢ়াৰে ৬০ কোটি টাকা। আৰি বহুবে বৰচ আৰাবে বাব-তেৰ কোটি টাকা। আৰি বলতে চাই যে আৱালেৰ অৰ্থসংবিল কিমিবাটকে আলালাভাৰে লেখেন; তিনি চাম ৬০ কোটি টাকা বাঢ়ী তৈৰী কৰতে এই পৰিষ মেলেৰ কুনোৰ কলেজ, এটা হচ্ছে বেস আৱাৰ Writers' Buildings & Governor House'ৰ মেলি চাপুয়ানীৰে বাইসে বড়ই কৰ ইটক ন কেন তাৰে গোৱাক ও চাপুয়ান কুৰ কৰতে হওয়া ছী, এও

ଦ୍ୱାରା କଲେ ହସନ । ଆମାଦେର ମେଲେ ଶିକ୍ଷାର ଯା ଅମ୍ବର୍ ଡାକ୍ ବେ ଏହି ହଳର ବାଟୀ ନା ହଳେ ଶିକ୍ଷାପତ୍ର ହତେ ପାଇଁ
ନା ଜୀ କି ନା । ଏହି Assemblyର memberରେ ବୀରା ପ୍ରାଦେଶ କୁଣ୍ଡ ପରେହନ ତୀରା ଆମାଦେର ବିଷୟ
ବରପରେ କୁଣ୍ଡଗୁହେ ବେଳେ ପ୍ରାଦେଶର ହେଠରା ଲୋଗଙ୍ଗା ଥେବେ । ଆମାରେ ବୀକ୍ରମାନ୍ଧ ଶାର୍ମିକିତେମେ ମେବିରେହେବେ କେ
ପାଇଁତୋର ବନିମେତେ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେଖାର ବାବରା ହତେ ପାଇଁ । ଏହି ଏ ଆମି କାଳୁମ ଦେଖେ ଏହେମି । ବେ ୧୫ ହାର୍ଦ୍ଦିକାରୀ
କୁଳ ଆହେ କୃତିବିହାରେ ଆହେ ୫୦୦ ଡାର ସଳେ ବୋଗ ହରେହେ । ମେହି କୁଣ୍ଡଗୁହିତେ ମିଳେ ଏକବୀର ମାତ୍ରିତେ ଏକବୀର
ଏହି ବରମ କରେ ଯେବନ ଆମାଦେର କବଳେଶ୍ଵରିତେ ହୁଏ ଏହି ଏକି ଏକି Apparatus ନିର୍ମିତ (ଏକି ଏକି Staff ନିର୍ମିତ)
ଦୁଇ shift ଚାଲାନ ବେତେ ପାଇଁ, ଡାକ୍ କରିବାର ବରଚାପ କର ପଡ଼ିବେ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଆମାଦେର ଅର୍ଥାତିବ ବେଳେହେବେ
୬୦ ବୋଟି ଟାକୀ ଯାରେ ହୁଏ ହୁ ଡେବି ନା କରିବେ ହୁ ନା ଆର ପ୍ରତି ହରହି ୧୦ ବୋଟି ଟାକୀର ଦରକାର । ମୋ ହତେ
ଇଂରେଜୀ ଆମାଦେରି ବୀରା ନାହିଁ ଏହି ବରପରେ ଭାଓତାର ପୁନରୁତ୍ଥିତ । ଗୋଟିଏର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ହତେ Primary Education ଏବଂ
ବାରି କରା ହଛେ ଆର ଉତ୍ତରର ତାନା ଯାଚେ, ଟାକୀ ନାହିଁ, କୁଳ ନାହିଁ, ବାଟୀ ନାହିଁ, ଶିକ୍ଷକ ନାହିଁ, କାଗଜ ନାହିଁ,
ଇଡାପି, ଆଜକେବେ ମେହି ବରମ ଦୂରି ଦେଖିବେ ପାଇଁ ।

বাবেকে University Education ব্যবস্থাৰ বৰা থাক। Universityকে দিবাহৈনি
ওঁৰা প্ৰশংসন কৰা হৈ (The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURY: Not ten
lakhs but more than fifteen lakhs), আবি ত এখনে মেৰেছি প্ৰশংসন
এককলীন আৰ মাৰ্ট ও মক পঞ্চিশ ঘণ্টাৰ recurring। এৰ মৈনি ত আবি আৰ কিছি এ কথাগুৰে
দেৱা প্ৰেছিবো। এখন Universityৰ কথাৰ আসতে হচ্ছে। কলকাতা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰে হাজাৰ
আৰি, মেই গোধুন খেকেই আৰাৰ alma mater জানিলাভ হয়। প্ৰধানকাৰৰ হাজাৰ হৰেই আৰি কালু
হজাৰ মুৰে এৰেছি। কিছি গত কথ বচনৰ মধ্যে Calcutta University সহজে যে সমষ্ট কথা
public প্ৰচাৰ হৰেছে তাৰ জনা মৈনি মীচু কৰতে হয়। মেওড়ি সংশোধনৰ কি বাবেৰা হৰেহে মে
সহজে কোন উচ্চলোচা নেই। শুনেছি Commission বলিয়েছেন,—তাৰ ফল কি হলো? যত শীঘ্ৰ
এই সব কলকাতা মুকু হৈলো যায় ততটৈ মৰল। কোন একটা গোল বেকলে লে গোল মূল কথাৰ জন্ম কৰতাবাসি
চৈতী আৰাৰ কৰি—আৰাদেৱ সাধুতা সেইভাবে বৰা পচে। প্ৰাণৰাঈ মৈনি যায় একটা কিছু গোল সেৱা দিবাহৈনি
সেটোকৈ চাপা দেওয়া হৈ। বৰ্তমান কেতে জনগণাবশ্বকে আৰাম হচ্ছে না, এখন কি আৰাদেৱ এই Assembly
পৰ্যাপ্ত has not been taken into confidence.

Primary Education সহজে আবার বরাবর থলে এসেছি—সর্বশান্তিপূর্ণের জন্ম যে সাধারণ লিঙ্গ
মেটা গোড়া থেকে শেষ পর্যাপ্ত অভিজ্ঞিক হওয়া উচিত। এবং আমাদের সর্বাঙ্গে পুরুষ হচ্ছে প্রাথমিক লিঙ্গ।
সে সহজে আবার শীকৃতই করেছি যে উরা যে বলছেন যে “টাকা নেই” এজন বলি আলাদা ৩৫৪ বরাবর
ক্ষমতা করা হয় তাই করা যোৱ; কৃতকগুলি কুল কুসুম হচ্ছে যিনি তাতে অবদেশগুলি বেশী হচ্ছে পাঠ্যে।
এসব মেরিয়ে বিশেষ কিছু গাত নাই। আসল কথা যে rateএ এটি চলেছে নেই rateএ গেলে
পশ্চ বছরের বর্ষা হবে কি না, যখনে সম্পূর্ণ কেবল যার, এ বছরের বর্ষা হচ্ছে ৫০ দফ চিনারের বর্ষা, পরবর্তী
আছে কি না জানি না। (A MEMBER: পরবর্তী নাই।) কিন্তু আমি ত দেখা আর বলাৰ বর্ষা সার্বজন্য
মেখতে পাওচিনে। তাৰপৰে এই ১৪ হাজাৰ কুল এবং তাৰ সকল কুসুমৰোৱাৰ ৫০০ হৰে সাকে কোৰ হাজাৰ
কুল, তাৰ লিঙ্ককলেৰ বাইনেৰ অবস্থাটা কি? আবি বসেছি subject to correction by the
Minister ২১, ২৫, ২৭, টাকা আৰ তাৰ সহে dearthness allowance বলি বোগ দেৱ ত
২৭+৫= হয় ৩০, খিল টাকা। এই খিল টাকাৰ একজন কুসুম আজুকাল গোয়া থাই না। উৱা হচ্ছে
বলেবে যে এমেলে এবন লিঙ্গ ত হিল বৰন লিঙ্ককলোৱা হাজৰেন পঢ়াতেন বিলা পৰামৰ্শ। তা পঢ়াতেন থটে,
কিছু তাদেৱ বাজেগৱার বাবুৰা কৰত হৰতো হাঁটু সৱ ত সমাজ। কিন্তু এবন যে বাবুৰা আৰ সাই। কুসুমৰং
এই বৰক discontented teachers বাবা লিঙ্কৰ কল আৰ কি হতে পাৰে? এবং যে
subversive activityৰ কথা উঠেছে মেটা তাদেৱ হাবা আৰো বেশী হয়ে, মৰা লিঙ্ক দেৱে তাদেৱ
পেটেৱ জাতেৱ বাবুৰা বলি কিছু না হয়। Bengal Government এবং Central Government
উভয়ই Education Committee appoint কৰিবলৈছে। একদলৰ Education Committee
৬ মাস পৰে তাৰ report লাবিল কৰেছেন। তাৰেৰ কোন স্থাপনিক কাৰ্যা পৰিষ্কৃত হৰেছে?
Central Governmentৰ Primary Educationৰ recommendation লিঙ্গ মে-৪
হৰেছে এটা কিং হয় না, ৫ বছৰ কথা পৰকাৰ—আবি কতুৰ জানি এইটোই তামা recommended
হৰেছেন, কিন্তু নেই অবস্থাৰী ও বছৰ কথা হয়েছে কি না জানি না। Committees স্থাপনিক কৰেছেন Class

VI ক্ষেত্রে উচ্চান্তে পঞ্জানো হবে। কিন্তু Class Vএ যদি বর্ধমান পঞ্জানো হয় তাহলে Class VIএ উচ্চান্তে হেনেরা উচ্চেরা পাঠ্যপূর্ক পড়তে পারবে না। তাইলেই কথা উচ্চে—যদিই বা একটা recommendationএর ক্ষেত্রে effect মেরা হবেছে কিন্তু এ বক্তব্যে পাঠ্যপূর্কের সির্কেশ দেখা হবেছে যার ক্ষেত্রে পক্ষে লিখা কাটাই অসম্ভব করে তোলা হবেছে। Committee আরো সুপারিশ করেছেন যে Class I-II অবধি কোন পাঠ্যপূর্ক থাকবে না। তাদের কোন পাঠ্যপূর্কের নাম নাই, যদিও এই বলে আমের জনাও পাঠ্যপূর্ক কৈবল্য রয়েছে। যাতেকলমে তাদের লিখা না দিয়ে, ইতিবাসিক developmentএর স্থোপ না দিয়ে, যদিও বইয়ের শর্মস্ব লিখা মেরো বানে কর্মাত্মক বই পঞ্জানোর ইচ্ছা। সুতোঁ দেখা যাব যে প্রায় আমার হিসে দেখিচ্ছেই এখনো চলছে। আর কষ্টকাল এই বক্তব্যের জন্মে আসি না। ৬ মাস ধরে Committee বাসালেন, তাতে বর্তাত হলো অসমাধানেরে, অবচ তার recommendation বা সেটা Writers' Buildingsএ গোকার কাটছে। Secondary Educationএরও প্রায় সেই অবধি। এ বিষয়েও Government Committee বাসালেন, তারা বলেছেন Vocational and Technical Education সব High Schoolsএই ইউনিয়ন প্রকার কিন্তু সেই Vocational আর Technical Training কর্মাত্মক: কঠা চূলে প্রবর্তন রয়েছে। সুতোঁ কাল Damodar Valley Corporationএর আলোচনার সময় যা বলেছি—যে Committee নিযুক্ত কৰা হয় অনেক টাকা ব্যক্ত করে কিন্তু সেই ক্ষেত্রে সুপারিশ কার্যকৰী করা হতে প্রয়োজন দেখা যাব না। এবং সে সুপারিশকে যদি প্রায় সহকেতেই ধৰাচাপা দেয়া হয় তাহলে আর কিছু উপার খাকে না।

মৌমাহিনির বলেছেন সুতোঁ কাল পঞ্জান হব। কিন্তু আমার যা ব্যবর ১৯ পারদেশট চূলে তা হয় না যদে আমি অবগত; অবচত: ১৫ পারদেশট ক্ষেত্রে যে হব না, এ সবচে আমার কোন সন্দেহ নাই। Senior Basic School করাৰ কথা সুপারিশ কৰেছিলেন, যে সবচে তাঁৰা বলেছেন আমাৰ অনেক ক্ষেত্ৰে যদিও গোকে যদে আমাৰ কৰিনি; তাঁৰা বলেছেন কৰবো, যা কৰেছি তা সাবানা, কিন্তু কৰবাৰ আপো অনেক।

Secondary Education সবচে সবচেয়ে ক্ষেত্ৰে depressing ব্যাপৰ হচ্ছে teachers সবচে যেকে ব্যবহাৰ এৰা কৰছেন। একজন Graduate তিনি ৬০, টাকাৰ আৰাত কৰবেন, আৰু ১০০, টাকাতে লেপ কৰবেন। মৌমাহিনির একজনেৰ ক্ষেত্ৰেৰ বৰ্তা কৰন্দেন? হয় আমাৰ কথা তনুন, না হয় দেকে-টাকীৰ কথা তনুন। আৰু না হয় আমি বলে পঢ়ি। (The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: তাঁৰ মৃত্যু কান আছে।) মৃত্যু কান অনেক সবৰ ত মৌমাহিনিৰ দেখতে পাওৱা যাব।

Secondary school teacherদেৱ কালী কৰেছিলেন তাঁৰে অন্য একটা grade ইউৱ। তাঁৰা ও আমাৰেৱ মত subversive activities কৰেন যা, তাঁৰা অভাৱ নিবেতারিকভাৱে আলোলন কৰেন, আবেদন-বিলেন কৰেন। তাঁদেৱ কাগজ আছে একটা, Teachers' Journal, মৌমাহিনিৰ ইউৱ পত্ৰ থাকেন লেটা। এপ্ৰিল-ৰে যামে বে কৰী তাঁৰা আনিয়েছেন—Under-Graduate teacherদেৱ grade একলো টাকা কেকে increment হয়ে চূলো টাকা অবধি; আৰু Graduate teacherদেৱ একলো পতি কেকে increment হয়ে আঢ়াইশো টাকা পৰ্যাপ্ত হব। এই লালীটা বৃৰু ordinary—minimum লালী। Graduate ও Under-Graduateদেৱ জনা এব চেৰে সবচে লালী, নিযুক্ত লালী আৰ হতে পাৰে না। কিন্তু সে লালীটা আপোৱাৰ মেমে দেখ নাই। ব্যবস্থা তাঁৰা দাবাত, তবেই আমি আনন্দৰ এই নিৰ্বিভুল তা প্ৰথম কৰাবে না, কিন্তু মৃত্যু তাঁৰা grant কৰেছিলেন, আৰক্ষে দেখেই জও দেখো হচ্ছে না, নিয়ে দেওো হচ্ছে। ১৯৪৮ সালে grant-in-aid সবচে তাঁৰা আইন কৰবেৱ এবং teacherদেৱ যাব যাৰ কৰে assurance দিলেন। কিন্তু সেই assurance প্ৰতিপাদিত হচ্ছে না। ব্যবস্থা ৬০, টাকা প্ৰেছু কৰাবেন, আৰেক আৰো এই ৬০, টাকাৰ জন কোম teacher পাওৱা যাব নাই, কোম অভিজ্ঞ experienced teacher পাওৱা যাব না, তবে তাঁৰা কৰাবেৱ ঐ ৬০, টাকাই লেপী পাওৱে। যাব অৰ লেপী পাওৱে নাহি, আপত্তি নাই। এ হচ্ছে ১৯৪৮ সালৰ কথা। আৰপৰ একটা অভিজ্ঞ হৰে কৰাবেৱ, আৰো না ব'লে দিয়েছি, তাঁৰ চেৰে যদি লেপী পেতো হয়, তাঁ'লে আৰো grant-in-aid দেব না। তাঁৰা আগোৱা যবেছিলেন, grant-in-aid যাপাবে proportionately one-third দেবলৈ লেপী deficit হবে। লেটা দেওোৱাৰ যাপাবে দেৱোৱে লেপী আছে, লেটা আৰু। আপো

deadline করে নিম্নে—১৯৪৮ সালের নভেম্বর আইনটা ইংল, সেটা ও জাতীয় মেডে নিম্নে। এটা, এই এই প্রক্রিয়া হবে, এই ক্ষয়ে, কর, ভার্তালে ভার্দের grant-in-aid দেওয়া হবে। কিন্তু শার্ট মাস থেকে আইন করে নিম্নে retrospective effect নির। শার্ট মাস দ্বা হিস, তা থেকে যদি খাতে ভার্তালে ভার্দের আর grant-in-aid দেওয়া হবে না। এবন এক সমস্ত দারী করা হয়েছিল বে, আজ্ঞা বেশ, ভোগের হিসেবত ১১০, টাকা হব, আর আবরা পাঁচিঃ ১২০, টাকা বে কর ব্যবহৈ এ increment হবে, ওটা পুরা না হব, ততদিন পর্যাপ্ত আবরা ১২০, টাকাই পাই, promotion stop থাক—তাতেও জাতীয় হয়েন ব। মেলওয়েতে যা guaranteed হবেহৈ করা যা personal pay—সেটা খাকবে। কিন্তু এখনে কেবি যাজে বে আবে increment হলোও personal pay পর্যাপ্ত কর খাকবে। এই করব করে কোন ক্ষেত্রে হবেহৈ তাতেও সমস্ত কুকুকে penalise করা হচ্ছে। Vernacular middle teacherদের ১৯৪৮ সালের আইন করা ইন, ভার্তা ৬০, টাকা থেকে ১০০, টাকা পাবে। অবগৱে বলা ইন ৬০, টাকা বড় দেবী, তাই ১৯৪৯ সালে করা ইন ৫০, টাকা থেকে ৮০, টাকা পাবে। কিন্তু এটা করা উচিত হিস, জাতীয় দূতস ততি হবে, তা না করে আগের বছর বেকাবে জাতা ৮০, টাকা করেছিলেন, তার পরে বছরই জাতা সেটা আইন করে ৫০, টাকা করলেন। সেটা ১৯৪৮ সালে আইন করবলে grant-in-aid দেওয়া হচ্ছে, আবগৱে সেটা clarification after clarification করছেন। Secondary Education teacherদের যা দারী হিস, তাও ভার্দের কেওয়া হচ্ছে। সেটা minimum করা হয়েছিল, তাও restrict করা হচ্ছে। সেই minimum করে কেওয়া হচ্ছে maximum যৌথ ভার চেবে বেবী নিম্নে, ভাবেও grant-in-aid দেওয়া হবে না; এই করব সামাজিকভাবে ভাবেও penalise করা হচ্ছে। Secondary teacherদের করা যা বস্তুতা—এর চেবে বেবী আর ব্যাপতে চাই না।

Technical Education সংকলে কিন্তু বলা পরবর্তী। নিখন্তু ১১ সাখ কি ১৯ সাখ টাকা,—কি বলেন তিক ব্যতে পারি নাই,—ব্যত হবে। সেখানে একটা বিনাট ব্যাপার হবে। জানি না করে হবে সেটা ব্যাপারের আনন নাই। কিন্তু বে সমস্ত technical school already হয়েছে, যা জনসাধারণ চেষ্টা করে করেছেন ও চালাচ্ছেন, ভার্দের বিরি সামাজিক সাহায্য করা যাব, ভার্দে ভার্দের অধেক কিন্তু কাল হতে পারে, অভিন্ন না সেই নিখন্তুর বড় scheme সম্পূর্ণ হব। তিনি ধারবাবের schemeএর করা বলেন নাই। তা ব্যতে পারতেন। সেখানেও আবাসের লোক গিয়ে পড়বে। সেটা অবশ্য Central Government করবেন। ব্যবস্থাপূর্ণ ছাড়া আবাস যে সমস্ত private technical institution হয়েছে ভাবেও সাহায্য করবার কোন করা ভারে Red Book বা Green Bookএর কোথাও কুকু পাওয়া না। Technical Education আর ধূর পরবর্তী। কালকে একবা উচিতেছিল বে, ১১ জন লোককে আবেকিকা পাঠান হবে dam ভৌতী ব্যবহার করা। তাৰ preliminary বে পরবর্তী তা এখনে কেবি মেতে পাবে। আবাসের বাব বাব বলা ইন আবাসে productivity কর। কিন্তু ভার্দের technical training না নিলে বি করে এই productivity বাবে। কারণ বে সমস্ত complicated machinery আছে latheing ইত্যাদি, এগলো না নিখন্তু সেটোই কার চাপতে পাবে না। তাই নিখন্তু চেষ্টা করা পরবর্তী—ব্যত সমস্ত Technical Education পাই,—আর প্রযোজন আজকে সহচেরে বেবী। সেমিকে ব্যক্ত নবৰ কেওয়া হচ্ছে।

আর একটা তিনিব এখনে কেবলার—Anglo-Indiansের জন্য বেশ একটা special amount ব্যত হব। কালকে প্রথম জীববাদৰ বলেছিলেন যাবা depressed, suppressed and backward ভাবের জন্য বেবী করত করা হতে পারে। Anglo-Indiansজা বে নিখন্তু backward—লে কোটা আবাস করা হিস না। জীববাদৰও কি সেই যত গোপ্য করেন বিনা জানি না বে এখনকাব Anglo-Indiansজা আবাসের মেনে লোকের চেবে জাতা backward! এটা বখন ব্যত করা হ'ত, তবে সেটা একটা political উচ্ছেল্পে করা হ'ত। সামাজিক দুইদের ৫০ হাজাৰ soldier নিলে ৫ সাখ ইংরেজ এলেপেকে পাস কৰতে পারেন না। আৰ জন্য ভার্দে হাতে রাখবার জন্য অঠীচৰ্ত এটী করা হ'ত। কিন্তু আজকে তিন বছ আবীগজ পাসেও কেবল এটী continue করা হচ্ছে, সেটা দুবি অসম। আজকে adult education—সেটা ধূর পরবর্তী আৰ জন্য জাতা বি করবেন! আজকে আবাসের adult education—সেটা primary education সহে চাই, তু নিকার কৰাবাই যৰ, তাৰ একটা শার্টবেতিৰ importance হবেহৈ, সেটাৰ লিঙ্গ করেন নাই। নীচুই election আলোহ, সেটা adult franchiseজের টপৰ হবে। তা বি কৰতে যৰ, প্রতোক কুশু কলৰ ব্যত লোককে বি কিম্বত ধূৰে সেট নিতে যৰ,

তার'লে শিক্ষার দরকার। Complicated machinery চালাবার জন্য যেমন technical education দরকার, তেমনি literacy শিক্ষাও দরকার। Adult educationও অনেক ক্ষম খরচে বেঁো কল পাওয়া যেতে পারে। একটা বৃক্ষ ছেলেকে যদি ৪ মাস শিক্ষা দেওয়া যায়, তার'লে সে বেঁো বলে তার ছাপা পড়তে পারবে, নিখতে হতে ভাল করে পারবে না, সহিতা বুঝবে না। কিন্তু কত টাকা সে যথিক্রূরূপে পেল, তা সে যথিক লিখে নিতে পারবে, তিনি এলেও সে কিন্তু পড়তে পারবে। সেখাকে দৃষ্টি দেওয়া বিশেষ উচিত হিল, তা হয়নি। আরো কূল বরের দরকার নাই, তার জন্য, equipmentএরও দরকার নাই। যে কূলগুলি বরেছে, secondary শোক, primary হোক বা basic হোক, সেই শব্দের সময় যদি আলাদা করে দেওয়া যায়, তাহলে Basic education's যথেষ্ট হতে পারে। অন্যান্য যেমন যেমন হয়েছে—চারনাম, রাশিয়াম। দেখানে জনসাধারণের উপর নির্ভর করে শিক্ষার ব্যবস্থা করেছিলেন, বিশেষ করে adult education, সেই উৎসাহ জনসাধারণের ব্যাধি থেকে আনন্দান্বিত করতে হবে। বর্তমান সর্বিষ্ঠীর সেই সর্বধন জনসাধারণের ব্যবহারে সেই যে, তাঁর publicের কাছে বলতে পারবে, তোমরা এসো, এই কাজটা করো, voluntary service সেও। এভ্যন্ত যাইনে দেওয়া তাদের দরকার হ'ত না। আরি আমি আমরা নিয়েরা সামাজি পশ্চিম হারা ইউনিয়নের ডিতর বা অন্যান্য জাতগামী বর্ধন adult education বিস্তারের চেষ্টা করি, আমরা দেখতে পাই দেখানে গাঢ়া খুব বেশী পাওয়া গিয়েছে, আরও পাওয়া চাচে। কারণ বারে বারে তাদের যখন বলা হয়—তোমাদের ভোটের অধিকার বরেছে, অতঃ ভোটটা কাকে সিদে যাচ্ছে তার নামটা পড়তে পারবে, ঠিক লোক বেছে সিদে পারবে, তখন তাদের উৎসাহটা বেছে যায়। নানারকম আইন স্থিতি থেকে, এখান থেকে তৈরী হচ্ছে—পশ্চ হচ্ছে, সেই সব তাদের হোৱা দরকার। তাদের অবশ্য শিক্ষার ইচ্ছাটা যথেষ্টই রয়েছে। যদি সর্বিষ্ঠীর এগিয়ে যান।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: আগন্তন যেমন ইউনিয়নে পাচেছন আমরাও তেমনি এই প্রাণে পেমেছি।

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: বৃুণ না, কয়টা করবেন? যেখানেই চুপ করে থাকেন, দেখানেই আগন্তন অপারগ হয়েছেন, বুঝতে পারি। আগন্তন ১৪ হাজার কুল চালাচেছন টাকা দিয়ে। কয়টা কুল টাকা না দিয়ে চালাচেছেন? শীকার করুন, বলুন। যদি না বলেন, তাহলে বুঝবো কিছুই করছেন না।

(LOUD NOISE AND INTERRUPTION.)

আগন্তন চুপ করে থাকুন। যিনি যষ্টীয়দশম, তিনিই উভৰ পিবেন। খাদ্যের সবচ ত চুপ করে থাক, এখন আর গোলাবল করবেন না।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: খাদ্যের সবচ চুপ করেই থেকে হয় কিনা।

8j. SIBNATH BANERJEE: যখন সর্বিষ্ঠীর বিকল্প হবে উঠেছেন, তখন আর বলবো না, ছজোৱা বলে গড়লাব।

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall be very very brief.

Sir, I had no desire to take part in the proceedings of today so far as the Education Budget is concerned, as I think it is all right. But it is due to some thing which I have seen in this that I just wish to say a few words. Sir, this Budget is the Budget of the bureaucrats of the British Government. This Budget has been framed in the same way as it used to be done at the time of the bureaucrats of the old British Government.

If we scrutinize the whole budget it will serve no purpose whatsoever. I shall presently show that the Hon'ble Minister has failed to appreciate the present state of things and the present set up and the present constitution which has been prescribed for us by the leaders of the Congress. If you go through the constitution, if you read article 41, you will find that it says: the state shall within the limits of its economic capacity and development make effective provisions for securing the right

to work, the right to education and the right to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness, disablement and in other cases. I want to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to this article 41 of our noble constitution. This article provides that every person in the state has a right to education, and that the state should provide for such education according to its economic capacity. That is the limitation which has been set up, but you have failed to understand what is the meaning of the word "state". No doubt the state realises taxes, but the capacity of the state is the national income of the entire people, which when joined together becomes the economy of the state. So when our constitution says that the right to education and its facilities should be granted according to the capacity of the state, that will have to be considered in the modern conception of the duties of a state. That point has got to be considered. It does not mean as in the days of the British rule—you raise your tax and then divide it among so many departments in this way and that. According to our noble constitution the like of which I have never heard, it says that our state will be co-operative commonwealth. It means that in every matter, either educational, agricultural or industrial, in every matter it is the conjoint effort of the entire people that will be taken into consideration, and that the conjoint effort of the entire Indian people will be utilised for the purpose of imparting education to them. You may say that you have been brought up and taught in the traditions of the old bureaucratic regime and that you do not understand the significance of a co-operative state or a democratic state. You have been going on in the same old ways as did the Jews and you were complaining of hard times and hard times for which you are unable to raise enough money. I beg to emphasize that the constitution framed by the Congress is a co-operative commonwealth and it is something like what was prescribed in the *Quoran*. The *Quoran* is the message of God as the *Upanishad* is the *Niswas* of God and the *Bhagabat Gita* is the message of Lord Sri Krishna. In the very beginning God said as we find it in the *Quoran*:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَغُلُّ بَقْرَمْ حَتَّىٰ يَغْبِرُ مَا بِنَفْسِهِمْ *

It means that Allah never changes the circumstances of a people unless they themselves change it. Mr. Education Minister, I should like to know from you what you have done to change the condition of your people, what you have done to organise the people, to combine the people so that by their united effort, by their corporate effort they can build up a co-operative state and start from education itself. That is the point which I am making, and you must carefully examine this point. You may laugh but to me it means nothing. If I am to congratulate you in a humdrum way for the manner in which you have been acting without looking into the circumstances under the present set-up of things, I should have congratulated you. But if I look to the circumstances of the situation, if we look to the constitution of the Republic of India, to the freedom which it has said we have attained, and which our Finance Minister said the other day, we have not attained—(The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Political freedom we have attained.)—But what is the worth of your political freedom if we have no economic freedom, no social freedom? If you have nothing to eat, if you have not even your *dal bhat* or your coarse cloth, what is the worth of your political freedom? Therefore I say I have no objection to what you have done so far, but what I submit and pray to you with utmost humility is to change your outlook and bring yourself up to the present state of things. What I mean to say is that when you have a co-operative

commonwealth, your education should also be on a co-operative basis. This may not appear quite clear and intelligible but what I mean to say is, as I have just now said,

طلبِ العلمِ مُریفَةٌ علیٰ کُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ وَ مُسْلِمَاتٍ *

It means that it is compulsory for every man and every woman to be educated, and God has said that you cannot change yourself unless you yourselves do it. I know if you have to introduce free and compulsory primary education you will require a sum of fourteen or fifteen crores. Where are we to get this huge sum from? But I say, if you adopt co-operative means, nothing will be difficult. You may think these are the ravings of a mad man—(The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR: No, no. Everybody should educate everybody.)—Yes, everybody should educate everybody, and what I have been saying comes from my heart. I have seen in many Muslim religious ceremonies they organise *mustibhiksha*, that is to say, when they go to cook rice, they lay aside one chatak per meal and put it in a pot. Then for the second time for night meal they put another chatak—that will cover for each household half a *pouwa* for each day. That means, for 30 days it comes to 15 *pouwas* or nearly four seers. In this way a heavy sum is accumulated.

The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAZUMDAR: এ সব উনিয়ে গাড় কি? এক আবশ্য মেধাই Islamic State.

Janab MUDAASSIR HOSSAIN: You have no experience in these matters. I have got some experience. In my own village I organised these things and a school was established.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: What was the state of affairs in the Islamic countries? Are they all educated?

Janab MUDAASSIR HOSSAIN: I have already said that I am going to write a book on this. The Islamic countries have been led astray—they have forgotten the tenets of Islam. They have become—I will not use cruel words—they have forgotten the teachings of Islam. They are not following the path which has been chalked out for them in the *Quoran*. They have all gone astray and lost the path. Let me explain my scheme. If the Muslims of East Bengal or other places are doing bad things, for that I cannot be held responsible—for that you cannot hammer on my head.

I am speaking about co-operation. What co-operation can do I shall presently read from Wolfe. There is something about education. "The figures regarding such success appear to foreigners almost incredible. Surely to our eyes they ought to have demonstrated the remarkable potency of the principle of co-operation. Our millions of men—mostly working men—building up out of their few shillings originally saved from labour, by their mere circumscribed custom, institutions which rank as the largest traders in the kingdom"—kingdom of England—"cheapening goods, improving their quality, making trade honest so far as their power reaches and greatly raising the educational, intellectual and business status of their class—all this should have taught us a lesson"—this is for our Ministers—"which, as one would have thought, our agricultural classes always complaining of hard times, would have been quick to take to heart. Nothing of the kind. We have gone on precisely in the same old humdrum way complaining like the Jews at the Red Sea."

(At this stage the House was adjourned for fifteen minutes.)

(After adjournment.)

SJ. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Aj jo hamarey mananeo mantari mahadai ney,

The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR: আপনি বাস্তব খলুন না।

SJ. SHEO KUMAR RAI: আবি বাংলা বেলী ভাল বসতে পারিন। আপনারা যা বলেন, তা স্বীকৃত পারি।

Education Minister saheb ney bohot achitarah sey tamam baton **ko** rakha hai, yeh bohot hi achi budget maloom hoti hai, tau bhi do ek suggestion hum de rahey hain. Hamari jo constituency hai us **ke** ore sey hum kahrahey hain ke Darjeeling me jab education shuroo 'hua tha; tab missionaries ney shuroo kiya tha, wali missionerion ney gaon gaon men jagah jugah per chotey chotey school kholey they. Abhi ap dekhtey hain **ke** missionerion ka samai chala giya, jub Angrez apna suman waghaire leken England chaley gaey to wali missionerion ka kiya thekana hai, aur wah log bhi ahesta ahesta dhirey dhirey chaley janey lagey hain. Unjaghon men school ki bohot zarurat hai. Government ko dekhla chaheay **ke** un un jaghon men jahan school naheen hai, school banana chaheay. Purbat **ke** jageh **ke** zamin plains ke tarah naheen hai wahan per bohot takleef aur musibaton ka samna kurna parta hai, aur bohot kasht kerkey ana hota hai. Dues-pandra miles chulker chotey chotey larkey on larkion ko ana hota hai, ager unlogon ke gaon guon ke bich men chotey chotey school hojuen to unlogon ko bohot subita hoga.

Doosri bat jo Shih Nath Babu ney kaha ke Anglo-Indian education **ke** liey jo budget men rakha hai, yeh hamen bhi fuzul maloom hota hai. Unlogon ke liey Kurseong men Victoria aur Dow Hill do school hai. Is men barus men 6, 7 lakh rupee kharach hota hai. Usmen dur dur sey larkey aker bhorti hotey hain, 150 **ke** karib larkey wahan pertey hain. Yeh 6, 7 lakh rupee jo wahan per kharach hota hai, ager in schoolon **ko** convert kerkey medical school, ya Technical College kerdiya jai to Darjeeling **ke** larkon ko bhi faida hoga aur wahan plains ke larkey bhi perh saktey hain, Darjeeling ka climate bhi bohot acha hai aur usmen demagh bhi acha rahega.

Doosra suggestion jo hamara hai wali University Training Corps **ke** barey men hai. Aj hum dekhtey hain **ke** dusman hamarey charon taraf hui, uttar ke taraf sey communist bhi barh ke chalev arahay hain aur West Bengal ke sema tak asaktey hain. Humarey West Bengal ko apney country ke sema ko defend kerna hoga. Is **ke** taraf apkо dhiyan dena chaheay. Parbat ke log laraie kerna juntey hain, hum Goorkha hain aur hamara characteristic hai laraie kerna. Hum kahtey hain **ke** is laraku jati **ke** University training men lia jai keon ke is kam **ko** hum achi taraf sey kersaktey hain. Doosri bat yeh hai **ke** hamarey naujuak aur naujuak **ko** training dena hai, ta ke yeh agey chalker useful citizen ban saken. Unko useful citizen bananey **ke** liey Bharatversh men ek movement hai, wah hai scout movement. Yeh scout movement sey aisi training our aisi tal un pa saktey hain, jis **ke** wajah sey Bharatversh ko bohot labh hoga. Is training **ke** liey mantari mahadai ney kuch soch bichar naheen kiya hai. Mera suggestion yeh hai **ke** is beshai men bhi kuch dhiyan diya jai. Hamarey mantari mahadoi Hon'ble Bhupati Majumdar saheb ney Hughli, Chinsura Scout Rally men jo baktita diya tha us men unhoney Scout movement **ke** bari tarif ke thi. Yeh scout movement uttam movement hai.

On my honour I promise to do my duty, to help other people at all times and to obey the scout law. The scout is friend to all. That is the law.

Aisi 10 law hai, yeh law ko jedi achi tarah sey follow kiya jai to achey citizen hoker baher nikal saktey hain. Is liey is taraf bhi hamarey mantari mahodai ko dhiyan dena monasib hogta aur is movement ke liey achi grant milna chaheay. Yeh kahker hum up sey mafi chahtey hain.

SJ. BASANT LAL MURARKA: Speaker mahodai, hamarey mananio siksha mantari ney jo mukh paretao pesh kiya hai, uska main redhai sey samarthan kerta hoon. Unhon ney apney mahat purn budget vaikhan men kaha hai ke Rashtbhasha ki siksha chatveen serini tak anibarj kerdi hai. Is ke liey main unhen dhanabad eta hoon aur sathi purhasha kerta hoon ke angle sal tak isey matric tak anibarj kerney men sammanth hongey. Tamam desh apney rashtbhasha ko mahat dete hain. Rashtbhasha ka mahat beshesh asthan rakhta hai. Merey apney prantiya serker sey nebedan hai ke wah is ore beshesh dhiyan dey. Rashtbhasha ke perchar ke liey hamari serkar jitna bhi bidhan dey wah hamarey desh ke liey acha hogta. Rashtbhasha ke doara hamara paranth doosrey perdesh sey sammand ker sekta hai. Jub ek perdesh ke pratinidhi doosrey perdesh ke pratinidhi sey batchet kertey hain to wah apney apney Rashtbhasha men he kertey hain. Is liey hum apney Rashtbhasha ke doara doosrey perdeshon sey samperk ker saktey hain. Is sey hum apney beopar ka sammand bhi bohot barha suktay hain aur doosrey deshon men jaker seva bhi kersaktey hain. Rashtbhasha ke taraf hamarey Sirkar ko beshesh dhiyan dena chaheay. Sath hi hamarey siksha mantari sey unrode hai ke Vishyavidalaya rashtbhasha ke upreksha kerti hai. Aj bohot sey kitaben jo course men hain wah bohot ghalat rahti hain aur bohot bohot dukanon men naheen milty hain. Is beshai wen wahan ke kari kerta udashin hain. Is liey main unrode kertahoan ke wah besheshrup sey is ore dhiyan den. Sarey Bengal ke district, district men, koney koney me Rashtbhasha ker parchar kerne chaheay ta ke hamara desh Rashtbhasha ke doara nai jug men perobesh karey.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDR A NATH CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether approved parliamentary practice requires answers to speeches made by speakers who are absent from the House. Sir, the opposition speakers in particular should have been present in their seats, had their arguments been *bona fide* ones and they really meant to press those arguments for reply. Now, Sir, the points that have been raised by my honourable friend Sri Sibnath Banerjee are four or five in number. In the first place he observed that in a Socialist State education should be free in all the stages. I have yet to know a Socialist State where education has been made free in all its stages. Take, for instance, the socialist paradise in U.S.S.R. As far as I could gather from the Year Book of 1948, education only up to the lower secondary stage was made compulsory and free in U.S.S.R. High Schools there can only be found in large cities and factory establishments. So it may be taken as true that in the U.S.S.R. education has not been made universal and free for all beyond the lower secondary stage. It is very easy to talk glibly about compulsory and free education in all stages without realising what it means financially. Take for instance a rich and resourceful country like England. In 1926, the Hadow Committee reported that education should be made compulsory and free for one year more beyond the 14th year that is up to the 15th year. England took nearly 20 years to give effect to that proposal. It was only in 1947 that they could add one year to their programme of free and compulsory school education. After all, everything depends on the resources of a State and on the sacrifice that the people of the State are prepared to make to achieve the much desired object of compulsory and free school education in the primary and the secondary stages or at least in the primary stage.

Now, more than one speaker, Sri Sibnath Banerjee in particular, have commented on the fact that we have not been able to make primary

education compulsory and free in this Province. Now, if primary education has got to be made compulsory and free in West Bengal, then we shall require at least 4,500 more schools than there are at present. At present there are about 14,100 schools and to make provision for compulsory and free primary education we shall require 18,500 schools, i.e., nearly 4,500 schools more and if all these schools have to provide for a five-year course then we shall require about 92,000 teachers, i.e., instead of 40,000 teachers that we have at present, we shall require 92,000 teachers if we have got to make primary education compulsory and free up to class V. Not simply that. It will require not only more recurring expenditure but also large capital expenditure and you cannot have extra accommodation overnight. We have already amended the Bengal Rural Primary Education Act to introduce compulsion at least in those areas where there are primary schools in sufficient number. After that amendment it will now be possible to introduce compulsory primary education in very many areas, I suppose, at least in those areas where there is a good number of five-class school; and we are anxious to do that simply because, as I observed in my opening speech, there is a huge wastage in the primary stage where the students in the lowest classes do not continue up to class IV or class V and therefore much of the money that is now being spent on their education is being wasted because those students who read in primary schools for one or two years lapse back into illiteracy. Therefore, Government is quite alive to the importance and necessity of the problem. We have estimated that to meet the cost of primary education, if primary education has got to be made compulsory and free, we shall require a capital expenditure of at least 6 to 8 crores of rupees, and a recurring expenditure of not less than 6 to 7 crores of rupees. Altogether 13 crores will be required if we are to make primary education up to class V universal, compulsory and free in West Bengal with a good scale of salary for the teachers. At the present moment we are spending from the Provincial exchequer one crore towards primary education--more than 1 crore as I observed in my opening speech--and only 40 lakhs or so are being raised by primary education cess and primary education tax, that is, the Government is spending more than double the proceeds of the primary education cess and tax.

Let us see what is the position in the other countries. In England, for example, you will see that in 1938-39 local authorities contributed as much as 93 million sterling attracting an Exchequer grant of only about half the amount, and ten years after in 1947-48 the local authorities contributed as much as 189 million sterling attracting an Exchequer grant of only 114 million sterling, i.e., there, the State does not contribute even now on a 50:50 basis towards the school education Bill, but, here, everybody expects that the State must bear almost the whole expenditure necessary to make primary education or elementary education compulsory and free. Although some contribution is made by the rural people, in the municipal areas in West Bengal, except in one municipality, nobody contributes a single cowrie to any primary education fund. As I told you in my opening speech the 1919 Act is really a dead Act so far as municipal areas are concerned. Only one municipality has imposed, I believe, a tax of 1 per cent. on the holdings and that municipality is helped by the Government on 50:50 basis. But there is no other municipality in West Bengal which has availed of the opportunities that are given by the Act of 1919. Now, if primary education has got to be made compulsory and free, as we all desire that it should be, then surely much larger burden will have to be borne by the people in the shape of local rates and taxes. We have made primary education free in the rural areas and at least 14,100 schools located in such areas are catering for free primary education and by

one stroke of the pen as it were, we have also made 10 to 20 per cent. of secondary education free. For in the new Grant-in-aid Rules, we have provided that in Calcutta aided schools will have to allow 10 per cent. of their enrolment as free places, in the suburban and industrial areas 15 per cent., in the rural areas 20 per cent. In spite of all these steps taken by us we are criticised, as we have been by Sri Sibnath Banerjee, that we are doing nothing. My other friend Mr. Mudassir Hossain says that the budget we have produced is a bureaucratic budget. To an erratic way of thinking it may so appear, but, Sir, there is nothing bureaucratic about it.

Sir, we have been making education free in the school stages as much as possible. We have also been granting much larger stipends to University and College students. The sum which used to be spent on stipends in 1946-47, has been increased three-fold or even more. That also goes a great way to promote free education.

As regards the other points that Srijut Banerjee made about the University Enquiry Committee Report, it might very well be asked, had not the first report been published, how could Sri Sibnath Banerjee know that there was anything wrong with the University? It was simply because the first report was published by the University authorities that he came to know that there was something wrong in the affairs of the Calcutta University.

As regards the B. L. Mitter Committee, you are perhaps aware, Sir, that they have to submit their report to the Chancellor who appointed that committee. The committee was not appointed by the Government and the Government even now are not aware of the contents of that report.

Now, as to our alleged failure to give effect to the recommendations of our School Education Committee, when we appointed that committee, certainly it is up to us to accept their recommendations and give effect to the same without any insistence on the part of Sri Sibnath Banerjee. But, as I have said, most of the recommendations of the School Education Committee have been accepted and many have been given effect to. Probably Srijut Banerjee is not aware of the contents of our resolution on the subject. Had he been aware of that, he could have known that we had already recommended the introduction of Rashtrabhasa in the secondary school syllabus. My friend Srijut Murarka over there is aware of it. We have also recommended to the District School Boards that primary education should be carried on on a five-year basis and not in a four-year basis. But that would require larger accommodation and more teachers and hence could not be done overnight. If the District school Boards can find more accommodation for their schools and more teachers, certainly we shall be prepared to help them to give effect to that part of the recommendations.

In the matter of technical education, I have also made it clear that so far as the Government is concerned, it is going to introduce a technical side in three high schools. Government is going to give effect to that part of the recommendations in some of the Government schools but in the case of other schools it may be difficult to give effect to the same immediately. So long as the Secondary Education Board is not constituted, technical education may not be attractive in view of the uncertainty about the fate of those alumni who will be going in for technical education. They will get the desired certificate from the Secondary Education Board which when constituted will be competent to grant such certificates.

As regards revision of the salary of teachers and other points I have made them perfectly clear in my opening speech. The only new point which Sri Sibnath Banerjee has sought to make is the cut which is alleged to have been made by the department in the salary of the

secondary teachers. My friend is entirely mistaken or misinformed. The department has not made any cut in salaries in giving grants and has not refused to take into consideration the higher salaries given before 31st March 1948 and higher salaries given after 31st March 1948 have been taken into account where the department, i.e., the Directorate has no reason to doubt that these increments were given in a *bona fide* manner.

As regards V. M. trained teachers, Matriculate teachers with such training are being allowed the same scale of pay as Intermediate-passed teachers. So far as Intermediate-passed and trained Matriculate teachers are concerned, they are being given the same scale I think. The department desires to place Intermediate passed and Matriculate trained teachers on a par. There can be no objection to that. I do not think that Srijut Banerjee was well posted on that point.

There is another matter to which reference was made by my friend, Mr. Sheo Kumar Rai. He desires that there should be more schools in Darjeeling area, my friend is perhaps aware that we have set up the District School Board in Darjeeling. It is for the District School Board to set up sufficient number of primary schools in the hills. Certainly we shall come to the assistance of the School Board if more help be necessary.

So far as military training is concerned, I believe there is a training centre of the National Cadet Corps at Darjeeling and Darjeeling students may take advantage of that. It is not for the Education Department to provide for military training and it is not for me therefore to accede to his request to provide for opportunities of military training in Darjeeling.

As regards the question of technical education for the hill people raised by Mr. Rai, I may tell him that my department is going to add a technical side to the Darjeeling High School. That, I think, will help the hill boys to have technical education.

There is another point, I may not forget, raised by Sri Sibnath Banerjee which requires explanation. Srijut Banerjee enquired why there should be special, favoured, treatment to the Anglo-Indian community when they were not backward in education. My friend is not aware, I believe, of the provision of section 337 of the Constitution of India. Section 337 runs as follows: "During the first three financial years after the commencement of this Constitution, the same grant, if any, shall be made by the Union and by each State, specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian community in respect of education as were made in the financial year ending on the 31st day of March, 1948." So, the existing grants are to continue.

Sir, I oppose the cut motions and I expect that the House will be pleased to grant the demand that I have moved.

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 3,05,72,000 for expenditure under the head "37—Education" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and lost.

The motion of Janab Mudassir Hossain that the demand of Rs. 3,05,72,000 for expenditure under the head "37—Education" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri that a sum of Rs. 3,05,72,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "37—Education" was then put and agreed to.

57—Miscellaneous—Expenditure on Refugees and 82—Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account—Expenditure on Refugees, and Loans and Advances bearing interest—Loans and Advances to Refugees.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of

Rs. 4,99,16,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "57—Miscellaneous—Expenditure on Refugees", "82—Capital Account of other Provincial Works—Expenditure on Refugees", and "Loans and Advances bearing interest—Loans and Advances to Refugees".

Sir, the cut motions that have been put in indicate to some extent the thoughts that are in the minds of some of the members with regard to this problem of refugees and rehabilitation of those persons. Sir, a refugee is a person who is displaced from his usual home and is bereft of all means of sustenance and leaves his home and seeks shelter and protection elsewhere. In the beginning of 1948, or latter part of 1947, it was clear that some people in Eastern Pakistan were not able to stay in their places and were coming over to West Bengal. The tide went up till about the middle of 1948 we had as many as ten or eleven thousand people coming into West Bengal every day with the result that by the end of 1948, we had between 13 and 15 lakhs coming from East Pakistan, men who were not only displaced from their homes but who had lost their belongings, who had no means of livelihood and who were entirely dependent upon what help their friends and relations or the Government could give them.

As the members are aware, during the last six weeks or so people have begun coming into West Bengal again after a lull of nearly 8 or 9 months. The difference between a refugee on this occasion and a refugee on the past occasion is that men who are coming away now have come under panic and many of them have been forced out of their own homes not only without any means of livelihood but even leaving behind everything they possessed. I have met very prominent and respectable citizens of different parts of Eastern Pakistan who have come and told me—and I have no reason to disbelieve them—that they have arrived here only with one change of clothing and nothing else. Not only they but their families, relations and dependents have all come away in a hurry under duress and their condition is something alarming and very distressing.

Sir, the help that we can give to the refugee consists of two parts: one is what is known as relief, namely, to give either cash dole or some foodgrain dole to each individual member of the refugee family for a little while. This process went on in the year 1948-49 for nearly 9 or 10 months. Everyone was given quite a decent amount of money or given doles in terms of grains. In some places we had opened kitchens for the refugees to give them cooked food. But as the wave of migration seemed to abate it was felt some time in May, 1949, that we should give to these refugees warning that the Government would not be able to give them dole relief after a certain date. Needless to say, practically the whole of the expenditure on the refugees have been borne by the Government of India either in the form of a grant, or in some cases loans have been given to be repaid by the refugees, and if there be any loss on any particular transaction, the arrangement was that the loss will be borne in part—half by the Central Government and half by the State Government. In many cases we had not only to give them food and clothing, we had also to provide medicines for them, particularly for those who came in a very distressed physical condition. We had help from different organisations in the shape of blankets, clothes and so on, and we also purchased large quantities last year to give to each person clothing in order to protect them from inclemency of weather.

Rehabilitation, on the other hand, is a different process, and as I said just now, in May, 1949, the Government of India suggested that the camps which we had opened for housing the refugees where they were getting mostly cash doles should be closed down as early as possible and people should be either trained for a vocation or helped to start a gainful

living which means some method of having a livelihood for themselves under the new surroundings and the plan which, after some discussion, we arrived at was the following:

Those who wanted a piece of building plot either in a colony set up by Government or those who wanted a small advance for purchase of a building plot were given such advance.

After getting the plot of land if a family wanted a house then he got a loan of Rs. 500 per family unless he was prepared to occupy one of the houses built by the Government in different areas. We also helped in procuring for the family controlled house-building materials in the shape of cement, C.I. sheets and so on. The total acreage of land covered by this colonisation scheme taken up by the Government for the specific purpose of rehabilitation of refugees is about 20,000 acres, out of which 9,000 acres divided into 2,000 plots are for agricultural purposes, and the rest of the plots for building purposes. All the 2,000 agricultural plots and a very large number of the homestead plots have already been allotted, and most of the allotted plots have been occupied by the allottees. These plots are to be built upon. In many cases, the buildings have been completed with the funds given to them by the Government as loan or out of their own resources. Government have also undertaken construction of 5,000 buildings at costs varying between Rs. 2,000 and 4,000 per house, each house having two rooms. Many of these houses have already been constructed, and some allotted to the refugee families. 600 houses are expected to be completed in the course of another month, and 1,500 houses are due to be completed before the rains, i.e., by the middle of June. As regards construction of houses by the refugees themselves, the Government have advanced up to the 31st January, 1950, Rs. 63 and odd lakhs to them as house-building loans. 2,815 tons of G.C. sheets and 2,565 tons of cement have been issued to them. Government also have adopted the following scheme for helping the agriculturists. As soon as an agriculturist family has been allotted a piece of agricultural land which in area varies from one district to another according to the productivity of the area, the following loans are granted:—

	Rs.
For purchase of bullocks, implements and utensils, seeds and manures	930
For reclamation, if necessary, of the area	100 per acre.
For provision of irrigation facilities	100 per acre.

For maintenance of the family before the period of the next paddy season they get a grant of Rs. 12 per adult and Rs. 6 per child per month, subject to a maximum of Rs. 90 per family per month for six months until the next harvesting season.

On the other hand, if the refugee happens to be a businessman or trader, shop-keeper or artisan or technician or a skilled labourer, he gets, as soon as he is able to secure accommodation, a trade loan of Rs. 500 in rural area and Rs. 750 in urban area. A businessman other than a petty businessman becomes however eligible for a loan up to Rs. 5,000. A petty rural artisan, technician or a skilled labourer is also eligible for a maintenance loan for one month at the same rate as the agriculturist.

As soon as a registered medical practitioner finds residential accommodation in his place of practice he becomes eligible for the following loans for the purchase of books, equipment, etc.:—

Allopath	..	Rs. 2,000 in area other than Calcutta. Rs. 1,000 in Calcutta.
Homeopath	..	Rs. 500 in rural area and a little more in urban area other than Calcutta. Rs. 400 in Calcutta.
Kaviraj	..	Rs. 600 in rural area. Rs. 900 in urban area other than Calcutta. Rs. 450 in Calcutta itself.

These three categories of practitioners are also eligible for a maintenance loan of Rs. 100 for a maximum period of six months. As soon as a legal practitioner starts practice, he becomes eligible for a loan of Rs. 600 for purchase of books, office furniture, etc.

With a view to opening avenues of earning to persons other than those in the above categories, Government have undertaken the following schemes:—

Handloom weaving scheme for the supply of looms and yarn on a loan basis and payment of remuneration of Rs. 1.8 for weaving one lb. of yarn and producing 5 yds. of cloth. The cloth will be purchased by the Government. Government have made arrangement for training the intending participants. Government have bought yarn worth Rs. 18 lakhs. 2,500 looms have been purchased for settling 2,500 weaver families. Paddy husking scheme is for the purpose of helping adult female members of the refugees who have been and are being settled in the different colonies set up by the Government for rehabilitation. This will employ 4,500 adult women. Three women will form a unit, and each unit will be given a loan on loan basis of a set of husking accessories and a cash loan up to Rs. 15. Paddy to husk will be supplied by the Government, and the rice produced will be taken by the Government—both on the usual prescribed rates. It has been resolved that roughly 405 seers of rice will be recoverable from 675 seers of paddy. This will leave the husker a fair margin of profit.

Vocational training particularly for unattached women who have a certain standard of education and intelligence is being given by women workers in arts and crafts, and it is expected that they will earn a living as independent persons. 900 women are being taken up in the first instance, of whom 600 will get one year's training and 300 will get three year's training. A centre for training has already been opened. The children of these trainees will be maintained and educated by Government at Government cost during the period of training of their mothers. It is also being arranged that some of these unattached women who are young and physically fit may take training as nurses in one of the recognised institutions. Government have arranged for employment of refugees through Employment Exchange. Up to the 24th December, 1949, 53,74 refugees registered themselves, of whom 4,614 were placed in different occupations up to that date.

One cut motion has been moved by an honourable member to raise the question of top-heavy administration and inefficient management of this department. Now, Sir, the total demand for this department is Rs. 4,99,16,000 of which a sum of Rs. 16,57,000 has been estimated for

expenditure on the staff which represents 3 per cent. of the total demand. This staff consists of the Secretariat staff, a staff of the Rehabilitation Directorate and Financial Adviser, District and Subdivisional Headquarters staff, Works and Buildings staff and Public Health Establishment staff.

At the present moment a very large number of these men are employed for the purpose of meeting the refugees coming by trains, planes or by steamers and taking them to rest homes or other like places until they are able to move out to certain destinations. Therefore, I suppose there is no reason to think that it is a top-heavy administration. Besides the Secretariat staff two boards have been set up vested with almost autonomous power—one is the Construction Board and the other is the Refugee Businessmen's Rehabilitation Board. The former was for construction of buildings in different parts of the town and in the province and they also have their own arrangements regarding supervision and direction, etc. The Chief Engineer with his whole staff of surveyors, etc., provided for the purpose is to speed up construction of these structures. The Businessmen's Rehabilitation Board generally concerns themselves with examining the applications for loans for business purposes and they decide as to what loans should be given and under what conditions. Besides this, there is a Women's Rehabilitation Advisory Board which takes up all the works in connection with the rehabilitation of women. The Boards have been given executive powers in certain spheres and in all these Boards non-official members form the majority. In the District and Subdivisional Rehabilitation Boards prominent non-officials have been taken as members. The State Government have also directed that the rehabilitation programme should be accorded the same priority as war emergency work by all the departments and district officers.

There has been a question raised as to why while the total budget grant for 1949-50 was a certain figure the actual expenditure was much less. There are two reasons for this discrepancy—one is that in the beginning the Government of India thought that they would be able to give us much larger amount in the shape of grant and loans than they could actually give in the long run. In the beginning they thought they would give us more than Rs. 5 crores on different heads. But eventually they thought that they could not give us more than Rs. 2 crores. After some amount of discussion and argument, they ultimately agreed to pay a little over Rs. 1 crore for relief work, because as I have said before, there was relief work being undertaken in the year 1949-50 up to 31st December after which relief had to be stopped altogether and the Government of India have given us Rs. 3 crores for loan purposes. Rs. 83 lakhs have been spent for colonisation scheme, Rs. 44 lakhs for building programme by the Government, Rs. 1,57 lakhs for loans and advances to the refugees, Rs. 25 or 26 lakhs for handloom industry scheme and Rs. 10 lakhs for paddy husking and other schemes for economic rehabilitation of displaced persons. In the next year the total amount that we have put in the budget is Rs. 4,99,16,000. Therefore we have not only formulated a programme but we have also laid down the general conditions under which the loan should be given and the way in which we propose to rehabilitate the refugees.

So far as the present displaced persons are concerned, it has been decided that they would also be given the same type of help as was given to the refugees in 1948-49. The whole question is that these men will perhaps require more relief before they can be expected to be rehabilitated, but that again is a proposition which is entirely within the purview of the Central Government and whatever expenditure will be incurred in that matter will be paid by the Centre. I can assure the members of this House that Government of India is fully alive to the

need for giving help to those who are coming away now and giving them all facilities for rehabilitation and also to those who are unable or unwilling to go back to their own homes.

With these words, Sir, I move my motion.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 4,99,16,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "57—Miscellaneous - Expenditure on Refugees", "82—Capital Account of other Provincial Works - Expenditure on Refugees", and "Loans and Advances bearing interest -Loans and Advances to Refugees", was then put and agreed to.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 7-15 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Monday, the 13th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Monday, the 13th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 48 members.

Budget for 1950-51

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

38—Scientific Departments.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDR A NATH CHAUDHURI: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 4,81,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "36—Scientific Departments".

Sir, provision has been made in the budget estimates for the payment of the following grants-in-aid:—

Payment to the scientific societies under this head from the grant to the Royal Asiatic Society of Rs. 18,880—

	Rs.
For publication of Oriental works	4,800
For publication of Persian and Arabic works	2,400
For research work in connection with history, usage, etc.	2,880
For publication of a paper on Anthropology	1,600
For collection of four research fellowships	7,200
 Total	 18,880

For grant to the Art Gallery and the Art section of the Indian Museum	... 8,000
Grant to Darjeeling Natural History Museum	3,600
Grant to Malda Museum	600
Grant to the Indian Chemical Society	... 50,000

The Indian Chemical Society has undertaken to raise a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 to perpetuate the memory of Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy and Government have agreed to contribute 25 per cent. towards that, namely, Rs. 50,000. Apart from that there is another item, namely, a grant of Rs. 3,00,000 to the Indian Association for the cultivation of Science. This grant is proposed to be made to the Indian Association for the construction of their laboratory. A sum of four lakhs was given to them last year and three lakhs is being given to them this year—altogether seven lakhs.

Then there is another proposed grant, namely, the grant to the All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee of Rs. 1,00,000. Government is going to make this grant for the acquisition of the Jorasanko Tagore

House. Although that house has been acquired by the All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee, the grant as promised before is going to be made in fulfilment thereof.

It should not, however, be understood that these are all the grants that the Government of West Bengal generally make towards scientific societies. During the current year very many grants to other scientific societies have been made such as the following:—

	Rs.
The Indian Chemical Society	... 3,000
The Botanical Society of Bengal	... 2,000
Zoological Society of Bengal	... 1,000
Physiological Society of India	... 1,000
Indian Science News Association	... 2,000
Indian Physical Society	... 1,000
Bangiya Sahitya Parishad	. 5,000
Mahabodhi Society of India	... 1,000
Iran Society	... 1,000
Ramkrishna Mission Institute of Culture	. 2,000
Historical Society of Calcutta	... 1,000
Calcutta Mathematical Society	... 1,000
Science Club, Calcutta	... 1,000
Calcutta Geographical Society	... 1,000
Rashtrabhasa Prachar Samity	... 3,000

With these words, Sir, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House.

The motion of the Hon'ble Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri that a sum of Rs. 4,81,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "36—Scientific Departments", was then put and agreed to.

22—Interest on Debt and other obligations.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move, on behalf of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, that a sum of Rs. 1,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "22—Interest on Debt and other obligations."

Sir, anybody who will read the Red Book will find that all the other interests of different types and under different heads have been provided as charged items and only this Rs. 1,000 has been provided for uncharged item as voted for any expenditure debited as interest on revenue refundable to parties and on the amounts awarded under Civil Court decrees. So I beg to move that this Rs. 1,000 be granted under this head.

The motion was put and agreed to.

30—Ports and Pilotage.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 8,75,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "30—Ports and Pilotage".

Sir, at the time of partition it was found that the maritime and river trade in West Bengal is carried out in steamers which are manned mainly by the nationals of Pakistan. It was felt necessary, therefore, in order that this transport may not be affected in any manner, to devise suitable

means for recruiting such staff in future from amongst the nationals of the Indian Union and give them adequate training with the object of ultimately replacing the nationals of Pakistan. A scheme for such training was drawn up last year and a sum of Rs. 2,14,000 was kept in the Budget by the Commerce and Industries Department. It was done with the object of training four hundred men in six months in two batches of equal number, but due to various difficulties the most important of which was the question of obtaining a particular space for the training of such personnel it could not be given effect to. The categories of men that we want to train are the Serangs, Inland Masters, Engine Drivers,—Steam and Motor,—Sukhanis, Laskars and Firemen. Therefore, only recently the Government of West Bengal have acquired the premises No. 3, Garden Reach Road, from the Defence Ministry. It is the Government dockyard and it will provide space where all the launches belonging to the Transport Department of the Government of West Bengal can be taken for repairs and necessary attention. At the present moment, all the launches belonging to the Government have been brought under one single departmental control, viz., the Home (Transport) Department. For the time being, we are having the Principal Officer of the Mercantile Marine Department of the Government of India who is a permanent employee under the Government of India and who gives us part-time service for the control, administration, repairs and maintenance of launches under the pooling scheme of the State Government. He is responsible for the general supervision, survey and repairs of all the launches under the launch pooling scheme and also for that required under the Inland Steam Vessels Act. These launches are not only necessary for various types of work under the Government—inspection, procurement—but last year and the year before, 1948 and 1949, we found it was necessary to have a few launches for the protection of the border areas, particularly between Murshidabad and Rajshahi. It was also felt necessary to maintain proper river communication in the deltaic area in the State of West Bengal. It was, therefore, most essential that we should take up this scheme in right earnest. There are two institutions which are now training men for work of this type—not exactly of the same nature as will be taught in these schools but of a similar nature, viz., the Calcutta Marine School at Salkia, Howrah, and the Jatiya Rakshi Dal at Kanchrapara as also the Government Employment Exchange, 5, Council House Street. Laskars, firemen and greasers can be trained in four months. Laterate and slightly intelligent class of recruits will be necessary for Sukhanis from which group Serangs will eventually be chosen. The same applies to the recruitment of Drivers. The time that will be required for training them cannot be fixed now as this will depend upon the type of men that we get. The acquisition of this port or dockyard from the Government of India at a rental of Rs. 20,000 per annum will mean at once a saving of about Rs. 800 to 1,000 per month which this Government is paying to the Port Commissioners for mooring the Government launches. At the same time, this dockyard will be valuable for the purpose of repairs and I am informed by the Military Department that they would also be prepared to place their launches and river-crafts for service under the scheme that we have started. Suitable officers of the Mercantile Marine Department have been appointed to supervise this work and the training. The total expenditure for this scheme, as has been indicated, is for the payment of rental, stipends to the scholars, payment for instructors and various other clerks, etc., etc. I, therefore, place this demand before the House for its acceptance.

Jahab MUSHARRUFF HOSSAIN: Sir, may I speak a word? I am glad to hear that a scheme is in operation for training Indians for steam vessels in Bengal. I want to make only one suggestion in respect of this.

My friend thinks that people with some education should be recruited for this work, but my suggestion to him is this that there are several Kaibartas belonging to the Scheduled Castes who have come here from East Bengal. These are practically the people from whom recruitment should be made. They may not have exactly the qualifications that my friend suggests, but I believe those people who have been in the habit of working in rivers for catching fish—they are the people who, if trained, will be able to do the work. So, I would ask my friend to think of this suggestion of mine and to see if he can agree with me.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I welcome the suggestion made by my friend Nawab Musharruff Hossain. As a matter of fact, I did not mean that all places for the trainees would be given to graduates. That is not possible, but what I feel is and I think that the Santals or the Namasudras and Kaibartas who are accustomed to hard work would be very suitable elements for this training and it is also possible that by this means we can rehabilitate a certain number of people who have come from East Bengal and give them a training to earn their livelihood. I thank Nawab Musharruff Hossain for the suggestion.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 8,75,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "30—Ports and Pilotage" was then put and agreed to.

28—Jails and Convict Settlements.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 91,00,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "28—Jails and Convict Settlements".

At the present moment the population inside the jails and convict settlements is on the increase. There has been not merely an upsurge of communist propaganda and disturbance but there has been a large number of cases where communal frenzy and passion have resulted in a large scale disturbance which has led to the arrest and detention of a large number of people. Sir, ordinarily there are three types of people that are to be found in jails and convict settlements: one is the undertrials, who are waiting for their trials either for offences which are punishable under the Penal Code or offences that are punishable otherwise. There are a large number of these men and I am sorry to say that I have not yet been able to get enough men to take up their cases although they have been in jail and waiting for trial for several months in some cases. We have now taken up a new scheme by which we can liquidate all these five thousand undertrial prisoners for whom we have to spend money and who, if not found guilty, should be released at the earliest opportunity. Then there are convicts, men who have been convicted for offences against the State or offences of a criminal type under the various provisions of the Penal Code, and then there are those who are detained under the Security Act or otherwise.

Now, Sir, it is not a correct thing to my mind to put all these classes together. In the first place, the undertrial prisoners to my mind should be as far as possible separated from those who are convicts. Then again those who are convicted for anti-social acts of various types should be separated, and further, as I have said just now, the cases of undertrials should be finished as early as possible. We have not been able to get this reform done because of difficulty of finance which is the most important one and, secondly, because of the difficulty of proper personnel. Sir, it is my firm conviction born out of my experience of both inside and being in charge of jail that there are a very large number of people—I should say 80 to 85 per cent.—who are inside the jail wall

but who are not confirmed criminals, and that it is possible somehow or other to get them back to normalcy and make them ordinary citizens if proper steps are taken. But there are probably 15 to 20 per cent. who are criminals by instinct or by temperament, and it is impossible probably to cure them. It is natural that the first thing that one should think of is to try and separate these two types of people, and for that purpose a reform of the penal system is necessary. I may mention here that I have asked all the Premiers of the different provinces in India to send one of their representatives who deal with jail problems in their respective spheres to meet together, and we can then formulate a common policy of the State Governments towards the convicts in jail to find out to what extent the restrictions that are now put on them should be continued or withdrawn and to find out to what extent reform activities could be pursued inside the jail to make them, when they come out of the jail, good citizens of the country. That is to say, we regard the jail as a reformatory rather than as a prison house. I hope to get the report finished within two or three months, but it requires the services of a good psychologist who is accustomed to deal with the criminal type of mentality. One of our scholars has been sent to Europe to get instructions of the latest type of approach towards the criminal group, and it is possible that if we get his services, it will be of help to the West Bengal Government. For the time being, the money that I am asking for is not only for the purpose of maintenance of prisoners in jails but also of better jail administration. We have appointed a whole-time Inspector-General of Prisons. We have also appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons. We have also decided to appoint whole-time Sub-Jailors and a Head Warden for each sub-jail. Our main difficulty today is the overcrowding and congestion in the under-trial ward of the Calcutta jails. The Special Jail in Alipore, which used to hold undertrial prisoners, was given over as residence of officers of the Government who came from East Bengal at the time of the partition, but there is a scheme by which the officers will have to shift to some other places nearby, and this Special Jail will be put back again as a place for undertrial prisoners. The Berhampore Special Jail with which the Berhampore District Jail was amalgamated in 1948 has become a Central Jail. The Borstal School and Industrial School at Bankura have been closed; and the Borstal School and the Industrial School have been opened in the Berhampore District Jail. The Sub-Jail in Bankura which was in a chronic state of congestion has been expanded due to the removal of Borstal School from Bankura. It has been necessary to make many changes in the building of the Berhampore Central Jail. The barracks at Berhampore were altered for the purpose of acting as family quarters. There are certain jails, particularly some of the big jails, where only service privy was available, and the sum that I am asking for is for conversion of the service privy into water-borne type of privy. Then we have got certain changes to be made in the Buxa Jail in order that the jail may serve as a place for the keeping of a certain number of prisoners. A whole-time Superintendent has been appointed in the Hooghly District Jail, and the question of appointing whole-time Superintendents for Burdwan and Krishnagar District Jails is also under consideration. It has been decided to instal a blanket factory in the Dum Dum Central Jail, because the Dacca Jail which used to manufacture them is not available to us at present. Indents for the requisite machineries which are not available locally have been placed overseas. Jail libraries have been doubled for the benefit of certain prisoners. The exchange of convicts between West Bengal and East Bengal according to the place of conviction, as decided by the Organisation Personnel and Records Main Committee before the Partition Council, has been given effect to in September last. We appointed a Special Officer to revise the Jail Code which is nearing completion. There is no doubt whatsoever

that the arrangements that are now in existence for putting whole-time teachers to impart primary education to the convicts or moral instructions to them require a great deal of alteration and gingering up.

I think I have touched practically most of the points that have been raised by the different members in their cut motions. The fact remains however that it is not possible at the present moment on account of financial stringency to give effect to all the plans that I have in mind, but I hope to complete the plan, and as soon as funds are available it would be possible for us to alter the approach towards penal settlement. For instance, it has often occurred to me that the site of the Alipore Central Jail is a very unsuitable one for that purpose. In fact, there is no reason whatever why it should not be taken a little outside the town with a much larger area of land to be included in the jail and where the prisoners could have a little more liberty and could be made to feel that although restrictions are being placed on them for a while they have not ceased to be human beings. It is usual even now inside the jail to consider that an individual who has lost his freedom has lost all claim to consideration as an ordinary man, and it is necessary therefore to relax many of the rules that now exist, some of which are very irksome. It may be possible to do so here, as I saw in the Haripur Jail in the North-West Frontier Province during the Congress regime, where the work done by each prisoner was credited to his account so that at the time when he left the jail he would have some money to his credit which he could utilise for the purpose of rehabilitating himself if he chose to do so and not to go back to jail to find his place once again there.

With these words I place the Demand for Grant before the House.

Janab MUSHARRUFF HOSSAIN: I am very glad that my friend the Chief Minister is now thinking of improving the jail and its administration. I have been a visitor of jail from my early boyhood and I have been noticing all along that the jail requires better looking up. My friend was suggesting that the jail should be in a larger area where the persons who are in jail may feel a little more comfortable and I fully support this idea and I hope that, instead of speaking here and allowing us to discuss the matter, he will put it into actual practice. Then, on the question of centralisation which my friend spoke on, I should say and I believe that it is wrong to bring the different kinds of prisoners from different jails and put them in one place. (The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA Roy: I never said so; I spoke of separating them.) You said that there was only one jail in Berhampore. You have added to it some other jail and made it a Central Jail. Further you are thinking of bringing the Borstal School and others which were kept in a secluded place in our time just to keep them separate from the criminals of other types. Now to bring the Borstal School also here and to allow all the different people to mix up together will be a wrong policy. (The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA Roy: The Borstal School is in a separate building in Berhampore which has nothing to do with the jail.) But if the bad surrounding is there these young people will be contaminated and I do suggest that, for their own sake and for the sake of the country, the young people should be kept absolutely separate from the hardened criminals who remain in jail and they should be given proper training so that they may be qualified to become good citizens. That is why I say that instead of centralising the different classes of criminals, even youngsters, in one place and then allowing them to mix together and become hardened criminals will be a wrong policy and I hope my friend will consider this. In our time we had the idea of separating the youngsters in the Borstal School who had just become criminals from the other criminals and seeing that they never be allowed to mix with the hardened criminals. With that idea the Borstal School was separated,

and I again suggest to my friend the Chief Minister to see that the Borstal School, wherever it is, should be kept absolutely away from the jail in any town. With these words, Sir, which I have said not by way of criticism but by way of suggestions to him I request the Chief Minister to see that the Haripur Jail in the North-West Frontier Province is repeated here in our State.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, my friend probably did not follow my thesis. I simply was giving him the present set-up which, I said, should be altered as soon as funds permitted.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 91,00,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "28—Jails and Convict Settlements" was then put and agreed to.

29—Police.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 4,82,76,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "29—Police".

Sir, this subject of Police and the police force has been a hasty annual for discussion for nearly a quarter of a century that I know about the proceedings of the Assemblies and Councils. The idea that actuated the police and its personnel before the country got independence, the method of their work, the way in which they approached the convicts and the approach to the question of the criminals was all under a different set-up altogether. As far as I could gather the action of the police and their method of work was due to a certain bias towards maintaining a capitalistic or imperialistic Government or administration. Therefore it was that the police was also utilised and in a very large measure for curtailing the activities of the great institution, the Congress, in its struggle for freedom and it is not unnatural therefore that most of us were obsessed with a bias against the police when we found that they were being utilised for curbing the urge for independence amongst our own people.

The personnel that were chosen then and the training that was given naturally had to follow this outlook. It is very curious that in all imperialistic countries the police and the army are kept sedulously apart from the general run of the people in the sense that it has been felt that by such co-operation the police and the army would not be able to exercise that pressure which would be required when the time for controlling the people comes. But from the time of the partition and the advent of independence it has seemed to me that it would be a wrong approach for us to think that the police and the administration and the people are different or antagonistic. I do not say, nor do I claim on behalf either of the police or of the administration of which it is a limb that every one of them would be prepared to meet the people, co-operate with them, look to their wants and needs and give them the help they need in times of trouble. But I may say this that with the advent of independence it has become increasingly clear to every one—and the sooner it becomes clear to both the police and the people the better for all of us—that the administration is now being run not by a machinery of the bureaucracy which was more or less irremovable either *de facto* or *de jure* but that the administration is liable to change if they are not able to put the administration and its employees in tune with the activities of the people. We have taken care within the last year or so therefore in getting a better type of personnel to become constables and to become officers. As soon as we do that it is obvious that it would mean an increase in expenditure, but I am glad to say that young men of the right type, young men active, strong, loyal and devoted to duty, with a broader outlook on life are coming in; and it is necessary

to give them better emoluments to attract such people. At the time of partition there was an opting out of a large number of officers who were occupying not perhaps the top places but the intermediate stages. After partition there was a big gap partly due to the fact that the European elements went out and a large number of officers went to East Pakistan: the result was that a large number of officers were promoted much too early, and it is obvious that dilutions such as these would really mean a certain amount of disorganisation and lack of efficiency. At the time of partition and soon after the War was over, due to various types of control exercised by the Government in the supply of necessities of life and commodities, black marketing and various types of anti-social activities came on the scene. This was quickly followed by the advent of another anti-social elements, viz., the Communists and their activities. Before we could breathe freely the communal troubles arose which again is one type of anti-social activity. There is a large tract of border, more than 700 miles in length, between Indian Union and Pakistan. In many places there are no means of communication. Although we have placed pickets at a distance of 5 to 6 miles all over the border, each police picket is unable to communicate or associate or get into touch with the picket next to it because of the lack of communication. We are thinking of devising some means to overcome this difficulty. Probably members are aware that West Bengal has got a great lack so far as roads are concerned. My friend the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Works and Buildings saw this in 1948 and he has been pursuing a policy, with the sanction of West Bengal Government, of increasing our road communications. We have spent, as you must have seen when we were discussing the question of civil works, nearly 5½ crores of rupees already on roads. We propose to spend a fair amount of over two crores this year. Even so the roads are so scarce that it would be difficult for us to have the whole of the province connected—one part with the other part—by roads which are suitable for all weather. Possibly most of you remember the present geography of West Bengal. The top portion composed of Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Cooch Behar districts is absolutely separated by wide space from the next portion which comprises the Dinajpur and the Malda districts, and this portion again is separated by a big and broad river from the next part of Bengal. It is almost an impossible proposition, in any action that is necessary for the police to take, to be able to transport them from one part of the province to the other without great difficulty.

Sir, there are three charges that have been made, generally speaking, on this budget, or three criticisms. I should say: one is that expenditure is very high. As I have said just now that if you want efficient police, if you want police with a different type of mentality who are not wooden, who have got some amount of intelligence and initiative, who have got some determination and presence of mind, it would be necessary to tap a different type of men for enrolment in constabulary before we could achieve that end. That naturally means that we have got to pay more for these people.

The second question that has been put is that they are inefficient. Sir, I do not hold any brief for any class of public servant, not even for the Ministry, that they are perfect human beings. As a matter of fact, I am glad that they are not perfect because it gives them some room for struggling to get better tomorrow. I do not like perfect people to govern this world because it will be almost a stale world to live in. But apart from that the lower strata of society as you go to, the lower stages of officers as you reach, you will find that this imperfection comes out much more easily than the upper strata. For instance, I am told that they have a temper. I do not know whether to have a temper is a good thing or a bad thing. Under control, temper is a good thing; if you lose

control, temper is a very vicious thing. I may even lose to a certain extent my temper to my friend Mr. Sibnath Banerjee—who is not here—when he obstructs me when I am talking on a serious subject, but the same thing would appear in a much more concentrated form amongst those who have not had the training or perhaps the capacity as others in controlling their temper. After all, the temper or efficiency of the policeman would follow the standard of efficiency and capacity of the people from whom they are drawn. If the people are not observing honesty you cannot expect them to be creatures from Heaven who will be purely honest and nothing else. Similarly, the same question comes in with regard to corruption among them, but as a friend of mine used to say, any man will abuse the power he possesses under one or two conditions unless he is a super-man or unless he is controlled by public opinion to an extent where he ceases to abuse his power. Therefore, in the past I said it and I repeat that suggestion for all its worth at the present moment, that any member of the Assembly or even any member outside the Assembly, if he finds any inefficiency, corruption or anything in the nature of a conduct which is unbecoming of a public servant who to my mind should be made to feel that they are servants of the public, it is only necessary that those who are responsible for their conduct, namely, myself and my co-adjudicators, should be informed at the earliest opportunity so that we may cure them. It is true that we cannot always replace them. I have often been asked by my friends to transfer a Sub-Inspector of Police from one place to another. It may mean a certain amount of safety—or shall I say satisfaction—to that gentleman but he forgets that this man wherever he goes will do the same job, if he is really guilty, unless he is cured and if he is found to be beyond cure a time comes when we should bid good-bye to such people. That is the second argument that has been put forward.

The third one—that is the general criticism that is levelled—is about the policy of the department. It is true that the main policy of the department is and should be that they should prevent occurrence rather than cure occurrence. If there is one sphere of life's activity where prevention is better than cure, it is here. Therefore the police have got to have two main branches—one is the Intelligence Branch and the other is the Action Branch. I admit that to develop an Intelligence Branch sufficiently, satisfactorily and efficiently, it takes some amount of time and a great deal depends upon the type of activity which the Intelligence Department has got to undertake. The type of activity which the previous Intelligence Officers used to deal with is not the type that we meet with today and I do not know of any stage in Bengal's history when anti-social forces have come to play almost at the same time with corruption, blackmarketing due to control or whatever the other reasons be, the communists, the communalists, the border incidents, the refugees and so on. All of them require not only patience, not only strength of character, not only wisdom and judgment, but a great deal of higher qualities than most of us possess. We have at the present moment expanded the police force in view of these various objectives in different directions. One is that we have provided a women's police force. They are small in number now but they are very useful whenever one is going to make enquiries into crimes in which women are involved. The second one is the development which has taken place recently of the wireless system. As I have said a little while ago, communications in the different parts of Bengal are very bad and it is therefore necessary to have wireless connection between the different thanas and the headquarters and Central Calcutta. This morning a friend of mine came to me very worried about his place in Malda and it was not possible to get a phone connection because it is difficult to get the connections easily, but after a little while with a wireless system we could get the reply that we

wanted. We have now practically all the thanas behind the border areas as well as all the other thanas in West Bengal connected by the wireless system.

Then we have got the Armed Police who have been trained in the modern methods. These have been increased to a large extent but from the demand that was made upon the police and their help, during the last disturbance, it seemed to me that even the increase from two battalions to five battalions would not be found sufficient if—God forbid—another trouble of a different type appears amongst us which will demand greater strain upon the police force.

We have not forgotten that the police people also happen to be human beings who deserve a certain amount of relaxation. Games and sports, therefore, in which the public also are interested and take part are the normal features of the activities of the police force. In pursuance of the Resolution at the Conference of the Inspectors-General of Police in Delhi it has been decided that better co-operation with the public should be the key-note of every public servant, that scientific methods of approach towards crime and its detection should be developed and the technical skill of the police staff should be improved. There is a great deal to be done yet in the police force. There are a large amount of different improvements that we have got to make in the different types of the Police Branches, but I do hope and pray that they will realise, as I think they are realising, that there is a new era that has come over to us, that they have to co-operate with the public as much as and to the extent the public are prepared to co-operate with them. Last year during summer I had to go to the Scotland Yard on several occasions to meet the Commissioner of Police and I was very keen upon knowing how they managed the police force there. The Commissioner of Police told me two things. He said, in the first instance, that the problems that we have got here are not the problems that they are faced with. Hardly ever do they get rioters or mobs or disturbers of peace, throwing bombs or acid bulbs or sten guns or shot guns. Secondly, he said, of the total number of crimes detected or people arrested nearly 60 to 65 per cent. were crimes which were detected only because the public co-operated with the police in detecting the crimes and arresting the individuals. That public co-operation, I am sorry to say, is not yet forthcoming, but I am perfectly sure that along with the development in the standard of behaviour of the policemen, the public also would co-operate and bring about that unity between the two groups that is so essential and desirable.

With these words I move the demand for acceptance of the House.

Janab SYED BADRUDDUJA: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 4,82,76,000 for expenditure under the head "29—Police" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the deep sense of insecurity and frustration among minorities of the State created by inaction and deliberate negligence of a section of the Police and the policy of the Government regarding protection of their lives and properties and other fundamental rights as well.

I also beg to move that the demand of Rs. 4,82,76,000 for expenditure under the head "29—Police" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the communal character of the Police with special reference to the position of minorities in the State.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes; Mr. Badrudduja, you can now speak.

Janab SYED BADRUDDUJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am deeply encouraged this afternoon by the comforting words of the Hon'ble the Chief Minister to take part in the debate not certainly to introduce any

heat in the discussion but to try to import as little light as I can afford to, perchance I may, in my humble way, succeed in easing the tension. Sir, when the house is on fire, every attempt should be made to put out the fire that is consuming the house. For the last one month and a little more we, in our humble way, tried not to embarrass the position of the Government but to co-operate with the Government in quelling the disturbances in the way they chose best. Sir, I am here to reiterate once again, in no uncertain terms, my deep sense of gratitude to the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Hon'ble Home Minister and some of the responsible officers of the State for the resolute and firm action they took in many difficult situations in saving crises of the minorities. Sir, my object in bringing these cut motions is only to focus the attention of the Government upon certain suggestions that I shall make for solution of the communal tangle that faces us at the present moment. It is really regrettable that whenever in the past any attempt on a constitutional plane to solve this desperate situation has been made, the communal bubble has always burst revealing to the world the most combustible substance of hatred and antagonism that lies beneath the apparently calm surface of India. Therefore, Sir, much as the Government have tried, we have found that the situation has burst into flames postponing the date of minority's salvation all the more. I wonder how did the leaders of public opinion representing so many millions of people on both sides agree to the unfortunate partition and could not anticipate the developments ahead? How did they behind the scene sign the death-warrant of minorities even after their bitter experiences in Calcutta, Bihar and Noakhali? Sir, I do not understand this. At any rate a humble man, an insignificant fry like myself could see through the game. Immediately after partition had been an accomplished fact and votes had been taken on that issue, I issued a statement to the press the following day. May I have your permission, Sir, to read only an extract from that statement to show that we could see through the game ourselves? Sir, a portion of that statement runs thus:—

"So the die is cast. Bengal is divided and lies prostrate. She is bleeding from the fatal wounds inflicted on her soul by a disastrous policy that has used Bengal as a pawn in the political chess-board of India since after removal of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. Her death-knell had been sounded earlier; the Bengal Parliament met yesterday only to perform the funeral ceremony. Yesterday's decision was a foregone conclusion.

A parochial patriotism has thus hurried Bengal to her doom and hurled her down from the great height and eminence she had attained during the last 100 years. Her territorial and linguistic integrity is today cruelly violated, her cultural hegemony disturbed and her social and economic ties completely snapped asunder. This division is sure further to breed germs of perpetual clash and conflict between the two neighbouring States of divided Bengal.

Muslim Bengal, as I said, is all the worse for this division. So soon has Nemesis come full circle. The day of reckoning could not be staved off any longer. We demanded partition of India with a fanatical zeal and we have it today with vengeance. We cast our net a little too wide and before we could gather up the threads we had been caught in the trap. We conjured up the rosy dream of Eastern Pakistan Zone with even the Muslim minority province of Assam therein; but we have not merely been forced to give a go-by to our demand for Assam but have also failed to maintain the territorial integrity of the Punjab and Bengal".

Thus have we sold our soul for a mess of pottage. Mr. Shaheed Suhrawardy, the Prime Minister of undivided Bengal, thought that the soul of the Muslim Nation had been saved by partition of the country conveniently forgetting that half the Muslim Nation, according to his own ideology, had been condemned to eternal perdition. This is only to refer to the fact that great leaders of public opinion do not see through the game, could not anticipate the developments ahead. Factors, psychological, political, economic, social, historical have entered into the entire composition and made the situation what it is today. Somehow or other minorities, both across the border and on this side of the border, feel that they have no voice in the administration and naturally they feel insecure. Sir, I am not charging the Government. Government, in the circumstances, cannot help us because police officers themselves are after all human beings; they are also moved by passions and prejudices when they hear about the tragic happenings across the border on the other side. Sir, we have persistent testimony from the victims of riots in the various areas the police officers—not all—by their deliberate negligence and passive connivance at the nefarious acts of miscreants, brought about the catastrophe in many cases. It is not for nothing therefore that certain areas have been devastated. No doubt, some police officers and some of the top ranking officials, for example, the District Magistrate of Howrah and many other responsible officers from a sense of their duty saved many a difficult and desperate situation. So far as the Hon'ble Chief Minister and Home Minister are concerned, at all hours of the day we appealed to them for protection and got it. But for their protection, but for their kind response, but for their help and support the situation would have drifted still further. Once again, on behalf of the Muslim community, I express my deep sense of gratitude to them all.

We have hitherto refrained from making any statement to the press; we have hitherto not indulged in any emotional outburst; we have hitherto not done anything which may embarrass the position of the Government. On the other hand, we went on a goodwill mission to Dacca to explore all possible avenues for settlement of the communal trouble. We appealed to the majority there not to embarrass our position here by their unnatural sympathies for their Muslim brothers here. We told them that we should be left to our fate and that we would adjust ourselves to the new surroundings. We the Muslims are bone of the bone and flesh of the Hindu brethren here. We have got on together, Hindus and Muslims, and we have worked together for long long years. From 1941 to 1946, personally speaking, I played my humble part to bring about a Coalition Ministry in Bengal where Muslims and Hindus were equally represented and the Coalition Government worked very well. We cannot be a party to the forces of disruption to any separatist tendencies, to the policy of recrimination which has unfortunately vitiated the entire atmosphere, which has unfortunately clouded the whole perspective, which has unfortunately postponed the day of minorities in India and Pakistan. Sir, I appealed to the Chief Minister whether he could give us any guidance to solve the communal problem so that we could console the Muslim minority whom we claim to represent. Sir, from the 4th and 5th March—after the storm had spent its fury—more especially from the 6th instant we have heard of fresh tortures being perpetrated upon Muslims in various areas of the city. I have personally requested the Chief Minister and the Home Minister to go round the spots and see things for themselves. Sir, for the first time we hear some journals expatiating that they have discovered Muslims parading in the Park Circus area, that their plots have been discovered, their plans unearthed, their conspiracies detected. It all looks like a tale in the Arabian Nights. Sir, is it possible that Muslims, now shorn of all power, of all position, of all career, of all opportunities, of everything practically, should be thinking of retaliating in that way? We always seek your protection, every minute of it. Whatever might

be the tortures, whatever might be the tyrannies, whatever might be oppression, whatever might be the terror, whatever the loot, the plunder and devastation that occurred in the city, we never, for a single moment, uttered a single sentence, never issued a single statement to the press to show that we were in a position of insecurity. We know the Chief Minister cannot offer us any solution, nor can the Prime Minister of India. For the matter of that we have approached him in all humility, in all seriousness, to offer us a solution. He could not offer us any solution because there is evidently no solution. Surely war is no solution because war involves mighty preparations and results in devastation, disaster and destruction. It may put off the game for a while but it does not solve the problem of life at all. If the solution is exchange of population from one side to the other and *vice versa*, then surely it will require at least ten years of preparation to move the huge mass of 500 lakhs of population from one side to the other. We have seen how, after the first Great War, to move a few lakhs of population from Ankara to Greece and *vice versa*, an International Commission had to be set up to do the job which took several years to complete. Such a proposal is no doubt a fantastic one. The wiseacres should have seen through the game of partition.

There is a Persian saying: - "كه عشق آسان نمود اول دل بـ انداد مشکل."

though love and *Prem* appears very very interesting at the outset it creates complications, nevertheless, in the end. Partition has created complications. I will appeal to those leaders of public opinion who were responsible for partition and for the resultant troubles to resolve the tangle. We see today the complexities which baffle solution. Thus Government is faced with the complexities of the situation and in that situation many factors have entered, as I have already submitted. How is one to unravel the Gordian knot is the problem now. Though in the Punjab wholesale exchange of population had taken place yet it is no solution because such exchange creates greater bitterness and leaves behind a legacy of misery, distress and agony. This is no solution. At any rate no statesman, no politician of any broad outlook, can ever advocate that theory which is fraught with disaster for millions. Sir, I can understand impressionable plastic minds being swayed by emotion. I can also understand a class of political opportunists trying to exploit the situation for their personal or erotic aggrandisement; I can also understand, Sir, people who have settled down here but who have got their relations on the other side of the border being stirred to their depths by the miseries that have overtaken their brothers and sisters on the other side. I can well realise all these things but I can never understand police officers not merely passively conniving at the crimes of miscreants but often actively supporting the miscreants and the looters and what is more, running amuck and shooting people down. I had been to the spot in the College Square where a police officer had entered the compound and had shot a person down dead. I seek your protection, your help, your guidance always. Now I have got some suggestions to make. If they are worthy of any consideration, Sir, you will kindly give all the consideration that they deserve; if they are not, then brush them aside. I have already submitted some suggestions and once more I repeat them:—(1) that a thorough investigation be at once instituted to enquire into the great tragedy of Calcutta and other parts of the State by an independent tribunal composed of persons of unimpeachable integrity of character; (2) that irresponsible statements be stopped once for all; (3) that aggressive and violent activities of organisations be banned; (4) that inflammatory statements in the press and sensational news and views on the communal situation by journals and newspapers be gagged; (5) that distribution of unauthorised posters and handbills of an intensely communal nature be stopped once for all and made penal; (6) that an adequate number of Muslims be immediately drafted in our police force for protection of minorities in this great emergency; (7) that

military, if possible, take control and posted to important places as aerodromes, etc., and that military bases and patrols be further augmented and retained for at least a period of three months; (8) that minorities be supplied with arms for self-defence especially in those areas where they apprehend attacks from aggressors; that communal situation be treated on a war footing; that saboteurs, desperadoes and miscreants be regarded as subversive elements of society and be severely dealt with; that tortures on innocent Muslims by officers in the Police Department be immediately checked; that collective fines be imposed in the areas where disturbances occur; that Government not merely guarantee but arrange for adequate protection to minorities and failing that arrange for whatever step they think proper in the circumstances; that minorities be adequately represented in the administration, specially in the police, the judiciary and the executive; that all groups of the Congress be represented in the Cabinet, and a broadbased Ministry with the present Chief Minister be formed without delay to ensure unity of action; that refugees of West Bengal be rehabilitated in places of their own choice; that compensation for the losses be arranged for; that the Government do take initiative in having a conference on an inter-Dominion level for solution of the communal problem, minorities being represented therein. Sir, I would only try to impress upon the House that our heart is with our brothers and sisters—Hindu brothers and sisters—on the other side of the border. We share their sorrows and misfortunes: they are our fellow-sufferers. We sympathise with them in their distress. We appeal to the majority in East Bengal not to embarrass the position of the minorities there and thereby indirectly embarrass our position here. If they want to show any sympathy for us, let them exercise a little more of caution, a little more of discretion, a little more of patience, a little more of restraint, a little more of humane feeling, a little more of vision, a little more of imagination, a little more of softness, a little more of sympathy, a little more of consideration for those victims of riots on both sides. After all, we are a part and parcel of this nation. We appeal to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of West Bengal in the name of all that is holy and sublime, in the name of all that is grand and glorious in human conception, in the name of truth and justice, in the name of the Constitution itself, in the name of our great traditions, in the name of the great contributions that our great forbears have made towards Indian civilisation and culture, in the name of the greatest statesman and politician, the saviour of the nation who sacrificed his life for the cause of freedom and liberty, in the name of Hindu-Muslim unity, in the name of the great Hindu and Muslim leaders of the Non-co-operation and Khilafat days who fought together for wresting from the British Government freedom which is our birth-right, and in the name of other Indians—Hindus, Muslims, Christians, and of other religious persuasion, in all humility, I appeal to the majority community here, most of whom have sympathy for us as also to the non-Bengali Hindus for their good graces, for their sympathy, for their co-operation, for their support, so that we may raise a structure in which both majorities and minorities must live together in peace and amity and build up a greater, brighter, more peaceful and prosperous Bengal, and remove all these bickerings, recriminations, jealousies, prejudices, all this anger, all this rancour and all these things which forebode greater potentialities of communal mischief. These must be things of the past.

With these few words, Sir, I once again appeal to the Hon'ble Chief Minister and offer these suggestions for the protection of the minorities in his own State.

Janab COLAM HAMIDUR RAHMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not consider it necessary for me to speak but for the communal trouble that is now looming large on the horizon. Sir, we are passing through a

disgraceful chapter of our history of independence, a chapter darkened by the gloom of communalism. The world outside is enjoying at our cost. There was a discussion over this question even in the British Parliament the other day, and a member of Parliament asked if between India and Pakistan a war breaks out, what would be the result out of it. The reply was that the Hammer and Sickle will fly in Cape Comorin in place of the Union Jack which was pulled down only two years back. Does it not remind us of our responsibility towards our State? The rights and privileges of a citizen have their corresponding responsibilities which lie as much on the police as on the people of the State. Sir, the police form the backbone of the administration. They are primarily responsible for the internal peace and safety and for the protection of life and property of the citizen. The progress and prosperity of the Government depends upon the success at any rate that they attain in the matter of restoration of peace and order. The onus of maintaining peace and order has been entrusted to the police and the police need our co-operation. The police must at the same time realise that they are the servants of the people. So there must come a change in their outlook with the change in the regime. They should realise that with the people they must live and die. In the discharge of their duties to the State and its people they have often times to resort to firing at their brothers and sisters, but we have got nothing to say if that is done in the interest of the State for maintaining peace and order.

Sir, ours is a secular State, and no discrimination is to be allowed here on the ground of caste, race or religion. The policy of our State has been declared in unequivocal and unmistakable terms, especially in respect of the minority community. The police should realise that the minority community here is a sacred trust of the majority community. But reports of police inaction and indifference in certain cases by certain officers have been there. A communal outlook not only of the police but of any other officer of the State is certainly dangerous and deserves to be treated with a strong hand. Police officers are sometimes seen taking advantage of the strained relations between India and Pakistan. So my appeal to the Government is that they should try to inculcate in the minds of their officers a sense of responsibility and a healthy atmosphere so that they may rise above the communal and personal feeling and mete out just and equal treatment to all and protect the minority wherever they require it. I come from a district which is entirely a surplus area with a good amount of paddy to spare. I have had occasions to find that smuggling and blackmarketing are rampant in some parts of our district due perhaps to the connivance of the police and other officers of the department concerned for obvious reasons. Sir, they should be made to realise that they are in the service for the furtherance of the interest of the State and not that of their own.

In this connection, Sir, I would be failing in my duty if I do not add a word in appreciation of the service rendered by the present Commissioner of Police, Mr. Chatterjee. During the troublous days I was in the Carmichael hostel and boys came to me saying that troubles were going on in the locality, and I must flee away from the place. I did scale down a house in search of a phone and rang the Police Commissioner in confusion. Then I was sent a police van by Mr. Chatterjee. Sir, I shall never forget the spirit of service and sincerity of Mr. Chatterjee. Sir, I cite this example of the Police Chief which I hope should be emulated by other officers of the Police Department. I feel also in my heart that the policy as adumbrated by Dr. Roy for his Government to follow had been followed faithfully.

SHRI PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYAY : মাননীয় শ্রীকর বহুমত, আগামে
পুরুষ অধিকার পুলিসের স্বত্তে দে সমস্ত গভৰ্ণেন্স এবং পুলিসের মালি বিভিন্নের উদ্দেশ্যে

মে সমস্ত ব্যবহাৰ কৰিবেন, আমাৰদেৱ অনুকৰে বত মে পুলিম বিভাগে বে অৰ্ব অধিক পৰিৱাবৰ ব্যাহ হচ্ছে, তা সংকেট ক'বৰ, সেই অৰ্ব হাৰা অন্য কোৱ তাৰ কাজ থাতে হৰ, তাৰ ব্যবহাৰ কৰিব তাৰ হৰ। কিন্তু বৰ্তমানে মেলেৰ মে দুৰবহাৰ এসেছে তাতে পুলিম বিভাগেৰ ব্যাহ কৰিব অসম্ভৱ; বা বাড়ান দৰকাৰ। শুভি প্ৰশংসন বিষয়—ডুরি, ভাৰতি, শুভতি নিবাচনেৰ জন্য পুলিমকে আমাৰদেৱ মেলে বিষু কৰতে হৰ। কিন্তু তাজাহাল শুভি বিষেৰ গুৰুত্বৰ বিবৰ বৰ্তমানে মেলে উপৰিহত হৰেছে, যাৰ জন্য আজকে অধি-পৰিৱাবে পুলিম নিয়োগ কৰা দৰকাৰ হচ্ছে। তাৰ একটা হচ্ছে কৰুনিহৈৰ ব্যাপাৰ, আৰ একটা হচ্ছে communalism, দিল্লি-মুসলমানেৰ এই মে অৰিশ্যাম ও বিৰোধ, এই জন্য পুলিম বেৰী পৰিৱাবে দৰকাৰ হৰেয়ে এবং আমাৰদেৱ পাৰ্শ্ববৰ্তী রাষ্ট্ৰ পাকিস্তান খেকে আৰুৰক্ষা কৰিবার জন্য আমাৰদেৱ সীমাবন্ধ ভেলাগুলিতে আৰও অধি-পৰিৱাবে পুলিম নিয়োগ কৰিবার আৰুৰক্ষ হৰেছে। সম্পৰ্ক পাকিস্তান হতে যে সমস্ত লোকেৰা চলে এলে আমাৰদেৱ বাংলাদেশে আশ্বয় প্ৰদৰ কৰিবেন, তাতে বাংলাদেশকে দু'দিন খেকে বিশ্বাস কৰা হয়েছে, এক তামেৰ আশ্বয় দেৰা ব্যবহাৰ, বিশীষ্টতা আদেৱ আদেৱ ব্যবহাৰ কৰা। আমি কিছিলিম পুৰুষে আমাৰদেৱ বুলুমুন বুলুগুণেৰ বৰ্জন্তাৰ উত্তৰ বা ব'লেন্টিনাম যে একখণ্ড অৰ্থীকাৰ কৰিবে চলেৰ না বা এন্টা দু'ক্ষেত্ৰে বাসৰ কোৱ আৰুৰক্ষ নাই, এমন অৰ্ব সীমাবন্ধে যাতে দিল্লি-মুসলমানকে বিশ্বাস কৰতে পৰিবে না, মুসলমান দিল্লিকে বিশ্বাস কৰতে পৰিবে না অধিকালি আমাৰদেৱ প্ৰদৰেতে অপৰা আমাৰদেৱ পৰিবেতে পুৰুষ দিল্লি-মুসলমানেৰ যে বিবৰ হিল, এমন এই শ্ৰেণৰ কিছিলে দুটা রাষ্ট্ৰ আমাৰদেৱ চ'ৰে যা তাৰ সকল এই বিবৰেৰ ঘোষণাত, আমাৰ বাবে দ্বাৰা আজকে কালি ধৰিবে। দিল্লি মনে কৰে যে মুসলমানেৰা তাদেৱ যে ধৰ্মীয় রাষ্ট্ৰ পাকিস্তান তাৰ পুৰি মনে মনে বিশ্বে আৰামদলন্তৰ এবং মুসলমানেৰা মনে কৰে যে দিল্লী আদেৱ বিশ্বাস কৰিবে না। এই মে অৰিশ্যামেৰ ভাৰ এই আমাৰদেৱ দু'ক্ষেত্ৰে হৰেছে। আমাৰদেৱ যে Indian Union এই Indian Union হচ্ছে ধৰ্মবিবেকৰ রাষ্ট্ৰ। এই ধৰ্মবিবেকৰ রাষ্ট্ৰক আমাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ হচ্ছে চাই। এইভাৱে এখানে যে সমস্ত মুসলমান ভাইৰা আছেন, ঠোকা সত্ত্ব সত্ত্ব সত্ত্ব হৰি চিল্লামুৰেৰ মনে বিশ্বাস কিনিবে আমাৰ চাই, তাদেৱ যাত যে সমস্ত দিল্লী বিপণ্যুগুৰু হয়ে পাকিস্তান খেকে এখানে চলে এগোছেন, বেশৰোদৰ যে সমস্ত মুসলমান ভাইৰা আছেন, ঠোকা সত্ত্ব ও সৰ্বানীৰ কেৱল বিপদ হয়ে দেৰেন তাৰা লক্ষ লক্ষ লোক মিলে তাপ প্ৰতিকৰণ ও সাধায়েৰ জন্য প্ৰথম হৰ, তেৱেনি আজকে পাকিস্তান খেকে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ দিল্লী যীৱা বিপণ্যুগুৰু হয়ে চলে এগোছেন ঠোকেৰ পুত্ৰ শাহায় ও সহানুভূতিৰ জন্য আজকে হৰি এই ক'লকাতাৰ ময়শালেৰ প্ৰেত্যাম যে লক্ষ লক্ষ মুসলমান সমষ্টে হাজোৰেন এবং মুসলমানদেৱ যোৱা প্ৰতিনিধি বাহুনীয় বা নেতৃত্বানীয় লোক ঠোকা এই বাহুনৰ নিল্লা কৰিবেন। অৱশ্য এই সমেৰ এটাৰ চাই যাতে এখানকাৰ দিল্লী নিষেকেৰ অৰ্বৰীৰ উপৰ অত্যাচাৰ হৰাব জন্য মনেৰ হৈবে হাবিবে অন্যায় না কৰিবেন, এখানকাৰ মুসলমান ভাইৰা দিল্লী দিল্লীৰ সঙ্গে একত্ৰে বিষিন্দু হৰে এই সমস্ত কাছেৰ নিল্লা কৰিবেন এবং যেখানে যেখানে এই বিহুফৰ্তি দিল্লী এসেছেন, মনে হয়ে দিল্লীৰ মনে বিশ্বাস কৰিব আসবে এবং ঠোকা ভাৰবেন এই মুসলমানজাৰ আমাৰদেৱ সৰীৰ ভাই। এ বিশ্বাস যদি আপনাৰা কাণ্গুত কৰিবে না পাৰেন দিল্লীৰ মনে, এবং দিল্লী যদি তেৱেনি বিশ্বাস কাণ্গুত কৰিবে না পাৰেন মুসলমানদেৱ মনে, তাহ'লে Indian Union-এৰ দিল্লি এবং মুসলমান চিৰকাৰ উভয় উভয়ে অবিশ্যাম কৰিবেন। দিল্লী ভাৰবেন মুসলমান যীৱা এখানে আছেন ঠোকেৰ মন পঢ়ে আছে পাকিস্তানেৰ দিকে আৰ মুসলমানেৰা ভাৰবেন দিল্লী কৰিবো আমাৰদেৱ তাৰ কৰে স্বীকৰা দেৰেন না, সব কৰ্ত্তাৰ আমাৰদেৱ বিৰু থাবেন। এই বক্তৰ একটা অৰিশ্যামেৰ ভাৰ দু'ক্ষেত্ৰেৰ বাবে থাকবে। তাই আমি অন্যোৱা কৰহি এখানে যীৱা আছেন নেতৃত্বানীয় ঠোকা নীশুই এবং এখানকাৰ মুসলমানেৰা সেৰানকাৰ মুসলমানদেৱ বত নৰ। Indian Union-দিল্লি বা মুসলমান যে কেউ অত্যাচাৰিত হয়ে আসক না কেন তাৰেৰ পুত্ৰ দৰদ দেখান, সৱাবেৰ চকে লেন্দু তাৰ বৰ্জন্ত লিক খেকে দেখাবেন না। এই বক্তৰ হৰি কৰিবেন তাৰ'লে দিল্লি ও মুসলমানেৰ মনে যে অৰিশ্যামেৰ ভাৰ হৰে, সেটা দু'ব হৰে থাবে এবং দিল্লি-মুসলমান উভয়ে এক বাটী এক সমেৰ থাকিবেন এবং থাতে এই রাষ্ট্ৰ উন্নতি হৰ তাই কৰিবেন।

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I must confess to a feeling of disappointment at the tone and the language which my friend Mr. Badrudduja used in moving his motion. In the first place, he talk about minorities. He forgets that besides the Muslims there are othe

minorities and surely he has not been appointed the spokesman for all minorities. There are Europeans, there are Anglo-Indians, Christians, the Sikhs, the Punjab people and all sorts of minorities. Why does he assume to himself a position which he—(Janab SYED BADRUDDUJA: I meant Muslim minorities.) You never said "Muslim minorities". I am sorry the words used are "insecurity and frustration among minorities of the State". (Janab SYED BADRUDDUJA: That is correct.)

Secondly, as I said before, I am disappointed at the tone and the language he used. He has used these words "The police were running amuck, possibly conniving—sometimes actively supporting." I deny that charge. I challenge him to give me instances. I have done so privately and I now do so openly. I am not a respector of persons. Let him tell me where the policeman has actively supported in suppressing or killing the minorities.

Sir, he has talked about a large number of so-called remedies which he has suggested—Independent tribunals to find out who are the aggressors, where violent action has been taken. A tribunal can only be appointed in consultation with Pakistan. He went there on a so-called peace mission. Did he find any response from that quarter? Did he get any response whatever that a tribunal such as this and independent in nature should be appointed? Would they agree to that tribunal? What is the good of making his speech in this Council Chamber? He knows full well that he has no authority to speak on their behalf. He talks about Inter-Dominion Conference. Has he any idea whether they will agree to or respond? Small suggestions have been made by the Prime Minister of India. Every one of those suggestions which were made for the purpose of easing the situation—every one of them has been rejected and he knows this better than anybody else.

Now, he calls himself part and parcel of this nation. I am sorry to hear him say that for the only qualification of being a part and parcel of the nation is that he wants an adequate number of Muslim force to protect them, Muslim policemen to protect them and he wants also the military to protect them. He also says that the minorities should have representation in the administration, the minorities should be given arms—a State within a State, *imperium in imperio*. That is what he wants and he calls himself a part and parcel. I fail to understand that attitude and that psychology. I do say that it is possible for the policemen to act, but it is not possible always for the policemen in the strained circumstances to enter into the psychology of a particular incident. In many cases the incidents have occurred because of the particular psychology, particular action and reaction. It may be the policemen in certain cases have not risen to the occasion. But to say that they are running amuck, possibly conniving at and actively supporting the rioters is a denial of the truth. Sir, I am sorry that he thinks of the torture of innocent minorities by the police. There are certain number of arrests among the Muslims. If he would like to know I can tell him that the number of Hindus so far arrested is 16 times the number of Muslims that have been arrested. Why is he complaining? The State is no respector of person or community. The State has to take action wherever a disturbance occurs. He says that he is surprised to hear that a large number of people gathered in Park Circus. I wish he had come in the morning when the man came with his two sisters who were hit last night by Muslim *goondas*, and whose car had been smashed, and he has made a statement to me to that effect. What is the good of shutting our eyes? It does not matter to which community the *goonda* belongs—whether he is a Muslim *goonda* or a Hindu *goonda*. *Goonda* is a *goonda*, and the State must take action whatever the nature of the action may be. I am very sorry that Mr. Badrudduja has spoken

like this. I have avoided all this. I did not intend to enter into this sort of politics, but he has raised the question, and I have got to say that there are minorities other than Muslims in this State. I have not heard from them that they are feeling insecure. There are some people who are always panicky and who have not got the courage to face events. I do say that all those who feel like that are cowards.

There is one point to which I have not referred in my speech, but to which I ought to have referred. It was a question raised by Mr Debendranath Sen, and that is this. I feel that it is a great point. In the process of our reorganisation of the Police Force in the matter of unifying as far as possible the District and the Calcutta Police Force which we are contemplating, he has suggested the appointment of a small committee which will comprise of persons representing the Administration the staff and one or two men of the public, which will hear all cases of complaint that may arise among the police force, which if sympathetically dealt with will certainly ease discontent among the policemen. The second suggestion that he made is one which we will take up and look into very carefully, namely, the question of a certain amount of discrepancy as between the pays of the lower-paid staff and the higher-paid staff and the question of promotion from one grade to another.

I do appeal to everybody in the words of Sardar Vallabhai Patel that "we have got used to calling the police bad names in the past. We have to change that mentality. The police which we maligned was different from the police which is serving you today. They are volunteers; they are bearing the burden of a great responsibility. You should have respect and sympathy for these guardians of law and order. If you do not, you will regret it."

With these words, I ask the Assembly to pass my motion. (Applause.)

The motion of Janab Syed Badrudduja that the demand of Rs. 4,82,76,000 for expenditure under the head "29—Police" be reduced by Rs. 100, was then put and lost.

The motion of Janab Syed Badrudduja that the demand of Rs. 4,82,76,000 for expenditure under the head "29—Police" be reduced by Rs. 100, was then put and lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 4,82,76,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "29—Police" was then put and agreed to.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 5-47 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 14th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 14th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 8 Hon'ble Ministers and 48 members.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

Effect of deadlock in the movement of goods through Pakistan

*52. (SHORT NOTICE.) 8]. **KHACENDRA NATH DAS GUPTA:**

(a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Department of Supplies be pleased to state whether it is a fact

(i) that supply position in the district of Jalpaiguri has deteriorated since the deadlock in the movement of goods through Pakistan; and

(ii) that there is rise in the prices of all commodities?

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what action, if any, he is going to take for ensuring immediate supplies of consumers' goods and essential commodities in the Jalpaiguri district?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN on behalf of the Minister in charge of the Department of Supplies (the Hon'ble Nikunja Behari Maiti): (a)(i) Yes.

(ii) Yes, in some cases—we have not had reports regarding rise in price of textiles.

(b) The deterioration in railway movements since the deadlock with Pakistan has affected not only the Jalpaiguri district but all the five northern districts of the State, i.e., Malda, West Dinajpur, Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.

Action has already been taken in consultation with Railways and the Link Committee to move essential commodities into these districts, but since movement over the newly-opened Assam Link is limited by various factors beyond the control of this State (such as lack of wagons, lack of power, operational difficulties over a new line, enormous congestion of various transhipment and marshalling points due to traffic having to be diverted from Indian frontier points such as Ranaghat, etc., to move along the All-India route) it has not been possible to meet the requirements of these districts except to a small extent.

Nevertheless, foodgrains, wheat products and salt have been moved up as far as the railway situation would permit.

Two special trains have left since the deadlock began and more special trains will be sent forward whenever the Railways are able to arrange these. Departments of the Central Government are in constant and close touch with the Government of this State, and every possible measure is being taken to try and ease the situation as early as possible.

Essential non-controlled commodities are being moved by road and also by air and the Governments have both these alternatives under constant watch. In fact, 100 lorryloads of essential commodities arrived at Siliguri some of which must have been diverted into Jalpaiguri.

Committee for selection of candidates for appointment in the Food Department

***53. Sj. BIMAL COMAR CHOWDHURY:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Food Department be pleased to state whether any committee has been appointed in his department either for appointing or recommending for appointment of any category of public servants?

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state—

- (i) the names of members of such committee;
- (ii) the functions of such committee; and
- (iii) the number of persons appointed or recommended for appointment by such committee?

MINISTER in charge of the FOOD DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen): (a) Yes. There is a committee for recommending suitable candidates for subordinate posts in respect of appointments made from Calcutta.

(b) (i) The committee consists of one or more representatives of the Directorate or Office concerned and any two of the following five M.L.A.s:—

- (1) Sj. Rajani Kanta Pramanik,
- (2) Sj. Radha Nath Das,
- (3) Sj. Arabinda Gayen,
- (4) Sj. Nishapati Majhi, and
- (5) Sj. Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar.

(ii) Their functions are to interview candidates for appointments to posts carrying a pay not exceeding Rs.250 per month (excluding menials) and to submit their recommendations to the appointing authority concerned.

(iii) Up to date the above Selection Board has recommended 1,534 persons for appointment.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if it is a fact that none of the members of this committee belongs to the minority community excepting the Scheduled Castes?

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: What is a minority community?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: I do not know what bearing has a minority community on this committee.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: By "minority community" I mean Anglo-Indians, Muslims, Christians, etc.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: I may tell him, Sir, that this committee has not been formed on a minority or community basis.

Shaikh MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state to what community these five members belong?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: I do not care to know to what community or communities they belong.

Mrs. E. M. RICKETTS: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what are the qualifications of the members who have been selected for this committee?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Most of the members are Parliamentary Secretaries and one or two are members of this Legislative Assembly.

Mrs. E. M. RICKETTS: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state how the members were selected?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: They were selected by the Minister concerned.

Sales tax

***54. 8). SIBNATH BANERJEE:** Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Finance Department be pleased to state—

- (a) what has been the collection of sales tax in the successive years 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49;
- (b) what have been the arrears at the end of each of the above years;
- (c) the number of establishments which have closed down without paying outstanding arrears of sales tax;
- (d) whether any directory of registered dealers has been published after 31st March, 1945;
- (e) whether payment by instalments of sales tax already realised from the consumers is allowed to registered dealers;
- (f) if so, why; and
- (g) whether any instance has come to the notice of the Government of unregistered merchants using registered numbers of other merchants and buying goods without sales tax?

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA on behalf of the Minister in charge of the Finance Department (the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Barker):

(a) The collections are as follows:—

Year.	<i>Undivided Bengal</i>			Collection.
				Rs.
1945-46	3,10,55,000
1946-47	3,60,45,000
1947-48 (up to 14th August, 1947)			...	1,31,16,000

West Bengal

1947-48 (from 15th August, 1947, to 31st March, 1948)	...	...	...	2,10,71,000
1948-49	...	...	...	4,30,93,000

(b) Arrears at the end of each of the above years are—

Year.	Arrear.
	Rs.
1945-46	30,07,846
1946-47	27,65,135
1947-48	28,32,814
1948-49	1,04,97,906 (inclusive of Rs. 38,12,437 stayed by the appellate authorities).

(c) Exact figure is not available. When a dealer is found to have closed his business, his registration certificate is cancelled and steps are taken to recover the arrear taxes due from him under the Public Demands Recovery Act. If any dealer is untraceable or has not adequate assets to meet his liability, the unrealised portion is written off. The cases in which dues had to be written off under such circumstances during the last three years are—

	Cases.
1946-47	... ... 1
1947-48	... ... 3
1948-49	... ... 2

(d) Yes, a list of registered dealers up to March, 1946, was published in February, 1949. Lists for the years 1946-47 and 1947-48 are in the Press.

(e) Yes.

(f) Sections 11 and 20 read with Rule 80(B) provide for grant of instalment in suitable cases. The concession is allowed by assessing and appellate authorities in cases where it is found that real hardship would otherwise be caused to the dealer considering his financial position at the time.

(g) Yes; a few cases have been detected and have been properly dealt with under the provisions of the law. Wilful collusion of registered dealers being difficult to prove, composition money is generally taken in such cases.

Requisition of lands at Panagarh

***55. Maharaja SRI S CHANDRA NANDY, of Cossimbazar:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Land and Land Revenue Department be pleased to state—

- (i) the area of *danga* lands and forest lands at Panagarh on the north of East Indian Railway line and Grand Trunk Road and on the east and west sides of the Illambazar Road that have been requisitioned by Government;
- (ii) the area of *danga* lands and forest lands adjacent to the requisitioned lands; and
- (iii) whether it has been decided by the Government to requisition 2 more villages comprising of 4,000 *bighas* of paddy lands besides homestead lands near the ammunition dump of the Reserve Base at Panagarh?

(b) If the reply to (a) (ii) is in the affirmative, will the Government consider the desirability of reconsidering their decision and shift the ammunition dump to an area which is already under requisition of Government?

MINISTER in charge of the LAND and LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Bimal Chandra Sinha): (a) (i) The total area of *danga* and forest lands requisitioned within the boundary mentioned is 1,400 acres approximately.

- (ii) About 1,500 acres.
- (iii) No.
- (b) Does not arise.

SJ. SHYAMAPADA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether anything has been written to the Government of India for requisitioning or derequisitioning land other than *danga* or forest land?

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: I may inform the honourable member that the Government of West Bengal made representations to the Government of India to the effect that the Government of India should consider the question of derequisitioning, if possible, all spare lands within the area, and, if that is not possible, at least to allow the villages to cultivate the lands which can be safely allowed to be cultivated for the time being. I may inform the honourable member that the Government agreed to our proposal and will signify their assent perhaps in no time.

BUDGET FOR 1950-51

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

43—Industries—Industries, etc.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on behalf of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker and on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 73,78,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads “43—Industries—Industries; 52A - Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes, XLI Receipts from Electricity Schemes—Working Expenses; 53—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue Account; 72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development outside the Revenue Account; and 81A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes outside the Revenue Account.”

Sir, the development of industries in this province is of very great concern and interest to the State as the saying is, **কর্মসূচি কর্মসূচি কর্মসূচি**. The first item which should be developed in any State is industry because without it money cannot multiply and the State cannot get the revenue that is needed. Before the partition the Government of Bengal was allotted by the Government of India or rather allocated by the Government of India on an all-India basis a planned method of giving six units to this province. After the partition the question of continuing the allocation was raised. After a certain amount of preliminary survey and investigation this Government pressed for the following units to be placed under the West Bengal Government; firstly, one unit of iron and steel factory, and I may state at once that this allocation of the unit to Bengal was not accepted by the experts whom the Government of India sent and they have subsequently selected Bangalore as the centre of unit; another one in C.P.

The second one is the machine tools factory. This also has not been allotted to us although we tried very hard for it. The third one is a paper factory that has been tentatively accepted for the manufacture of cartoon and wrapping paper with a capacity of production of 5,000 tons a year. Then there is the fourth—a telephone cable factory that has been allotted to West Bengal. The land is under acquisition and it is very likely that the telephone cable factory will be in working order in another two years. Besides these we asked for a ship-building yard near Geonkhali but we have not yet received the consent of the Government of India to it. This Government is also participating in the Sindri Fertiliser Project of the Government of India, which will ensure a supply of approximately 25,000 tons of fertilisers annually for the improvement of food crops and agriculture in general. There is also, as the honourable members are aware, a decision taken and the work has already started of placing the H. I. T. or the Higher Institute of Technology on the analogy of the M. I. T. of America, to be located in Hijli near Kharagpur. A Director has been appointed and professors have also been appointed, and lectures and instructions would begin some time in June or July this year. This H. I. T. is one of the four institutions recommended for establishment by the Sarker Committee

which sent in its recommendations two years ago and the Government of India had accepted the project,—the first one of its kind is to be established in Bengal.

Sir, loans under the State aid to industries have been given to various small scale and cottage industries such as electroplating, tanning, chemical industries, distillery, tool making, button making, towel making, etc. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was sanctioned for 1949-50 and another 4 lakhs has been provided in the Budget of 1950-51. Then transport facilities have been arranged in many cases for the supply of raw materials and movement of goods. Licences for import of machinery and other equipments from abroad and raw materials such as hide and skins, bamboo and wood for the manufacture of matches, etc., were secured with the help of the Government of India. Protection of small scale and cottage industries by regulation of export and import with the help of the Government of India, as for instance, the restriction of import of foreign belting in order to help the indigenous belting industry, has also been achieved. Restriction on the export of paraffin has been arranged for the manufacture of candle. Restriction on the import of wood and bamboo from Pakistan to help the paper industry of this province was also persisted in. Whenever possible and asked for, land has been acquired for small industrial organisations. Electricity has been supplied by regulated control of power by the Electricity Control Board. Government also made available out of the research carried on in the Indian Research Laboratory information regarding the manufacture of soap, oil, paints, varnishes, etc. Special emphasis has been given for the development of small scale and cottage industries by supply of electricity in rural areas near and around Calcutta, part of which is served with navigable rivers or roads and the whole of which is served with the railway system. The North Calcutta Electrification Scheme inclusive of the Diesel electrical tool for which a sum of Rs. 24 lakhs has been provided in the budget, has made considerable progress. This scheme will supply electricity in an area covering more or less 750 square miles in the north of Calcutta. It is proposed to take the line up to Ranaghat, Santipur, Kalna, Birnagar, Badkulla, Krishnagar and Navadwip, and, if possible, will go higher up Krishnagar and then come down to Magra and Khanyen. The question is, whether the electricity scheme should cover areas in Burdwan district is being considered in view of the fact that the electricity generated by the Damodar Valley Scheme would also cover areas in Burdwan district.

Supply of energy to Ranaghat, Santipur and Kalna is expected to commence in early 1950. The whole scheme is likely to be completed in 1952. There are two other schemes—the South Calcutta Electrification Scheme and the East Calcutta Electrification Scheme. They have been designed for the rural areas south and east of Calcutta, but although the schemes are ready for execution, they had to be postponed for lack of funds. The projects will supply energy 400 sq. miles to the south and 500 sq. miles to the east of Calcutta. Wherever private enterprise apply for supplying electrical energy to towns like Bongaon, Basirhat, Barasat, Tamluk, Ramapurhat, Siliguri, etc., steps are taken to give them early recognition.

The next point that I want to touch is the question of development of silk industry. A comprehensive scheme known as the Silk Artisan Co-operative has been put into operation for organising on a co-operative basis the development of the silk industry and also a marketing organisation through a central store in Calcutta. By this scheme, specially designed silk fabrics which have a ready market are being produced. This scheme is intended to establish the rearers, reelers and weavers on a co-operative basis with necessary capital so that they may produce and earn adequate wages without being at the mercy of the middle men. Altogether silk goods to the total value of Rs. 7,06,800 has so far been produced till the end of December, 1949, and a sum of Rs. 3,46,623 has been received from the sale of silk goods. The balance of the stock is now for sale in the various

important silk establishments in Calcutta and elsewhere. A sum of Rs. 2,40,000 has been provided in the budget for the same purpose next year. The difficulty of supply of disease-free eggs has long been under the consideration of the department. At the present moment, 60 per cent. of the total seed requirement in the State is being met by silk rearers and the existing nurseries where they work are the Peasbari Nursery in Malda, the nursery in Murshidabad, the nursery in Darjeeling, the nursery in Birbhum and the nursery in Bankura. This year we are going to establish two more nurseries—the Ranaghat Nursery and the Midnapore Nursery. When these two nurseries are completed, it will be possible to supply nearly 70 per cent. of the total requirement of disease-free eggs for the rearers. The following institutions give training in the different branches of silk industry—the Silk Technological Institute, Berhampur, the Peddie Reeling Institute at Malda and the Sericulture Training Institute at Berhampur.

The question has been raised about the supply and manufacture of sugar for Bengal. The position is that one mill in the district of Murshidabad—the Beldanga Sugar Mill—with a daily crushing capacity of 450 tons went into liquidation about three years ago and the litigation ended in the law-court with the appointment of a Receiver. The Government tried to persuade the company to restart the mill with necessary assistance from the Government, but the company did not respond. The Government wanted to take up and work the mill themselves. The plant and equipments of the mill were technically examined by experts, but it was found that the mill could not be run without some vital parts which were wanting and the Law Officer of the Government advised that acquisition in law was not possible in view of the litigation pending before the Hon'ble High Court. To safeguard the interests of the cane-growers, therefore, Government arranged with the Rammagai Sugar Mills at Plassey to take into their mills large quantities of the local cane. The balance of the cane is being made into *gur*. Before the partition, five units of sugar mills with a daily crushing capacity of 600 tons each were allotted to Bengal. Advertisements were issued in the press calling for applications. There was no response from Murshidabad. The Bhagnath Sugar Mills applied for a mill to be located in Ranaghat. Response was also received for the establishment of a mill at Chandpara in 24-Parganas and at Krishnagar and also at Jalpaiguri. The Government of India was not in favour of giving five units to West Bengal after the partition. The recommendation has now been sent up to the Government of India to allot at least three units—one at Krishnagar, one at Ranaghat or Beldanga and one in 24-Parganas. The Government of India has allotted one unit at Krishnagar and it is expected that the sugar mill will start functioning within a year or so. In view of the decision of the Government of India to withdraw protection from the sugar industry with effect from the 1st April, 1950, it remains to be seen whether the industrialists will consider it desirable to start a sugar mill in West Bengal because it might be that such a unit would not be economic. Therefore, the establishment of new sugar mills in Bengal must be very carefully considered. Government have taken steps this year to keep the sugarcane in this area for the purpose of converting it into *gur*.

The next point that has been raised is the question of developing or manufacturing salt in West Bengal, particularly in the borders of Contai subdivision. There is one company which is the Bengal Salt Company which has been working there for a few years and doing fairly good work, but the total amount of salt produced by them is very small indeed. The total requirement for Bengal is 35 lakh maunds a year. Possibly the Bengal Salt Company is manufacturing not even half a lakh maund a year. In view of this position, the West Bengal Government got in touch with a French company—the Kapais Salinar de les France—which are experts in the manufacture of salt by solar method. Their experts have come. They have made survey of the area and they have given a preliminary opinion that

this area can produce 50 lakh maunds of salt a year and the West Bengal Government got in touch with the Orissa Government enquiring whether that Government would co-operate with this Government in founding a joint salt manufacturing concern. The exact shape which this concern will take has not yet been defined because we do not know what the final target estimate of the concern would be.

Arrangements for training facilities for cottage and small-scale industries in this province are the following. There are a large number of institutions for different types of cottage industries. There is the Bengal Textile Institute at Serampore—there are three years' course and one year's course for instruction in textile. There is a Bengal Tanning Institute for giving instruction in tanning and boot and shoe making. There is a Bengal Ceramic Institute.

There is a Bengal Silk Technological Institute at Serampore. There is an Industrial Research Laboratory in Calcutta where paint, varnish, ink, soap technologies, etc., are taught with a period of instructions for one year. There is Darjeeling Industrial School and Workshop at Toong which is now to be enlarged and increased in size. There is a vocational training centre in Calcutta where potteries, wood-work, bakery and confectionery are taught for a period of one year. There are three Government weaving schools at Malda, Birbhum and Bankura. A certificate course for one year is taught in these institutions. There are 14 peripatetic weaving schools with an artisan's course for one year in Jalpaiguri, Prasannapur, Malda, Bankura, Dantan, Raipur, Burdwan, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Nadia, etc. There are two metal-casting institutions for giving training in non-ferrous metal casting with one year's training course. There are two cutlery wares and umbrella-making workshops with one year's training course. There are five textile weaving parties for giving instructions in weaving, one jute weaving party for giving instructions in jute weaving. There is one wool weaving party and two coir weaving parties and two boot and shoe workshops for giving training with a course of one year. One tanning party is also there for demonstration in the process of tanning leather. There are several private institutions, about 59 in number, to whom aids are given for various forms of training in technical subjects—technical trades, vocational trades, textile trades, etc. This year the estimated cost of expenditure is: capital Rs. 5 lakhs and recurring Rs. 1,09,000. Then the estimated expenditure for Cooch Behar Industrial School and Workshop with a course of training in general mechanics, motor mechanics, wood-work, etc., is: capital Rs. 4 lakhs and recurring Rs. 2 lakhs 25 thousand. Then about the reorganisation of vocational training centre there are courses of training in bakery and confectionery, manufacture of coirs, manufacture of sports goods, etc. As regards provision for scholarships and stipends for the training of students, 375 scholarships of different grades are awarded to students undertaking training to various institutions in this direction by the Directorate of Industries, West Bengal. Then there are various industrial concerns with which this Directorate has come into working arrangements. Institutions such as Dunlop Rubber Tyre Company, Indian Oxygen Co., Acetylene Co., National Block Manufacturing Co. and so on—there are about 20 or 24 of them who are also prepared to give help to the Government sponsored students.

Besides this out of the loan given by the Government of India the Government of West Bengal have decided to start from June next technical institutions in four different places—one near Asansol to be controlled and supervised and instructions to be given under the supervision of the workshop at Mihijam (Chittaranjan). An officer there will be in charge of that institution. One technical school at Sibpore for 400 students, one at Asansol for 750 students, one at Jaldapur for 300 students and one each at Burdwan and Hooghly which now exists for a small number of students will be increased to 300 to 400 students each.

The total provision for students to be taught in ordinary technology would be for 3,000 students mainly meant for refugee students. It has been felt that these students should be given the earliest opportunity of being rehabilitated and therefore the course that has been chosen is for one year only, and it is expected that in the course of two years we will be able to put in 6,000 students through these institutions. At the present moment, at Sibpur there is a technological school of three years' course, and at Jadavpur there is a technological class of two years' course. The Sibpur technological school is run under the Government of West Bengal, and the Jadavpur school is run under the aegis of the Employment Exchange of the Government of India, but both these institutions have now agreed to give one year's course to refugee students so as to absorb a large number of these boys who have come from East Bengal.

I have practically covered all the questions that have been raised by the cut motions except one, namely, nationalisation of industries. The question of nationalisation of industries has been discussed time and again both here and elsewhere; and at the present moment no country in the world has been able yet to find out what shape nationalisation will take except Russia, because the economic system in all the other countries, which we might call the democratic countries, is one which does not conform to a perfect pattern of nationalisation of industries. Industrial concern means the development of an organisation which requires in the first instance capital, in the second instance raw material, and the third matter regarding nationalisation is how should the profit of the industry be distributed. With regard to the second and the third, namely, collection of raw material and distribution of profit, governmental action may be helpful, and if the industry is under the Government aegis it is easy to get raw material, and it is easy for Government to appropriate the grant. At the present moment as you are all aware, Government lays down certain rules for imposition of tax, e.g., Corporation tax, business profits tax which has been repealed this year, excess profits tax and all forms of tax so as to relieve industrialists of the excess profits which they might make.

With regard to the first item, namely, the question of investment of money, that is a difficult problem for any State to manage at the present moment. There are certain industries in which the State may come in, e.g., the railways, the posts and telegraphs and so on in which the public is interested, and it is a service to the public which the State must undertake, because every industrial concern may mean at some stage or other a loss. It is not always that an industry makes a profit. Therefore for an industrial concern like the railways which is intended for the service of the people, Government undertakes to suffer the loss if and when it is found necessary in the interest of the people themselves.

But when it is an ordinary industrial concern—by that I mean an industrial concern which is not meant for service for all types of people of the State but only for a certain type of people,—then the question arises as to whether and to what extent the State should drop in. It seems to me that in most of these cases the object would be served if the Government were to insure control over the industrial concern in some way or other by giving some facilities which give them the right to control or giving some capital which will be a major portion in the concern, and in some other fashion or in some other manner it is possible that private enterprise and private capital may be drawn into an institution of this type and this is such a concern in which private capital and governmental interests are combined, and this could attract capital much more easily, because the people or the investors would then be assured of support from the Government so far as that industry is concerned. This is one group of industry which comes under this head. It depends upon a particular time as to what industry would be included in this group. Then there is a third group of industrial concerns in which to

my mind the Government should not at the present moment intervene, because it will then mean that you intervene with local and private enterprise. However, the question of nationalisation of industries is a matter in which the West Bengal Government is equally interested. As you can see, Sir, that we have started at least in two points, namely, in the matter of supply of electricity in certain areas and also in the matter of giving transport facilities in other areas and it is possible that we may expand as opportunities arise and it is possible that some time or other we may be able to strike a balance between private enterprise and Government efforts.

With these words, Sir, I beg to move the motion which stands in the name of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker that a sum of Rs. 73,78,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "43—Industries—Industries; 52A—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes; XLI—Receipts from Electricity Schemes—Working Expenses—53—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue Account; 72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development outside the Revenue Account; and 81A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes outside the Revenue Account".

81. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, aj hamarey perdhan mantary mahadai ney Industries ke barey men jo jo yojna batata hai, uske liey main usko dhannabad aur badhaie bhi deta hoon. Parantu ek mukh cheez hmn dekhtey hain unhon ney chore diya hai. Unhon ney Woollen Industries ke barey men kuch kaha naheen. Hamara bichar hai aur mujhey yakeen hai ke hamara West Bengal men Woollen Industries ke hey prochur scope hai keon ke hum report sey dekhtey hain ke her sal kareeb ek lakh ton wool Bharat sey doosrey jageh men jata hai. Kalimpong jo ek important woollen mart hai wahan sey lakh lakh ton wool U. K., U. S. A. aur doosrey doosrey jaghon men jata hai. Khas ker key kisi industries ko barhaney ke hey char factors ki zarurat hai, raw material, cheap labour aur power. Wahan per sub kuch hai seth hamen organization ki zarurat hai. Raw material wahan per bohot ziada hai. Aj hamara wool doosrey jagey joker doosrey doosrey shape men hamarey yahan fi laut ata hai aur hamen usko ziada dam deker mole lena petta hai. Ager ham apney des men yeh industries kholen to hamen bohot labh hogा. Kalimpong men bohot chotey chotey cottage industries bhi hain, Government ko chaheay ke usko encourage karey.

Chotey chotey jo hill streams hain, nadi, naley hain, us sey tremendous electric power nikal sakti hai. Teesta nadi sey bhi lakh kiliwatt power nikal sakti hai. Hamen maloom hai ke ek committee is project ke pichey tha per fir maloom naheen keon us ko chore diya. Ager us pranth men electricity ka koie project kiya jayey to whole West Bengal men hum electric supply ker saktey hain. Is beshai men ager Government dhivan de to bohot acha hogा.

Unemployment sey State men garbari hoti hai. Sub sey bari politics pet hai, ager pet men khana naheen mela to garbari hoti hai. Abhi Darjeeling aur Jalpaiguri men Tea Industries hai, mager wali ziada din naheen chal saktey hai. Keonke jistaray sey Malaya aur Africa men jageh jagh tea garden laganey ja rahein hain, is sey hamen der hota hai ke hamara bhao ghet jaiga aur istarah ahesta ahesta Tea Industries khatam ho jaiga. Aur hamarey hazaron aur lukhon admini bekar hojaengey. Is liey hamen des ko industrialize kerna hai ta ke hum unsubhon ko absorb ker saken.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHĀN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I am thankful to Mr. Rai for drawing my attention to this item. I am very sorry that I did not refer in my opening speech to this matter, namely, the question of development of wool spinning and weaving and other industries in Kalimpong. A co-operative society under the name of Kalimpong Co-operative Society, Ltd., has been organised. A thousand local wool workers have

been employed in the collection and purchase of raw materials. For purchase by members the entire provision is to be advanced as loan and Rs. 2,00,000 has been spent this year and another two lakhs odd will be spent next year. It has been put to me that it is possible with this advance this year to be able to start the industrial concern in wool in Kalimpong. As a matter of fact I had been to Kalimpong in December last and saw this co-operative farm working. But it is on a very small scale and I promise to my friend that it will receive my very sincere and earnest attention. There is also the Teesta project for the development of electricity which is to benefit a large portion of the area which my friend represents in the Darjeeling district.

The motion of the Hon'ble Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 73,78,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "43—Industries—Industries; 52A—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes; XLI—Receipts from Electricity Schemes—Working Expenses; 53—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue Account; 72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development outside the Revenue Account; and 81A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes outside the Revenue Account", was then put and agreed to.

43—Industries—Fisheries.

The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR : Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 20,89,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "43—Industries—Fisheries."

আগামী ১৯৫০-৫১ সালের অর্থ-ব্যয়ের পুর্বস্থ উৎপাদকে আবি মাননীয় সমস্যার্থ এবং তাঁরাদের যাবত্ক আবার সেবাপ্রিয়গে কর্তৃত কথা নিবেদন করিতে চাই। আশেপাশ জাতেন বিহুর পূর্বেও এই সাজোয়া সরবরাতের প্রক্রিয়া পুরু ও ভুট্টা হইতে কথা আবাসনীভূত পিঙ্গল পুরুর বাদা স্বতীর কথা এই আবাসনী পুরু ও ভুট্টা পিঙ্গলে ইয়া মাননীয় সমস্যাগুলি অবগত আছে। পুরু:পুরু: আনন স্বতেও পাকিজান সরবরাত হইতে কোন পুতিকার করেন নাই বা করিতে পারেন নাই।

মাননীয় সমস্যাগুলিকে আবি গত বৎসরের শাষ্টে-বজ্রজু এটি পুরুলের বস্তা উৎপাদন এবং সরবরাতের অঙ্গুলজুড়া বিধেয় এক বিচ্ছিন্ন বিবরণী পিঙ্গলহিলাব। অত্যাতে বিলাহিলাব যে এই গাজোয়া যৎসাতোভীজের চাহিলুর পশ্চাত্তেও এই স্বেচ্ছে উৎপন্ন হয় না। তজ্জন্মীয় আবাসনীগে নানাক্ষণ পশ্চ-বেগী পরিবর্ত্তনীর বাবেও করিতে হইয়াছে। পশ্চিম বরের মোট লোকসংখ্যা ২৫০ লক্ষ অবধি পুরুব প্রত্যবর্তনে বিশেষ ২০৯ লক্ষ ধরিলে মাধাপিলু মোট ২ অক্টোবর দিনের আবাসন দৈর্ঘ্য ৩২,০০০ মণি অর্থাৎ বৎসরে ৪ লক্ষ ৩২ হাজার টম বৎসরের পুরুলে। পাকিজান হইতে আবাসনী শাহত হওয়ার পূর্বে এই গাজোয়া বাস্তুরিক সরবরাতের পরিমাণ কাহি ৫০ হাজার টম হিল। গত সুই বৎসরের চেতো এই গাজোয়া বস্তা উৎপাদন পুরু ৪ হাজার টম বাক্সান হইয়াছে এবং এক অনুমান কথা হইয়েছে। তজ্জন্মী জাতের বন্দোন্য গাজা হইতে আবাসনীর পরিমাণও বাসিক পুরু ৩ হাজার টম বাক্সান হইয়াছে। কিন্তু এই প্রতিবেদ বৎসর পুরুলের মূল্য আলানুরূপ করার এবনও সতর্কণ হয় নাই।

পশ্চিম বরের জলাশয়জুলির মোট পরিমাণ পুরু ১২ লক্ষ ৭৬ হাজার একর। ইয়ার বৎসর গাজ, নালা, পিল, বাতুর ও পুরুলী এবং গাজোয়া নলী পুরুত্ব সবই কথা হইয়াছে। এই জলাশয়ের পুরু পুই-গোলাপ সমূর্ধ কিনা আর্থিক বিজ্ঞা বাজারের এবং আরও এক-পশ্চাত্তে কলমত ক্লিপালিতে আজ্ঞান্তু খাবার বর্তমানে বস্তা চাহের অঙ্গুলযোগী হইয়া রহিয়াছে, যদিও বর্তমান অবস্থাতেও ইয়া হইতে বিক্রী নাই পাওয়া যাব। মৈত্রীবিবিধের সাধারণ বিশেষ অনুমতি দিবি বিধেয় ৩ মণি করিয়া বস্তা উৎপাদন করা যাব তাহা হইলেও বর্তমানে বস্তাজু-বোগ্য জলাশয়জুলিতে বৎসরে ৪০ লক্ষ ১০ হাজার মণি শাহ উৎপাদিত হইতে পারে। যদি সবচে জলাশয়জুলি বস্তাজোবের উৎপর্বোধী করিতে গাজা গাজ উভয়ই উৎপাদিত বৎসরে পরিমাণ পুরু ১ কোটি ১৫ লক্ষ ৮৪ হাজার মণি কা ৪ লক্ষ ২৫ হাজার টমে রুঁকাইবে। তাই হইলেই কেবলমাত্র এই গাজোয়া উৎপন্ন বৎসরে এই গাজোয়া জলাশয় বিলু স্বত্ব হইবে। কিন্তু গাজোয়া সরবরাত বস্তা চাপ করাস ধরিলে মোট ৪ যাজোয়া এবং সরবরাতেক ইয়া সহজেই অনুমান করা যাব। এই পুরুলে ১৯৫০-৫১ সালের সিলিঙ্গ খাজোট একটিক্ষেত্রে ৫০০ পুরু পরিবর্ত্তনীর পশ্চ-বেগীর সমস্যাগুলি দ্বাই আবর্জন করিয়েছি। উভয়ে সাপ্তাহিক প্রয়ো

পাইবেন বে পুরোজনাদুষ্পণ ১২টি পরিকল্পনা পূর্ণ করা হইয়াছে। জনসাধণ প্রতিক্রিয়া অবসরের বদ্বো পঞ্চিও আবরা অবিকাল পরিকল্পনাত্মক পূর্ণ করিয়াছি এবং করেক্টি পরিকল্পনার বাজ বেশ অনুসরণ হইয়াছে। এই পরিকল্পনাগুলি কার্যকৰী করিতে কজুর অসুস্র হইতে পারিয়াছি ও বেকল অভিবাস সমূহীন হইতে হইতেছে তাহা দিয়ে সংক্ষেপে উল্লেখ করা হইল:—

১। প্রচারিক বৎসরের অবসরের কলে পশ্চিম বৎসরের অবিকাল পূর্বুর শিখিরা নিয়াছে। অবিকাল বিল, বাওয় ও শীরিয় ভাস্তবে অসমতল, নানাবৰক জনজ উল্লিঙ্গে পূর্ণ এবং উল্লেখের আবশ্যকীয় উন্নতির অন্য উপরূপ সংস্কৰণ সম্পর্ক পাওয়াও দৃঢ়। এই বাজ কিছু পরিবাণে দুরীকরণের অন্য জল ও করা অপসারণ করিতে পারে এবং পর্যবেক্ষণ দ্বাক্ষা বৎসরের পাল্প ও শান্তুগ কেবা হইতেছে এবং জলজ উল্লিঙ্গ অপসারণের অন্য উপরূপ অপার্টি পূর্বত ও করের অন্য চেষ্টা চৈত্যিতেছে।

২। সবসাধণ অবসর আছেন বে আবরারে এই পুদেশের জলাভূমির সালিকানা অনেক ক্ষেত্রেই বহু অল্পীয়ারের আবশ্যীন। কলে তাহারা প্রাপ্তি একসত হইয়া জলাশয়গুলির পুরোজনীয় উন্নতিসাধ্য করিয়ে বৎসরাচার করিতে পারেন না। অনেকবস্তে জলাশয় সরকারীগুরের কোন শাহী শত্রু না থাকতে জলাশয়ের উন্নতি করা সত্ত্ব হব না। এই সব কারণে আবরা বিল ও অসংক্ষত পুকুরগীতে বৎস্য চায়ের পরিকল্পনা এখনো কার্যকৰী করিতে পারি নাই। তবে বহু চেষ্টার একপ কিছু সংখ্যক জলাশয় পাওয়া শিখা হইয়া থাই লাইয়া এই দুইটি পরিকল্পনার কার্য অবিলম্বে আরম্ভ করা হইবে। সরকার হইতে একপ বহু সংখ্যক জলাশয় হাতে লাইয়া তাহাতে বৎস্য উৎপাদন করা বিশেষত: বৎস্য বাক্ষা করা কঠিন। এইজন্য আবরা এই সব জলাভূমি সরকারের আয়োজন বৎসর চায় করিতে ইচ্ছুক অবসাধারণের হবে সর্বপথ করিতে বন্ধ করিয়াছি। এইজন্য পুরোজনীয় আইনের একটি ব্যঙ্গাও রচনা করা হইয়াছে এবং সতৰ উহা বিশেষ করার চেষ্টা হইতেছে।

৩। এই পুদেশের হৃষেবন এলাকার পুরু বৎস্য পাওয়ার সঙ্কটবনা আছে। এই অকল হইতে বৎসের চালানের হৃষেবনের স্থৰশোষণ না থাকতে এবং বৎসেটি বৎস্য পাওয়া যাইবে কি না সলেহ থাকতে শীরগণগ যাইতে চাইত না। ঐ অকলে বৎসংখ্যক শীরবনের বৎস্য এরিতে যাইতে উৎসাহিত করিবার জন্য আবরা একটি পরিকল্পনা যুক্ত করিয়াছি। ইহাতে অনধিক ১০০ জন শীরবনে শাসিক পতোকের নূনত্ব ১০০ টাকা আয়ের গ্যারান্টি দিয়া সরকারী ডক্টুরানে হৃষেবনের করেক্টি অকলে বৎস্য এরিতে পাঠান হইতেছে। ইহাদের ধৃত বৎসের মুদ্রা হইতে পুডেক শীরবন শাসিব ১০০ টাকা না পাইলে সরকারী সাহায্য দানা এই আর পর্যবেক্ষণ করা হইবে। এই পুডেকের বনি সাক্ষাৎ নাত করা বাব, তাহা হইলে বে-সরকারী পুচ্ছেটি ও এই কাবে নিম্নোক্তিত হইবে এবং বহু শীরবন অত্যন্ত প্র এ অকলে বৎস্য এরিতে শাইবে বলিয়া আপ্না করা বাব। হৃষেবন অকল হইতে উচ্চতপ ধৃত বৎস্য টাকা অবস্থার সহবের বাবেরে আবরার আবশ্যকীয় জলাশয়ের ব্যবহারও পার সম্পূর্ণ করিয়াছি।

৪। মেশের অভ্যন্তরভাগের পুকুরগীতিগতে বৎসাচার পরিকল্পনাগুলি কার্যকৰী করিতে অনুসন্ধান, প্রচার-কার্যাদি এবং উপরূপ ডক্টুরানের অন্য মত কর্তৃতারী সরকার, তাহার অভ্যন্তরভাগে অনুভূত হইতেছে। পুতি হৃষুপুর স্থানে এককল করিয়া সহকারী বৎস্য আবিকালিক নিয়ুক্ত আছেন। তিনিই বৎস্য বিভাগ সহজে দানা কিছু করিয়া থাকেন। পুতি হৃষুপুর পঠে পুর ২,০০০ পুর বাবে; কালেই আপনারা অনুরূপ করিতে পারেন এই এককল কর্তৃতারী দানা কড়টুকু কাজ সহজেপর। একেপ অভ্যন্তরিণ সহজেও আবরা একাব পুর ২০ সক বৎসের পোনা উৎপাদন করিয়া দানা মূল্যে বিভূত করিতে পারিয়াছি। ইহার অর্জের পোনা বনি বাটিয়া থাকে এবং বর্ষিত বয়, তাহা হইলে ধৃত বৎসের পরে অত্যন্ত বর করিয়া এবিলেও পুর ৮ দানার বয় বাহ পাওয়া যাইবে এবিলে আপ্না করা বাব।

৫। এবাব পুর ২,০০০ বিলার বয় ধৃত এবং অন্যান্য জলাভূমির সহকারী বৎসাচার বৎসাচার করিবার অন্য সিদ্ধিতে করিয়া ২,০০০ বিলার বৎসাচার আয়ত করা হইয়াছে। সালিকগুলি ধৃত বৎসের পেষে উৎপন্ন বৎসের কিছু অন্য বিভাগ করিয়া সহকারী অর্থ পোধ দিবেন। ইহাতে পুর ১২ দানার বয় বৎস্য পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

৬। বৎসাচারগুণ সূতা এবং আলকাতের পুত্রভূতি অভাবের অন্য বিশেষ অভিবাস পঞ্চিও আবরা পুত্রিকারকলে আবরা এবাব পুর ২,০৬৬ বেল সূতা পুত্রভূতি করিয়াছি। ইহা হইতে আলক ২৬৬ মেল পুরাতন জাল সংযোগের অন্য এবং অবশিষ্ট সূতা সূত্রন জাল তৈরাবের জন্য ব্যবহৃত হইয়াছে বলিয়া আপ্না করা বাব। এই সূতার পুর ৩০,০০০ সাধারণ মালের জাল হব। ইহার বদ্বো বনি ২৪,০০০ আলকারাও নিরবিট-জালে বদ্বো ১৬০ মিল বাহ বাহ হইয়া থাকে এবং পুতি আবে বিলে গতে এক মেল মাঝে মাঝে পাওয়া দিয়া থাকে,

एवं अन्यान् नमस्त्रय इनमें त्रृतीय 30,000 वर्ष पूर्ण गणितार्थ है। इस एवं नम सही प्राप्ति अन्य अन्य विविध दोषों परिस्थिति बहुत चाहीर लोकों द्वायाम गणितार्थ गणितार्थ है तथा गणितार्थ उपर्युक्ति शास्त्रों द्वायाम गणितार्थ है।

୧୧ କିମ୍ବା ପରିକଳନାତାଟେ ଏ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧର ଆମାର ୫,୦୦୦ ଶାକର ପାଇଁ proceeded fish, ୨୦ ଶାକର ପାଇଁ
ଶକ୍ତିଶାକ ଏବଂ ଶାକର ପାଇଁ medicated shark liver oil ଏବଂ ଅନୁଭିକତାରେ ୧୫୯ ମୀଟ୍
ପାଇଁ ଆମାର ମଧ୍ୟ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରିଲେ ପାରିବାକି ।

অবস্থা পরিবর্তনশীলিত আবাস ব্যবস্থার কার্যে পরিষেব করিতে চেষ্টা করিতেছি। সমুদ্রে বস্তা বরিশালে
কেৱল পরিবহনশীল একত্রিতকাম আবাস কৰি নাই। কাৰণ ডোকত সকলৰ ভৌগোলিক পতীৰ সমূহে
কাৰণ সমূহ না কৰা পৰ্যবেক্ষণ কৰিবলৈ বস্তা সংস্কৃত পরিবহনশীল বস্তিত বাধিবাহিতেছে। কিন্তু দূৰেৰ বিবৰণ
আৰ্থিক কাৰণে ভৌগোলিক ঐ পৰিবহনশীল কাৰ্যকৰী কৰিতে পাৰিবেন না বলিবেন আৰাহিবেছেন। ডোকত সকলৰেৰ
অনুভিকৰে এই কাৰণ আবাস নিৰ্ভোজি কৰিতে হৰণ কৰিবাহি। ভূজ্ঞা বিবেৰাৰ সকলৰেৰ জীবতত্ত্ব বিজ্ঞানে
অব্যাক্ষেত্ৰ সকলে পৰম্পৰা কৰিবা উচোকাৰ একজন অভিকৰে আবাস হইতেছে। তিমি বকোৰপানামেৰে বন্ধানপুৰাণিতে
আবাস সকলে অনুভূতান কৰিবা আলোকীয় সংস্কৃতি সহ বিপোচ্য দিবেন। ভাবাৰ উপরৈই তিমি কৰিবা সমুদ্রে
বস্তা বিবৰণ পৰিবহনশীল গুণ কৰা হইতেৰে।

ଶାନ୍ତିର ସମ୍ବାଧରେ ପ୍ରେସରାହେନ ଯେ ପୁରୋଜନ ଓ ସରବରାରେ ଯଥେ ଯେ ବେଳ ସାମାଜିକ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଅଭିଭାବକରେ ଯଥେ ଦୂର କରା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ । ବିଷ ତାଙ୍କ ଲିଲା ଏହି ଦୂରବିରାମ ଯୁଗମେ ସଂଖେରେ ମୁଲାକାନ ବର୍ଜିନ ହିଁଲେ ଦିଲେ ପାରି ଯାଏ ନା । ଏଇଜନ୍ ସାଥାତେ ସଂଖେରେ ଦୂର ମେଲେ ଜନଶାଶ୍ଵରରେ ଅଭିଭାବକରେ ଯଥେ ଯାକେ ତୁମ୍ଭାମନ ପୁରୋଜନରେ ମୁଲା ରୀବିଆ ପେନ୍ଡାର କରଭାଗର ଏକି ଆହିନ ଏହି ଅଭିଭେଦନେଟେ ଆଶମାରେ ସମ୍ଭାବିତ ଯତ୍ନ ପେଣ କରାଯାଇବାର ଏବଂ ଅବା ବିଚେନାର ପରୋଜନରେ ତାଙ୍କ ପରୋପ କରା ହେବେ ।

বৰ্ষাবন বায়-বৰষাবের বয়ো প্ৰদানত: কৰ্তৃচিতিগবেৰে বেড়ামৰি, ভাড়া এবং বিবিধ বায়ের খাতে বৰ্ষাবে ২ লক্ষ
৮০ হাজাৰ, ১ লক্ষ ৬০ হাজাৰ পঁ শত এবং ৫৭ হাজাৰ টাকা মেজোৱা হইয়াছে। ৩৫পৰ “অধিক বায় উৎপাদনে
পৰ্যাপ্ত” বৎসু উৎপাদনেৰ জন্য মিডিস বাচেট এইচেন্টেৰ ৪০০ মুঠোৱা তৈৰিত পৰিকল্পনাগুলিতে ১০ লক্ষ
৩০ হাজাৰ টাকা এবং অন্য সুন্দৰ ভিতৰী পৰিকল্পনাতে ২ লক্ষ ৬০ হাজাৰ টাকা বায় টাইয়াছে। ইয়া বায়-জৰি
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government খাতে বায়াবেৰ খণ্ড-বৰ্ষ
পৰিকল্পনাগুলিৰ জন্য ৬ লক্ষ ৬৮ হাজাৰ টাকা বৰক কৰা হইয়াছে। ইয়াৰ বায় জনাবেৰ শালিকগুলকে
জনাবেৰগুলিৰ পুৰোজীনীৰ উন্নতিসাধন কৰিবা ব্যৱস্থাপ কৰিবাৰ জন্য খণ্ড মেজোৱা হইবে; সংশ্লিষ্ট বৰ্ষাবেৰেৰ
ও বায়-বৰষাবেৰ বাবে বৰ্ষা পৰ্যাপ্ত পৰ্যাপ্ত কৰিবেন।

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଅବସ୍ଥାଧିନେ ଆମି ପଞ୍ଚାବିତ ସହା ଅନ୍ତରୋଦୟ କରିବେ ପରିଷଦକେ ଅନ୍ତରୋଦୟ କରିବେହି

8. KANAI LAL DE : সহ-সভাপতি বচনীর, বৎসা জিলারের শৈক্ষণিক বিদ্যু ধারান সমর্কে
যে সবচ পরিসংগ্রহ করা গৃহেন তা টেলে আবৃত্ত পুরুই আপান্তি হচ্ছে। কিংব শাকারে বর্ণন থাওয়া শৈক্ষণিক
সেবারে বৎসোর অভিধিক শৈক্ষণ পেছে আবাদের পুরুই নিরাপ হচ্ছে এস। শাকারের লোকের নিকট বৎসো
অভি পরোক্ষেনীর থাই।

বড়া বিভাগের ট্যুলিপানকলে ঘীরবালোর বে চোটা করছেন তা ধূমী পুরণদীর। কিন্তু ঘীরবালোরে
সশিখা ঘীরা সহজেও এ বিভাগ থেকে এ বিশেষ কোন কারণ হচ্ছে না। আবি এখিকে সরবরাহ এবং
ঘীরবালোরের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করছি। গত বৎসর বড়া বিভাগে বড় টোকা মুরগি করা হচ্ছিল বাহের তার ঘীরবালোর
জন্য দেখা যাচ্ছে এই বিভাগ ঘীরবালোর সমস্ত টোকা ব্যাচ করতে পারেনি; যে টোকা উচ্চ হয়ে পিণ্ডের
বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্রের জন্য বে টোকা ব্যাচ করা হচ্ছিল, সেই সমস্ত আগোলের কর্তৃতামূলী এই সমস্ত টোকা ব্যাচ
করতে পারেনি, সেই সূচী টোকার ক্ষেত্রে জাগই কেবল এসেছে। “লোক-দেবক” বাধায়ে আরও পেরিমেজে
বে বড়া বিভাগের বড় টোকা অ্যাক্সিডেন্ট হচ্ছে। বর্তন বাধানোলে ক্ষেত্রের এত অস্তুর, অবৰ্তন নেপালের
আগোল ঘীরা করেছিলার বে, বড় টোকা এই বিভাগের জন্য ব্যাচ হচ্ছে তার চেতেও ঘৰের ক্ষেত্রে টোকা বড়া
জাতের জন্য ব্যাচ করবেন, কিন্তু দূরের বিভাগ ঐ সূচীর টোকাই ব্যাচ হচ্ছে না। ঘীরবালোরের সশিখা ঘীরা
সহজেও তার বিভাগের কর্তৃতামূলী কেবল সহবেশিত করতে না, তাঁদের কোন্ কোনী বা কলমের জন্য এই
ক্ষেত্র প্রাপ্ত কোর বিভাগের ঘীরবালোরের পিণ্ডের দৃষ্টি পেলো কর্তৃত।

মন্দির বিভাগ সম্পর্কে ইতিলোর্চে "লোক-সেবা" কামৰে একটি উক্তির অভিযোগ প্রকাশিত হয়েছিল এবং সেই অভিযোগের প্রতিবাদে সরকারের ডরক থেকে এখনও সর্বান্ব কোর্ট press-note দাখিল হয়েছিল। কবলারামপুর এবং বিশেষ টেক্সুক হরে আছে, অভিযোগের কোন তিপ্পি না থাকিসে কবলারামপুরের মন থেকে এই সূল করণ কর করবার নিষিদ্ধ এ বিষয়ে সরকারের ডরক থেকে আলোকপাত করা অত্যন্ত পুরোজন। এই কামৰে এই বক্তব্য করা বলা হচ্ছে যে কীবি এবং সুলুরবন অঞ্চল হতে ৮৭, টাকা মন দরে বাহ কিনে এবনে ২৭, টাকা মন দরে সেই বাহ কলিকাতার বাবুর বিজয়ের জন্য বরেবলুন ডাঙায়ান্দ মোককে মেওয়া হচ্ছে। এবং তার কলে সরকারের প্রত্যুষ টাকা ক্ষতি হচ্ছে। এই অভিযোগ সত্ত্ব হলে যে সকল কর্তৃপক্ষের অব্যবহার এইজন্ম ঘটেছে এবং যার কলে সরকারের এত টাকা লোকসান হচ্ছে, সেই সরকারী কর্তৃপক্ষের বাহ থেকে অবিবাদ হিলাবে বা তাঁদের মেন্টন থেকে এই টাকা আবার করবার জন্য ব্যবহা যোক। আবি সরকারকে অনুমোদ করি তাঁরা মেন এ বিষয়ে কঠোর বাবুর অব্যবহার করবে। এই বক্তব্য কিছি না করলে এই বিভাগের হুমায় সুপ্রযুক্তি সংস্থাবনা হচ্ছে। পূর্বে যার আবাদের ঘাত হাত হচ্ছে সেহে। পশ্চিম বঙ্গে স্বত্য চাপ ধূর অল্পই হয়। এখানকার নদী, নদীর ও বিশে ধূর করই বাহ হয়, আবাদ মনে হয় এখানকার পুরুষগুলিকে করে স্বত্য চাপের বাবুর করা প্রয়োজন। স্বত্য বিভাগ ও কৃষি বিভাগ উভয়ে একমুখে বলি মেনের পুরুষগুলি পকোজার করেন ও গভীর করিয়া কাটান, তাহ হলে উহা বাবা অধিতে জল সেচ ও পুরুষ পরিবাপে বঙ্গ চাপও হতে পারে। পশ্চিম বঙ্গে স্বত্য ধূর পুরুষগুলি পকোজার করে বলি মাহের চাপ বাড়ান যায়, তবে মেনে মাহের অভাব বটে না। এবং পুরুষ পরিবাপে বাহ কলকাতার চালান আসতে পারে। কিন্তু এমিকে কাজ ধূর অল্পই হচ্ছে।

বীকড়া জেলা স্বত্য বিভাগের বেদবন কর্তৃপক্ষী আছেন সম্ভ বন্দরের মধ্যে তাঁদের কর্মসূচ মেনেতে পাই না। কিন্তু শৌমিহাস্য সফরে গেলে, তাঁরা বখন যৌবানপুরের নিকট দেখা করতে আসেন এবং বসেন যে বাহ চাপের জন্য যথেষ্ট পুরুষ পাওয়া যাব না সেই সময় তাঁরা বলি আবাদের কাছে আসেন এবং আবাদের পুরুষ প্রথম করেন তাহলে আবাদ তাঁদের সন্মের স্বৰূপে যুরোগ-চুবিয়া ও বলোবত্ত করে দিতে পারি। কিন্তু তাঁর সর্বসত্ত্বে লেনী স্বয়ং চিঠিপত্র দেখা ও অফিসের কাপে যা করেন। তাঁরা মাহের চাপ যে কাপের কলবে হয় না এবং দিনার করমেই যে বাহ বাড়ে না, ইহা মনে রাখা দরকার। মেইজন্য যে সম্ভ কর্তৃপক্ষীদের বাঁকু অভিজ্ঞতা আছে ও বাবা হাতেকলেৰে কাজ করে তাঁদেরই এই বিভাগে নিরোগ করা উচিত, এবং এমের বাবা কিন্তু কাজ হচ্ছে কিনা, সেটাও স্বত্য বিভাগের অধিক্ষেত্রে দেখা কর্তব্য। যখন বাজারীদের পুরীর অনেকটা মাহের উপর সির্কির করে, এবং আজকাল যখন আনন্দ পুরুষের বায়ুব্য সুপ্রাপ্ত ও দুর্দুল্য হয়ে উঠেছে তখন মাহের মত একটা পুরোজনীয় ও পুরুষের বায়ু বাতে মেনে পুরুষ পরিবাপে উৎপন্ন হয় ও বাবার সত্ত্ব মধ্যে কিন্তু পাওয়া যাব তার জন্য সরকারের বিশেষ সেচেট হওয়া কর্তব্য। এ বিষয় আবি যাব লেনী করা বলুন না তবু স্বত্য বিভাগের সংস্থিতি কর্তৃপক্ষীদের নিয়মিত যৌবানপুরের বাঁকু ধূর করতে গৱেন লে বিষয়ে আবি তাঁকে সেচেট হবার জন্য অনুরোধ করছি। যথ্য চাপের উন্মুক্তি কলা যৌবানপুরের সমিজ্জ আছে আবি কিন্তু তৎ সমিজ্জ বাধাবেই মাহের সরবরাহ বাঢ়বে না। কর্তৃপক্ষীর মেন সেচেট হ'ন; যে জনগানপুরের পুরুষ কর বেডবন্ডল তাঁর ভোগ করছেন তাঁর মেন সেচেট হ'ন আবি সর্বসূচ করছি।

Janab MUSHARRUFF HOSSAIN: উনি যখন বাংলার বসন্দেন ডরক আবিও একটু বাংলার হন। (A voice: তিক মনেহেসে, আগন্তি বাংলার বনুন।)

এই "Fisheries" সবচে আবাদ সাবাদ বে অভিজ্ঞতা আছে, যে সবচে একটু আসতে চাইছি। আবাদ পূর্ববর্তী বজ্র বসন্দেন যে পুরুষ কেটে বখন অধিতে জল সেচ করা যাব, তখন পুরুষের সব পাদি আবিহ হয়ে যাব এবং কলে মেখাদে যাহ আব থাকতে পারে না, সব মধ্যে যাব।

আবি সেই problemটা solve করোহি। কিন্তু করোহি—মেটা কামাচি। আবি একটা পুরুষ কাটিয়েছিলাম। আব থেকে পাবি উন্মুক্ত মিয়ে পাবে যে 1670এ পাবি হিয় তার নিচে আবি পুরুষকে 40 ft. by 40 ft. করে পৰ্য আব হোট পুরুষের বক্তু-মেটা ৮১৯ কিট গোটা করে রুক্ত মিয়েছিল। আব কলে পুরুষের বখন পানি বখ থাকে ডরক সব বাহ এই পৰ্যে থাকে এবং স্বত্য সব পুরুষের পাবি লেনী হয়ে

শাহজাদি হতে হতে পারে। আমার এই অভিজ্ঞান সামগ্রী যদি আপনারা বের করে আমার মেরে হয় আমার
এবং মে উকি বরেহেন লে উকি উকি পারেন। আমার মেরে হয় যদি আপনারা আমার এই উকি কাটি-
না বরেন তাহলে তাম হয়। আমি এই কথাটাই বলতে চাই।

8]. PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYAYA : শাননীয় তেজুলি সৌকর বরেহেন, আমি মেখান
ক্ষ এনেছি মেখানে যাই এবং নুন এই পুরুষ লিপিতে উন্মতি হওয়ার পুর সামগ্রী আছে। আমার নুন বরেহেন
নাহ চাই, যাই না হলে চলেন। আমি বলছি লে বক্স নুন চাই। বক্স আহ--আর নুন যাই তার উপ
নাই এবং এবং নুন মেরে উৎ না গাইলে আমারা সেটাকে অস্তুত মেবকহারী বলি বলিও আজ কাল মেরো যাই
চেলেকই নুন মেরে উৎ গাইলেন না। এই নুন লিপের উন্মতি করতে হবে। তাহাতা পুরুষ বাড়িরে মাছের
পুরুষ সামগ্রীর কথা বাননীয় যৌবানণ বরেহেন যে লে যিদের তীরা চেটা করবেন। কিন্তু পুরুষাবস্থা;
ই যাই ননী পুরুষ হতে পাইছি না। এবং সন্তু মেকে মেরী করে যাই বরবার যে কোলের সেটা আমাদের
জেনেদের আনা হিসেব না। এই deep sea fishing--গভীর সন্তু মেকে যাই বরার পুরুষ যদি আমাদের
জেনেদের লিকা দেওয়ার ব্যবস্থা হয় তাহলে কলকাতার বাজারে বস্তোর বে অভাব মেরো দিবেছে লে অভাব আর
কাকবে না। নুন লিপের সন্তুও মিক ভাই। শাননীয় পুরুষ যৌবানণ বরেহেন—

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is a demand under the Fishery. Please speak to the point.

8]. PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYAYA : আমার নুন না হলে মেরী
fish হলেও শীঘ্ৰ যাব না। স্বতুর এই সবে কিছু ব্যৃত হচ্ছে।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN : আমার সরিবার তেওঁও চাই এই যাই
তাজবুর করে।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : যাহে নুন দিন--নুনে যাই দিচ্ছেন কেন? নুনের জন্য যাই নন,
যাহের জন্য নুন।

8]. PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYAYA : তাই নুন সবচে এখানে ব্যৃত
হচ্ছে। আমাদের মেলে বহু লোক বচপিন ধৰে নুন তৈরী করছে। তাদের এই পৈতৃক ব্যাবস্থা আজে মাঝ
না হয় এবং মেলের লোকে এই লিপিটার স্বুনোগ পাই মেলিকে নক্ষ মেরে যৌবানণের আপা করি লে ব্যবসা
করবেন। নুন মেলে যাই তাল খাবে, নই কর হয় এবং সন্তাও হয়--নুনের ব্যৱচত কর হয়। মেই মোলা
যাই বাজারে আমনী করলে নুনের ব্যৱচ কর হয়। আমি আর একটা কথা বলতি আমার নুন কানাই যাবু রে
বরেহেন deep sea fishingের কথা আমি লে সবচে যৌবানণকে ব্যৱচতে চাই যে এডে মেরী সোককে
এই তাবে যাই ব্যা সবচে expert লোক লিয়ে trained করতে হবে। কিন্তু আমার মনে হয় এডে
পু'এক ব্যৱস বিলব হবে। আমি লিকা এবং পুরীতে যাই ব্যা মেরেছি। মেরীবৰার জেনেদের ব্যবসা আনা
হবে। তারা সন্তুরে ভিতৰ অবেক দুরে গিয়ে যাই হবে আমে। কিন্তু কষ্টাইতে তা নয়। তবে আমি যাহের
উন্মতি সন্তু আলোচনা করতে গিয়ে যাই যে আপে মেলের একটা পুরু হিল ব্যৱলোকনের পুরু লাল কথা।
মানের পরাগা হ'ত তারাই পুরু মিক। মেলের পুরুত্বে যাই হত। স্বতুরঃ তবে মেলের লোকের যাহের অভাব
হিসেব। আকাশের মেরী পরাগা হলে লোকে পুরু মেরে না। যাদের অবিষয় বলি তারা পুরু মেরাগা হত
করে শব্দে গাঢ়ি কেনেন। কট পৰ্যাপ্ত মেলেও পুরু পুরুত্ব করতেন কিন্তু এবন জীবা Jacobov। পুরুত্ব
করবেন, এটা অবেক ব্যাবসাই মেরো না। তাল ব্যা, এটা বিলবে আমি কিছু ব্যৱহাৰ নাই। শাননীয় লিকা
যৌবানণেও বরেহেন বে হত school পুরুত্ব হচ্ছে। কিন্তু তাৰ result কি হবেছে? তাৰ মেকে
বে সবচে হেজেন দেবোজে তারা পারীবিৰ পৰিপুৰ কৰতে নুনে দিবেহে--কোল বক্স লিপের মধ্যে আসতে
মেল না, তারা ততু জ্বকৰী চাই। আমি লে কথা ব্যৱলাম রে, মেলে বে সবচে পুরু আছে মেলিলি সংজ্ঞা কথা
হয় না এবং নুন পুরু মেলোও হত হবেছে। এবন অবেক ব্যাবসার tube-well মেজা হচ্ছে।
Tube-well কৰ কৰ মাঝো মাঝ বলিও এব অবিকল্পী বালো হবে বাবে। স্বুত এব বিলবে
কিছু ব্যৱচত হই না। কিন্তু যদি এই সবচে পুরু সংজ্ঞা কৰা হয় তাজেন পারীব অভাব
হয় না এবং মেলেও জ্ব কৰ হয়। কিন্তু নুনে লিল রে এই সব পুরুত্বে লিকে মেলের লোকের
ব্যৱচৰ্ত হয় নাই। এই সবচে পুরুত্বে গভীৰত কৰা হয় না। এই পুরু আজে আজে পৰিপুৰ
হচ্ছে। আমি ৩০৫১ বছৰ আজে বক্সামে বে সবচে পুরু মীলি দেৱেছিলৰ এই ৬০ বছৰের মধ্যে আৰ অবেক

অবস্থিতি হয়েছে। ২০০ বৎসরের মধ্যে যে অবস্থিতি হয়েছিল না আজ ৫০ বৎসরের মধ্যেই তার পৰ্য্যন্ত অবস্থিতি হয়েছে। এই ক্ষমতাবে সব জাতিগুলি নষ্ট হয়ে যাচ্ছে। আবি এই নিকে Government-এর দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করছি। তারা মেন একটা বিশেষ আইন তৈরী করে এই সমস্ত পুরুষগুলির সংস্কার করেন এবং যদি এখানে co-operative banking যাই জ্ঞান হর তাহলে বাংলা মেলে যাচ্ছে অভিব হয়ে না। যাই না হলে আবাদের চলে না। কারণ যাইই আবাদের এককান্ত Protein food, এটা না হলে আবাদের পৰ্য্যায়ের বিশেষ ক্ষতি হব। এটা মে উপরাখে হোক বাঢ়াতে হবে। আর একটা আইন করা উচিত যাতে সব মালেই যাই না বাংলা হয়—মেলে যাই ডিস হাড়ে সে সব যাই বাংলা বাংলা হয়ে না। এই তিনি ছাড়ার সব যাই বাংলা আবাদ মেলেছি যে—অস্তত: কার্বিং কৰ্বা বচতে পারি যে সেখানে অনেক যাচ্ছে বশি পার্যতা, কৈ, শাওয়া, ইত্যাদি। এর পুরুণ কারণ হচ্ছে যে পুরুষগুলি পরিকার হচ্ছে না এবং এই ডিস ছাড়ার সব যাই বাংলা হয় বলে। সেইভাবে এর একটা বিশেষ আইন করা উচিত। আইন করলেও কিছু লোক হতত যাই ধরবে যেন্ন black-marketing হচ্ছে কিন্তু এতে কিছুটা বাংলা করবে এবং যাচ্ছেও উন্নতি হবে। এই কথা বলে আবি আবাদ বন্ধুতা পেষ করছি।

The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR: বিষয়ে ডেপুটি স্পোকার, স্যার, আবাদ যন্ত্র কানাই যান্ত্র প্রয়োগে মে তিনি “লোক-সেবকে” মেখেছেন যে করেকটি ক্ষেত্রে আবাদের অনেক টাকা নষ্ট হয়েছে কিন্তু আবাদের পরিকল্পনা অবস্থায় যে টাকা এবা হয়েছিল তা উপরুক্ত সংখ্যক স্নোক প্রস্তুত করে এবং লোকের বাইমে যিন্তে ধরচ কৰা হয়েছে। তারা যে যাই হবে, তার অক্ষরের Government-কে মের। এবং সে যাই সবা মধ্যে সেখানে বিজয় হব। আবাদ যন্ত্র পুরুষ যাই সাক্ষী আছেন যে ক্ষিতিতে তখন ১২১ টাকা করে যাচ্ছে যথ বিজয় হচ্ছিল। সকার মোনা সত্তা। ক্ষিতিতেও যাই সত্তা হচ্ছিল। এই পরিকল্পনার অবশ্য সেখানে পুরুষ ৪০ হাজার টাকা লোকসাম হয়েছে। এই যাই হবার পরিকল্পনা আগেই বজ্রিভাগের পূর্বে কৰা হয়েছিল। এবং আবাদও এই পরিকল্পনাটা পুরুষ করেছিলাম কিন্তু কেন জানি না । ১ বৎসর সেখানে মোটেই যাই হব নাই। অথচ টাকা ধরচ হয়েছে। তাই আবাদের এই বিনিয়োগ বিবেচনা করে দেখতে বলছি। এই পরিকল্পনাটা যদি ভাল করে দেখেন তাহলে আবাদ মধ্যে হব সেখানে কোন গল্প নাই। তিনি “লোক-সেবকের” মে কৰা যানেছেন তার উত্তর দেখাব কৰ্ত্তা বলেছেন। কিন্তু সেটার উত্তর আগেই দেখেছে হচ্ছে যন্ত্র কানাইলাল যান্ত্র মে কৰ্বা বলেছেন, অর্থাৎ তার অভিযোগ এই যে সত্য বিভাগের কর্তৃপক্ষী সব জাতিগুলি গিয়ে তদুকৰ করেন না। তাকে আনাছিল যে প্রতি যন্ত্রযুক্ত আবাদের যাই একজন করে কর্তৃপক্ষী আছেন, তাঁকে যদি যন্ত্রযুক্ত পুরুষ সাড়েতে পুরুষ মেখ্যতে হব, তাহলে সব জাতিগুলি বাংলা সত্ত্ব হব না। বিকল্পের দিকের মে পরিকল্পনা আবাদের তৈরী কৰা হয়েছে এ বছরে সেখানে কাজ অনেক বাঢ়ানো হবে। সেখানে কোথায় কোথায় কি কৰা উচিত সে সবকে যদি, তাঁর বাড়ীর কাছেই আবাদের মে আবিস আছে, সেখানে যিন্তে বলেন আবাদ তার উপরেশ সহজে অবিহত হব। আবি গত বৎসরেও বলেছি, এবাদও বলছি, পুরুষের সমস্যাকেই, যিনি যতটা পারেন আবাদের যদি সাহায্য করেন তাহলে আবাদ বিশেষ কৃত্ত হব। এ যথ কাজ এক গতর্দেশে যাবা পুরুষ হওয়া সত্ত্ব মহ, অবনাধারণের সহযোগীতা বাস্তুলে সহজে হব।

এই ধরণ মে সব পুরুষ পৌরুষের জন্য হচে যাওয়ার ব্যথে এসেছে, নেই সব পুরুষের পৌরুষ নিয়ে যদি ক্ষিতিতে মেরা যাব তাহলে অবিও উচিত হব যার পুরুষেও পক্ষোকার হচে সহজে বল্বা চাবের উপরোক্ত হচে পারে, এবং খেডের কসমও বাঢ়াবে। কিন্তু যানেছে ই এক বলে বলেছে তারা এ কাবে যাত বিতে যাইস পান না। বলেন তিবাক যা করিন তা আজ করতে পারে না। এ জবে পুরুষিলীভূলে পরিকার করলে সহজে হচে পারে। উন্নাহরণের জন্য আবি মেলিনোপুর জেলের পাঁতুন পানার পচাস্বার কৰা বলতে পারে। আবাদ কেবল নেই সব আবিগাই টাকা বিতে পারি যেন্ন মেকে আবাদের টাকা আবাদ হচে পারে।

পুরুষবান্তু মে বলেছেন, এ বিশেষ ইন্সুলিনার্স আবেদ নেমা যাবের চায সহজে উঠা যা যানেছেন মে সহজে কেবল বিকাশ করাইত আছেন। এবং তথ্য মোনা যাই কেবল অন্যান্য যাই বাতে যাতে যুক্ত হব মে চৌকাও চলেছে। এবং ইন্সুলিন পৌরুষ করবেছেন মে এবাদ তাঁদের ওমিকের খাদ্য অনেক বাতে বাঢ়াতে হচ্ছে। পুরুষবান্তুকে বলেছিলাম, তাঁর দিকেরা কোন পরিকল্পনা নিতে পারেন নি। তাঁদ্বা আবি বসেছিলাম আবাদের নামান্ধিকান্তে পুরুষ ১,৫০০ বিতা অবস্থা আছে, এই আবাদ বিবি তাঁরা বীৰু বিদে বাই ধরিবে নানা জাতিগুলি নিতে পারেন তাহলে কেবল জন্ম যাবনা হচে পারে, কিন্তু সেখানে জাতীয় সব জন্ম তক্কিতে বাব জোগাবে জন্ম হব। এই জন্ম উপরুক্ত পরিবার, যাই পোজা থাবে কি না এই সময়ে মেটাতে পেষ দেব মি। সহজে জাতীয় জন্ম জন্মা বিশেষ কৰা উচিতে, কিন্তু সেটাকে ৩০টা সমিতি, তাঁ তিনি কুমু কি অক্ষম এবে টাকা মেলা হচে পারে না, সকল সরিষ এক

নহে এবে আর বেখানে কোন বচ্ছেৰ পোকোলা নাই সেখানেই মাত্ৰ টাকা দেখাৰ বাবুৱা আছে। এই বচ্ছেৰ মেলোকেৰ মাত্ৰ ৫ বছদেৰ লিখ আছে এই বচ্ছে লোককে যদি টাকা দিই, তাহলে আৰামদেৰ লেটাকা আৰামহণে না। দ্বিতীয় গভৰ্নমেন্টৰ মীড়ি হচ্ছে এই বে বাদেৰ বাবী বাব তাবেৰ টাকা দেৱা হৈবে।

সত্যদেৰ আৰি গত বছদেও বলেছি, এখাংশও বলাহি এবং সকল সত্যকেই অনুৰোধ কৰাহি তীকা নিজেৰা বে যতটা পাবেন কৰল, গভৰ্নমেন্টৰ পশ্চেন শকল আৰামদাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী মেথে মাছ কৰাবো সত্য নৰ। আৰি একটা বিনিয় হচ্ছে এই বে মাছ কৰাচা মাল। বাবে মাছ আৰামদে চুৰি বেতে পাৰে। দ্বিতীয় লোকেৰা নিজেৰা না কৰলে গভৰ্নমেন্ট কিছু কৰতে পাৰে না, কাৰণ পুলিশ বেখানে বৰেছে সেখান বেকেও বথম চোৱ দিবে বাব দেৱা পেছে, তজন পাড়াগাঁওতে বাবেৰ পুত্ৰবিনী তাৰা নিজেৰা বদি মা দেখেন তাহলে গভৰ্নমেন্টৰ বসা সত্য হৈব হৈবে না। আৰাম বলাগড়ে গিয়েছিলাৰ, তিবেপীতে গিয়েছিলাৰ, সেখানে কেৱে ভাইদেৰ অনুৰোধ কৰেছিলাৰ—আগন্তুৱা এখনে মাছ ধৰণ, আগন্তুৱা জান দেৱ, মোকা দেৱ, তাকাঙু চুৰি মোৰ শকও আছে। কিছু মেওলি তাৰা না দেৱাৰ বসিৰহাট খেকে মাছ আৰামদাৰ বাবুৱা হৈবেছে—তাৰা বদি মাছ ধৰতে ধান এবং মাছ না পান তাহলে আৰাম তীবেৰ তৈলিক ৩ টাকা কৰে দেৱ, টাকা নিয়ে কৰু কৰাৰ পুলোড়ন দিয়ে লোকদেৰ নিবেও বদি কৰু না হয় তাহলে আৰি কৰু বনুন। কানাইবাবু বলেছেন—তীবেৰ নিকে বে সব পুৰুৰ আছে মেওলি সহজে আৰামদাৰ জানাবেন। তা বলি তিনি জানান এবং আৰামদেৰ সহে সহ-বোগীভা কৰেন তাহলে তীকে আৰি এই পৃতিশ্ৰুতি পিষে পাৰি বে বদি বাজেটে বয়ান মাও ধাকে আহলেও পুৰান বষীয়হানপকে বলে, তাৰ কাছ খেকে টাকা আৰাম কৰে আৰাম গাহামা কৰিব। লোকেৰা নিজেৰা বদি এ সব কৰা না কৰেন তাহলে গভৰ্নমেন্টৰ বিকলে উৎ চিপনি কাটিলৈ কিছুই হৈবে না।

The motion of the Hon'ble Hem Chandra Naskar that a sum of Rs. 20,89,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "43—Industries—Fisheries" was then put and agreed to.

43—Industries—Cinchona.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on behalf of Sj. Nalini Ranjan Sarker with your permission and on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 32,64,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "43—Industries—Cinchona".

Sir, the history of cinchona in this province and in this country has been a sort of doubtful course. It so happened that India can and used to produce sufficient quinine for the treatment of malaria in the whole of India. In the south, in the Nilgiris, as well as in Mungpo area of the Darjeeling district there is quite enough area for plantation of sufficient quantity of cinchona trees for the purpose of yielding the quinine that is necessary. At Mungpo today we have got 1,724 acres under cultivation, at Lakpanchar 217 acres, at Monson 1,626 acres and at Rangpo 537 acres.

Sir, the cinchona trees yield quinine, or rather quinine products in two forms: one is the ordinary quinine and the other is cinchona febrifuge. The usual method which was adopted at Mungpo was rather an old method, namely, to prepare quinine which is usually called the Indian type of quinine which is a little lower in its alkaloid value as compared with the British Pharmacopoeial quinine. This quinine as manufactured in Mungpo is rather darkish in colour and therefore it is not so popular as the white quinine that comes from Java or from other parts of the world. Usually we manufacture 70 thousand pounds of quinine in the Mungpo factory and about 35 thousand pounds or 30 thousand pounds of cinchona febrifuge every year. If you want to convert or make white quinine, the plant that we have got at Mungpo can only produce 50 thousand pounds of quinine. During the war and for some time afterwards quinine products were controlled very strictly and in its place paludrine and mepacrine were imported from abroad. I am not here to give the relative value of these two products but it is true that our country people, particularly those living in rural areas, have been accustomed to the use of quinine and the use of paludrine or mepacrine is

not so well known which generally requires some amount of medical supervision. Therefore, I have felt and I have told the department so that they should increase the plantation, and this year instead of spending the whole of the money for increasing the products of the Indian type of quinine I have asked them to prepare the B. P. standard of quinine which would be a little less in quantity—it would be about 50 thousand pounds of quinine out of the harvesting of cinchona every year. We have got now 150,000 pounds of quinine more or less in storage and I have decided that this year we should be able to sell some of this quinine instead of storing it and also to distribute it freely through the various post offices as also to give to the different Governments for their requirements—Governments of Bihar, Orissa and Assam and Tripura. I have also arranged to put in new machinery so that we might be able to produce larger quantity of quinine. India requires about three times as much quinine as is produced in this factory and therefore there is no reason why we should not produce the whole of that quantity in India instead of importing from abroad.

With these words I move that the motion which stands in the name of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker be accepted, namely, Rs. 32,64,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "43—Industries—Cinchona".

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 32,64,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "43—Industries—Cinchona" was then put and agreed to.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 5.47 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 16th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 16th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 52 members.

Committee on Petitions.

Mr. SPEAKER: In accordance with the provision of rule 73 of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Procedure Rules, I nominate the following seven members of the Assembly to form a Committee on Petitions with the Deputy Speaker as Chairman:—

- (1) Sj. J. C. Gupta,
- (2) Janab Abdur Rahman Siddiqi,
- (3) Sj. Bimal Comar Ghose,
- (4) Mr. L. R. Pentony,
- (5) Janab Syed Badrudduja,
- (6) Sj. Hemanta Kumar Basu, and
- (7) Sj. Dharendra Narayan Mukherji.

Governor's Reply to the Address.

Mr. SPEAKER: His Excellency the Governor has sent the following reply to the address which was presented to him by the Assembly:—

"Members of the Legislative Assembly,

I have received with great satisfaction the respectful expression of your thanks for the speech with which I have opened the present session of the Assembly".

STARRED QUESTION

(to which oral answer was given)

Road transport in the district of Malda

***58. Janab ABUL HASHEM:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Home Department be pleased to state whether the construction work for the *pucca* roads of—

- (i) Malda-Rajmahal, and
- (ii) Tildanga-Khejuria-Malda-Balurghat

is complete?

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the negative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state when it is expected to be completed?

- (c) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state—
 - (i) whether motor services are plying on the said routes;
 - (ii) if so, the names of the firms or individuals who are running the services;

- (iii) whether advertisements were made in respect of appointment of transport agencies; and
- (iv) whether a company managed by Messrs. Commercial Carrying Co., Ltd., of 11, Clive Street, Calcutta, have been appointed by the District Magistrate, Malda, to run motor services on the said routes?
- (d) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if it is a fact—
 - (i) that District Magistrate, Malda, is forcing the private owners of buses to withdraw their buses from those routes; and
 - (ii) that the Malda Transport, Ltd., formed by the Commercial Carrying Co., Ltd., have been supplied with petrol coupons for 600 gallons?
- (e) If the reply to (d) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the reasons therefor?

MINISTER in charge of the HOME DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy): (a) No.

(b) The earthwork of both the roads has already been undertaken. The expected date of completion for all-weather traffic cannot be stated definitely at this stage. But every endeavour is being made to complete the roads as early as practicable so that these may be completed by the next year.

(c)(i) For (a)(i) Yes. For (a)(ii) No. But buses ply over two sectors of the route, viz., (i) Malda-Khejuria Ghat and (ii) Malda-Gajole.

- (ii) (1) Sri Matilal Behani and
 (2) Sri Dinesh Misra—Malda-Rajmahal.
 (3) Sri Badri Narayan Lal and
 (4) Sri Sudhir Kr. Chakraborty—Malda-Khejuria Ghat.
 (5) Sri Badri Lal Kundu—Malda-Gajole.

(iii) Yes.

(iv) No.

(d)(i) No.

(ii) Yes.

(e) In view of transport difficulties in Malda and Dinajpore area, it was decided to run a service from Dhulian to Malda and West Dinajpur to carry essential supplies. The Commercial Carrying Co. was appointed the transport agency for the purpose.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: शनदीर शीवशाल एই बे बलमेन “by the next year” बे next year गालो बि? गालमेह रस्तारे March गाल ना एই बस्तरहै बर्दा आगार आगोहै ब्रेह रहे?

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Next cold weather—November, December, January.

BUDGET FOR 1950-51

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

40—Agriculture and 71—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research outside the Revenue Account.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 2,61,58,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads “40—Agriculture” and “71—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research outside the Revenue Account”.

আবি সংস্কোষেই দু'কথা বলবো ভার্তিলাই; কিন্তু মিশের করে বরম শিবদাখ বায়ু উপরিত আবে
(Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE : বন্যবাচা) তীর অবগতির জন্য আবাদের Agriculture Departmentকে
কাছ সহজে বিষ্ট করব। আগন্তুর আবেন Agriculture বিভাগটা ভাবে বিড়ত আছে। তার মধ্যে
বর্তমানে সব চেয়ে এক কাছ হচ্ছে কি করে ১৯৫১ সালের মধ্যে খাল বিষে,—আবি ভাল, দুঃ, যাই যা জে—
ওসবের কথা বলছি না, দুঃ cereals এবং ডাঙুজাতীর পথে যিনিস সহজে দাবলী হতে পারা থার।
(Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE : অবন্য জিনিষটী বাব বাব কেন?) সে কথা পরে হবে। আবে বিষের
জোর বিচ্ছি কি করে cereals, চালের বাসারে, ১৯৫১ সালের ডিসেম্বরের মধ্যে আবে দাবলী হতে পারব।
আবি মোটামুটিতে আবাদের Agriculture Departmentকে কাছজলি হচ্ছে,—অনেকেই হচ্ছে তা
আবেনা,—সবস্যাদের কাছে বলছি। আবাদের এই দুটি বিভাগের কর্তৃ-প্রচেষ্টা ও আগে বিড়ত।

প্রথমতঃ আবাদের প্রধান কাছ হচ্ছে—grow more food—কি করে ১৯৫১ সালের ডিসেম্বর মাসের
মধ্যে আবাদের পশ্চিম বাংলার ঢালের মে ঘোড়ি আছে সেই ঘোড়ি আবে পুরণ করতে পারি।

আবাদের Agriculture Departmentএর পিতীর কর্তব্য হলো ঢাল, পদের উৎপাদন দৃঢ়ি মাদেও আবাদে
কৃতিজ্ঞ জ্বরেও উৎপাদন দৃঢ়ি করা, যথা jute, আখ, ডুল প্রভৃতি, যাতে করে আবাদের কৃষকদের হাতে দুটো
পরমা আসতে পারে।

তৃতীয় দক্ষ কাছ হচ্ছে—extension service—গ্রামের কৃষকদের সহে গভর্নমেন্টের দুটি উন্নীস প্রচেষ্টা
সংযোগস্থাপন। দুটি সংখে যা কিন্তু গবেষণা হয় সেই পরীক্ষার কলাভলি ভাল করে গ্রামে চারীদের দুর্বিশে
সিংড়ে হবে। এজন্য আবে আবাদের পশ্চিম বাংলার মে প্রাপ্ত দু'জাতীর ইউনিসন আছে তার প্রত্যোক ইউনিসনে
একজন করে দুটি সহকারী বাসার বাসবা করেছি। এবং ইউনিসো প্রাপ্ত ১,৭০০ ইউনিসনে দুটি সহকারী
রয়েছে, এবং এসের trainingএর বাসবাও করেছি। আব, এবেনে আবি শলতে বাবা ইচিং মে আবাদের
research work দুর ভাল করে চলছে না। তার কাবণ দৃঢ় বাংলা বখন ছিল তখন মে দুটি বিদ্যালয়গুলিতে
গবেষণার কাছ ঢালিল, তার অধিকার্য বিদ্যালয়ই এবং তার পুরাণাটো ছিল ঢাকাতে, আবাদের হাত ছাড়া হবে
পেছে। অবশ্য আবে এই অস্থিবা দুর কৃষার চেঁটা আছি, এবং সর্বজ্ঞানে চেঁটা করছি চিদ়্বৰার কি করে
কাছ কর্য যায়।

আবাদের এই Agricultural Directorateএর আর একটা কিং আছে—Agricultural
marketing—কৃতিজ্ঞ হবের উপরূপ marketes বাসবাও আবে ঢাল দিবেছি।

এই প্রথম দক্ষ কাছের মধ্যে grow more foodএর কিং আবে কি কি প্রচেষ্টা করেছি তার একটা
আত্ম আগন্তুরের আগে সিংড়ে চাই। এ সংখে আবে মেসের measure বা পদ্ধতি বিড়ত করেছি তার
একটা হচ্ছে জলনথে। হোট হোট বাল কেটে, পালে জল দুল এবং দুবুর বেটে, এই দিন বকবে
আবেনা এবন সেচের বাসবা করেছি। আব একটা measure হচ্ছে—Waste land reclamation—গভিষ্ঠ
জনি উচ্চ। তাছাড়া distribution of seeds,—চারীদের ভাল মীজ বিভাগে বরা এবং জরিপ মাসের
বাসবা বরার বক্সেতেও এই grow more food কাছের মধ্যে রয়েছে। এর উপর আব একটা কাছ হচ্ছে
plant protection এই মে কাজগুলির বাবা আবি বাসবা এসে হচ্ছে হোট হোট পরিকল্পনা—এব উপর
পশ্চিম বাংলার অন্য দুটো দক্ষ কাছ হচ্ছে—পানোয়া ও মুরাবী পরিকল্পনা। কিং ১৯৫১ সালের ডিসে
এই দুটো পরিকল্পনার কল আবে পার করে মনে হব না। এটি দুটি schemeএর মধ্যে More
scheme কার্যো পরিষ্কত কল আবের জন্য আবে নতুন করে পার। এবং মুরাবীর ৬০০,০০০ এবনে
৩২৬,০০০ টন আব দাবোদের ৮৬৭,০০০ এবনে প্রাপ্ত দু'লক টন বাব আবাদের বাঢ়তি উৎপাদন হবে।

আবেনে আবি ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালের এই সব বিবিধ প্রচেষ্টাৰ একটা হিসাব সিংড়ি।

আবাদের উন্নত বাসবাৰ বীজেৰ কলে ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে ১,০৩০ একৰ অভিতে মেলী কলৰ হয়েছে এবং তার
অন্য আবে অভিতে সেৱেছি বাবিক ১৫০ টন এবং বাবি ৮২০ টন।

অন দিকানেৰ বাসবা করে আবে পেৱেছি ২৮,৪৪৪ একৰ অভিতে বাবিক ১,১০০ টন, দুটি গালো বাসবি।
Left irrigation করে কল জলিবে ২,০২০ একৰ অভিতে সেৱেছি যা, তাতে অভিতে আবে বাবিক বিশুই
পাইনি, কিন্তু দুটি কল যেতেছে ১৪০ টন।

Tank improvement করে ১৩,৬৬৬ একর জমিতে অভিযন্ত কলম হয়েছে খারিক ২,৩৮০ টন, রবি ২৪০ টন।

Manures সংকে আবি আপনাদের বসতে পারি যে বাসায়নিক শার আমাদের বিভাগ থেকে বেশী পরিবাণে বড় একটা মেজা হয়েনি কালুণ পুরুল্য হবার কলম এতে বৃচ্ছ বেশী গড়ে। ইলত compost শরের পুচ্ছলম থাতে বেশী হয় আমাদের ক্ষুধি বিভাগের মধ্যে মেই নিকে রয়েছে।

২,৯১৪,৮৯৫ একর জমিতে শার প্রদানের কলম ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে আবা অভিযন্ত কলম পেরেছি খারিক ২০,১১১ টন, আবি রবি ১৩,৮০০ টন, waste land reclamation-এর শার আবা ২০ একর land পেরেছি এবং তাৰ কলম আমাদের কলম বেচেছে শার ১০ টন খারিক। আবি একটা জিনিয় হচ্ছে plant protection; এৰ শার আবা রবি কলম ২,০০০ টন বাঢ়াতে পেরেছি। এই হিসেবটা হলো ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালেৰ। এৰ সমে রবি ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালেৰ কলমের তুলনা কৰে মেখেন, তাহলে মেখেনৰ কত তালো কাল আমাদেৰ হয়েছে। (Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: এক সঙ্গে চুটো দিলে তালো হ'ত।) এক সঙ্গে চুটো দিলে তালো হ'ত।)

১৯৪৯-৫০ সালে উন্নত ধৰণেৰ কীৰ্তি বিভাগেৰ শার ৬২,৭১১ একর জমিতে অভিযন্ত কলমেৰ পরিবাণ হচ্ছে খারিক ৪৫০ টন, এবং রবি ৬,০৬৭ টন। Flow irrigation শার ক্ষুধিভাগ থেকে রবি ১০ হাজাৰ টাকাৰ মধ্যে হয় মেইগুলৈই দ্যু আমাদেৰ ক্ষুধি বিভাগ ব্যানেজ কৰেছে আৰ দলহাতৰ টাকাৰ উৎপন্নৰগুলি Irrigation and Waterworks Department থেকে কৰা হয়েছে; ততমুন্মাদে ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালে flow irrigation-এ Agrionltural Department কৰ্তৃক ১৬,০৪২ একর জমিতে পাওয়া গেছে অভিযন্ত খারিক ৩,৬৯৫ টন, রবি ৩,৫৬০ টন। Irrigation and Waterworks Department কৰ্তৃক ১৫,৫৪৪ একর জমিতে পাওয়া গেছে অভিযন্ত খারিক ১,৪২০ টন, রবি ১,৫১১ টন।

আপনৱে list irrigation শার ১৪,২০০ একর জমি আবা বাঢ়াতে পেরেছি এবং তাতে অভিযন্ত কলম হয়েছে খারিক ১৬০ টন আবি রবি ১১,৪০০ টন। Tank improvement-এৰ কলম ১১,৯৭৫ একর অভিযন্ত কলম পাওয়া গেছে খারিক ৪,৭৬০ টন, রবি ১৫০ টন। Manures এবং fertilisers পুরোনোৰ কলম পাওয়া গেছে ১১৭,৮৭২ একর জমিতে খারিক ৮,০১১ টন, রবি ১৮,৫১৮ টন। Waste land reclamation বা পতিত জমি উন্নারেৰ শার পাওয়া গেছে ২,২০০ একর জমিতে বাঢ়াতি কলম খারিক ৭০৭ টন, রবি ১১৬ টন। এছাড়া plant protection কাজেৰ শার এবাবে পাওয়া গেছে খারিক ২,৮০০ টন, রবি ৫,১৪০ টন। তাহলে আপনাদেৰ মেখেতে পাঠেছেন ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে মেখেনে মেট উৎপন্নৰ পরিমাণ দিল খারিক আবি রবি কলম মিলিবে ৪৮,৫০৪ টন, মেখেনে ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালেৰ উৎপন্নৰ পরিবাণ হাতিয়েছে খারিক ৩০,৬৩৫ টন আবি রবি ৬৪,৪০২ টন এবং দুইয়ে মিলেৰে ১৫,০৯১ টন অৰ্থাৎ মোটামুটি হিসাবে শুধু রিপুণ।

এ ছাড়া, ৪,৬০০ টন শানেৰ হিসেবে কা মাকি ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে আমাদেৰ ক্ষুধি বিভাগ কৰ্তৃক village compost শার বিভাগেৰ কলম উৎপন্ন হয়েছে তা এখনে কৰা হয় নাই। শুধুমে শুধুমে আমাদেৰ মেখে সহকাৰী আহুম তাদেৰ মধ্যে অনেকেই দ্যু ডাল কাল কৰেছেন, এবং এই সব কাজেৰ কলম compost শার ব্যবহাৰ কৰাৰ দ্বাৰা পুৰ বেশী পরিবাণ কলম উৎপন্ন কৰতে পেৰেছেন তালোৰ নাম ও কিকোনা আবি পৰে বলাই। (Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: আবাৰ গৰে কেন একবাৰে মিলেই ত তালো হ'ত।) একটু গৰেই মলছি, আপে এ itemটো মেখ কৰেনি। এসব ছাড়া আমাদেৰ ক্ষুধি বিভাগ থেকে বহুৰে ৪,০০০ পটও vegetable seeds আৰ চাৰা বিভাগ কষা হয়েছে তাতে পুৱা ৪,০০০ টন vegetable পাওয়া থাবে বলে যে আবা আৰু কৰাই তাও আমাদেৰ বৰ্ষাবান হিসেবেৰ ডিতৰ ক্ষা হৰ নাই।

এখন ক্ষা সহজে self-sufficient—বৰ্ষাবন্ধু হওৱাৰ বাস্তাবে আমাদেৰ সব চেৰে বড় measure মেটা—মেটা নাকি আমাদেৰ সকলোৰ দিকে বেশী এলিবে মেটে অবশ্য single measure দিসেৰে, এবং মেটা নাকি একটা permanent measure মেটোৱ সহজে আবি আপনাদেৰ কাছে একটু বিশেষ কৰে বলাই। এই মধ্যে চুটো জাপ আছে। একটা হলো irrigation, আবি একটা হলো flow irrigation. আবি আপোই হয়েছি মেচে বাসায়টো মেঞ্চলি নাকি ১০ হাজাৰ টাকাৰ ডিতৰে মেঢ় কৰা থাবা বাবে মেইগুলৈ Agricultural Department থেকে কৰা হৈ। আবি ১০ হাজাৰ টাকাৰ উৎপন্ন বেঙ্গলি শবাবা কৰতে বৰ্ষ পঞ্চ মেজুলি মেই বিভাগ হতে manage কৰা হৈ। আমাদেৰ Agricultural Department থেকে হোট হোট মেজুলি কৰা হয়েছে তাৰ কষা আপনাদেৰ কাছে বলু—মেটা কলম আবি মেজুলি কৰে tank improved হয়েছে মেইটো আপনাদেৰ কানাই।

কলাম জেলাৰ ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে ৫টি এবং ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালে ৭টি, মোট ১২টি; মেলীনুৰে ১৯৪৮-৪৯
সালে ৫টি এবং ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালে ৬টি, মোট ১১টি; গণিব শিল্পাবে ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে ১টি, ১৯৪৯-৫০
সালে ১টিও হয় নাই; দুপিলাবে ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে ১৩টি এবং ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালে ৮টি, মোট ২১টি; পীরগুড়ে
১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে ৩৭টি এবং ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালে ৪টি, মোট ৪১টি; বাঁচুভৱ ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে ১২টি এবং ১৯৪৯-৫০
সালে ১৫টি, মোট ২৪টি; বালদাৰ ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে ২৭টি এবং ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালে ৫টি, মোট ৩২টি; কলী
কেলোৰ ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে ১৮টি এবং ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালে ৫টি, মোট ২৩টি। মোট ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে ১৮০টি
হয় ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালে ২২২টি পুৰুষের স্থান হয়েছে। (Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: তাহোৰ প্ৰকল্পত
পাইছিল tank improvements এৰ progress হয়েছে backward directionে।) শিল্পাব কলু
দূৰ কৰে দূৰ কৰবেন না যে ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালেৰ যে হিসেবটা শিল্পাব মেটা হচ্ছে ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালেৰ
তিসেৱৰ পৰ্যাপ্ত। ১৯৫০ সনেৰ আনুমানী, কেন্দ্ৰীয়াৰী, বাটৰ এই তিনিটা পুৰুষৰ বনন বা সংস্থাবেৰ কাৰ দেখী হয়। কাৰে কাৰেই
তিসেৱৰ পৰ্যাপ্ত যে ২২২টা হয়েছে তাৰ আনুপাতিক একটা বলি অক কৰে দেৱ দেৱ মনে মনে (হাঙা) আহো
পেৰেছেন কৃত লেন্টি কাৰ হয়েছে।

এখন আৰি lift irrigation আৰো কি কৰেছি যে সহজে আপনাবেৰ কাৰে বলছি। বৰছৰ
আৰো ঠিক কৰেছি ১০০টা power pump কিনৰ। তাৰ মধ্যে ১০৬টি বাতৰ এ পৰ্যাপ্ত পাওয়া গোৱে
এবং তাৰ ১০০টা ইউনিটেই বিক্ৰি হয়েছে। এক একটা pumpও ৫০ একৰেৰ জলেৰ কাৰ হয়। এট
হিসেব কৰে মেৰেছেন হিসেব বাতৰ এবং তিনি সৰ্বসম্মত কৰেছেন। (Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE:
তাৰে তো আৰি কৰাই নাই।) আৰি একটা pumpও অতিৰিক্ত কলন হয় ১০০টন। (Sj. SIBNATH
BANERJEE: Why don't you use Persian wheels?) আৰো Persian wheels scheme
এ বছৰ পৰিভাষা কৰেছি, কাৰণ এটা লোকে নিতে চাব না। বেথ কৰি ইলৈশা মেকে জল তুলে লোক
নিতে চাব না বলেই Persian wheelsএৰ চাহিদা ডেৱ নাই। কিন্তু মোৰেৰ বেলোৰ পুৰুষ কলা
গোৱেছি। এৰাব আৰো ৫,০০০ মোৰ গোৱেছি। এক একটা জোখে প্ৰায় ৫ একৰ অভিযন্তে জল নিতে
গোৱে এবং অতিৰিক্ত কলন পাওয়া বাবে প্ৰায় ৪ টন। জোখ পুৰুষ সহজে হয় সেইজন্ম লোকে নিচেছও পুৰুষ।

এখন আৰি, অনেকে যে বনেৰ “প্ৰতিত জৰি উজাৰ কৰতে হৰে—waste land reclamation
কৰতে হৰে” সেই সহজে বলছি। এ সহজে আৰো পুৰুষে যে যৌৰ কৰেতাৰ সেইটে বৰে কাৰ কৰতে গোৱে
অনেক দাঙামা, তাতে একটা বেনী বৰ্ষাৰ পচাৰে যে যে বৰচটা এ সব উজাৰ কৰা কৰি বোকে একেৰাবেৰ অন্তৰ
না হলেও কৰকলাপে যে সহজ হবে তা বলা যাব না। স্বতোৱাৰ আৰাবেৰ বহু যাবামাৰা scheme পৰিভাষা
কৰে অৱলু বাবে ছোট ছোট কীৰুৰে কাৰ কৰাৰ নিষ্ঠাৰ পুৰুষ কৰা হয় এবং তান্দুলাৰ আৰাবেৰ মিৰেছেন যে
tractorওগুলি আৰে তাৰই সামাজিক বিকলোৰ সহজ কৰা হৰে। ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালে আৰাবেৰ
১০টি বাতৰ tractors ছিল। সেই ১০টি tractorsএৰ ৮টি জলপাইওডি জেলাৰ, পুটোৱাৰ বেলোৰ
জেলাৰ, পুটোৱাৰ জেলাৰ আৰি পুটোৱাৰ বৰ্ষাবাবে দেখা হয়। এই ৮টি জেলাৰ যে ১০টি tractors দেৱ
হৰেছিল তাৰ মধ্যে জলপাইওডিক দেখা ৮টিৰ পুটোৱা tractor সপ্রকল্পে কামুকুৰী এবং তামাব
refugee colony'ৰ মাবেৰ কাৰেৰ জন্য ব্যবহৃত হৰেছে। এই tractor পুটোৱা না দিয়ে মেৰামতৰাৰ
উজাৰ কৰা অৱিগুলিতে চাব না হয়ে প্ৰতিতি পড়ে আৰক্ষ। যালাকে যে পুটোৱা tractor দেৱ হৰেছে
তাৰ মধ্যে ১টা চাবেৰ কাৰেৰ জন্য আৰি একটা reclamation of land'এৰ জন্য দেৱ হৰেছে।
নৈৰাগ পুটোৱা একটা অকাল দ্রু অৱহাৰ ছিল, সমৃতি repair কৰে পাঠান হৰেছে। কাৰেই মাত্ৰ ৫টি
tractor ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালে এই reclamation'এৰ কাৰেৰ ব্যবহৃত হৰেছে। ৫টি tractorsএৰ capacity
মেৰাবে ২৫ জাহাজ একৰ, মেৰাবে আৰাবেৰ গত কেন্দ্ৰীয়াৰী বাব পৰ্যাপ্ত ২,২৪০ একৰ প্ৰতি আৰি উজাৰেৰ
কাৰ হৰেছে। এছাড়া বাঞ্ছিত পুটোৱা কলেও প্ৰায় ১,০০০ একৰ প্ৰতি আৰি উজাৰেৰ কাৰ হৰেছে।

এৰাবে আৰো reclamation কাৰেৰ জন্য ২০টি tractors আৰাবো ঠিক কৰেছি এবং কলুৰাৰ পুৰুষ
১৫,০০০ একৰ অতিৰিক্ত আৰি চাখবোৰা কৰতে গোৱা বাবে।

আৰাবেৰ বৰ্ত এৰাবকাৰ সদস্যাবেৰও বনেকেৰে যাত অভিযন্তা আৰে যে ব্ৰি supply
কৰা হয় মেৰাবি সামাবণ্যাই যেন উন্নত বৰগৈ। বলিও যালা বিভাবেৰ পৰ আৰাবেৰ seedmultiplication
farm বৰ একটা ছিল না, পুৰুষ বৰ বৰগৈৰ না হলেও আৰো এমি, যবে কৰেকৰি farm উন্নত
বৰগৈৰ বীজ উৎপন্নেৰ জন্য বৰ্জন, বেলিনীপুৰ, যালা, মালপুৰাট, জলপাইওডি ও কানিংহে বৰগৈৰ

আমাদের করেছি। তাৰ বধে বৰ্জনাদেৱ farmটাৰ আমিক চৰি বিভাগেৰ আগেই acquire কৰা হয়েছিল, বাকিটাও সম্পত্তি আমাদেৱ পৰ্যন্ত আসেছে। বৰ্জনাদেৱ farmএ বৰ্জনাপুৰাই চাষ কৰিবে ৩,০০০ বৰ্গ মীজ ধান উৎপন্ন হৰেছে এবং কিছু ধক্কেৰ বীজও পাওয়া গেছে। এহলো শারিক হাতুৰ উৎপন্নেৰ হিসাব। আমৰা বৰি seasonএ পূৰ্ব ০৮ একৰ অভিয়ে আলু ও গুড় প্ৰস্তুতি দেৱা হৰেছিল। এই farmটাকে সম্পূৰ্ণ mechanised pugnolite চালাবো হৰে এবং মেজনা বাকিকু কলকলা machineryৰ প্ৰযোজন তা সৰ কৰে দেৱ গেছে। বালদাৰ farmটাকে small scale-এ কৰা আবশ্য হৰেছে, এহন কি কিছু কিছু বৰি কলন দেখাবো এবং বধে উৎপন্নও হৰেছে। মেসিনপুৰ, আৰপুৰহাট, জলপাইগড়ি ও ক্যানিংহার অঞ্চল আৰপা আমাদেৱ দেখা হৰে গেছে, এবং আৰপাতলি acquire কৰাৰ বলোবত্ত কৰা হচ্ছে।

দারিদ্ৰ্য মেজন বন্ধুলে আমাদেৱ কে farm আছে মেজনে ধূৰ তাল আলুৰ বীজ তৈৰী কৰ। মেজন seasonএ এই farm থেকে ২০০ বৰ্গ আলুৰ বীজ পাওয়া গেছে। এবং আশা কৰা যাৰ আমাদী seasonএ আৰুৱা এখন থেকে ৩,০০০ বৰ্গ আলুৰ বীজ supply কৰতে পাৰব। এখনকাৰ বীজগুলি হচ্ছে disease-free seeds। আপনাৰা হযত আমেন বে গৰ্ভৰমেষ্ট cold storage-এ সংৰক্ষণ কৰে আলুৰ বীজগুলি ধূৰ তালে থাকে। মেজন বছোৰে ১,২০০ বৰ্গ বীজ আমাদেৱ cold storage-এ সংৰক্ষণ কৰতে পাৰব এবং জানিব মতন চাষীদেৱ দিতে পাৰব।

সাবেৰ ব্যবহাৰ সহজে আমাদেৱ দেখে বউৰে আছে। কেউ কেউ বনেন রাসায়নিক সার ডালো, আৰুৱাৰ কাঠোৰ কাঠোৰ হৰে ওটা ডালো নৰ, compost সাবই ব্যবহাৰ কৰা উচিত। আমি আগেই বলেছি দৃঢ়ুল্যতাৰ ধৰণ আমাদেৱ বিভাগ থেকে chemical fertilisers এবং bonemeal বিভৱণ কৰিবে দিবে মেৰীৰ সাবেৰ ব্যবহাৰ বাঢ়াবোৰ চেষ্টা চলেছে। এখনে আৰুৱা রাসায়নিক সার ও bonemeal প্ৰস্তুতি বিভৱণেৰ ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সাল ও ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালেৰ একটা দিবেৰ আগন্মদেৱ দিতছি।

Ammonium sulphate-এৰ ধাৰ আছে, তাৰত গৰ্ভৰমেষ্ট বে subsidy দিতেন সেটা সম্পূৰ্ণ বৰ্ষ কৰে দিয়েছেন এবং Ammonium sulphate ও অন্যান্য রাসায়নিক সার ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালেৰ ডুলনাৰ এ বছোৰ বেৰী বিভৱ হৰনি। আমি একটা figure বলে দিতছি। Ammonium sulphate ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে বিভৱ হৰেছে ৭,৫২৮ টন, এ বছোৰ বিভৱ হৰেছে ৫,৩৬২ টন। Ammonium phosphate ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে বিভৱ হৰেছে ১০৪ $\frac{1}{2}$ টন, এ বছোৰ বিভৱ হৰেছে ২২৯ টন। Super phosphate ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে কিছুই বিভৱ হৰনি, এ বছোৰ হৰেছে ১১১ টন। Bonemeal—আপনাৰা আমেন, বালা মেজনেৰ বৰ্ষ আৰুৱা, জাপাঙ্গে, আনাচে কানাচে এই হাতুগুলি সংগ্ৰহ কৰে নিবে যান। মেজনে ধূৰী bone-meal crusher আছে। মেজনে তীৰা gelatine-ও তৈৰী কৰেন, হৃতৰাৰ bonemeal বেৰী বিভৱ কৰতে পাৰেন সা, এবং তাৰ মতে bonemeal-এৰ ধাৰ বেৰী দেড়ে দিয়েছে। আৰুৱা এখন বেৰী পৰিবাপ্প subsidy-ও দিতে পাৰিব না। গত বছোৰ ৩,০১২ টন bonemeal বিভৱ হৰেছে, এ বছোৰ বিভৱ হৰেছে ধাৰ ১,৩৩২ টন। আৰ একটা কথা বলে আৰি, আৰুৱা ধূৰ চেষ্টা কৰতি প্ৰাবেৰ ভিতৰ এই সবজ হাতু সংগ্ৰহ কৰে একটা মিল তৈৰী কৰতে। আৰুৱা ধূৰচাৰী আৰগান ধূৰ তাল কল পেৰেছি। তীৰা মেজনে হাতু কূড়িয়ে দিয়েছেন। একটা ধূৰস্কৰাৰ আছে যাৰ জন্য মেজনেৰ হাতু হুঁতে চান না, কিন্তু তা সৰুও বৰ লোক আছেন, বৰীৰা হাতু কূড়িয়ে দিয়েছেন। হাতু কূড়িয়ে দিবে মেজনি দেশৰ নিয়েছিল উচ্চ কৰছেন, এবং তাদেৱ অভিয়ে দিয়েছেন, এতে ধূৰ কল পাওয়া গেছে।

আৰুৱা বাজারী—সবৰেৱ তেল বাই ও বৈল অভিয়ে দিবে থাকি। সবৰে এখনে ধূৰ কৰাই উৎপন্ন হৰ, কলে বাইৰে থেকে বৈল আৰম্ভী কৰতে হৰ। Oilcake একটা যৰ বৰ্ষ প্ৰযোজনীয় বিভৱ। আৰুৱা পৰাকৰে পাওয়াই এবং অভিয়ে দিতে চাই। গত বছোৰ আৰুৱা বৈল বিভৱ কৰেছি ৪,১১৮ টন আৰ এ বছোৰ ২,১৪৮ টন। বাই মোক, আমাদেৱ দেখে রাসায়নিক সাবেৰ ব্যবহাৰ ধূৰ বেৰী নেই।

পৰীক্ষা কৰে দেখা গিয়াছে যে, প্ৰায় ১০০% compost রাসায়নিক সাবেৰ চেৰে অনেক ভাল। বিভৱন আৰগান প্ৰায় compost তৈৰীৰ উৎসো তীৰা ধূৰ তাল কূড়ি কৰছেন। তীৰেৰ উৎসাহ মেজন জন্য ১০ টাকা, ১৫, টাকা কৰে কতুগুলি prize দেবৰ ব্যবস্থা হৰেছে, এবং তাতে লোকেৰ ধূৰ উৎসাহ দেখা যাইছে। আমাদেৱ এ বছোৰ ১১ খে আনুমোদী পৰ্যাপ্ত ৮৮ হাজাৰ টন প্ৰায় কল্পোট সাৰ তৈৰী হৰেছে এবং সেটা ব্যবহাৰ কৰতে পাৰিছি। আমি কড়কফুলি ধাৰ দিতি বীৰা বজায়ি কল্পোট সাৰ প্ৰস্তুত কৰেছেৰ।

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শ্রীকালী টাঙ পুর্ণিমা, বরিকাতা সেণ্টার	১০০
শ্রীনিলিপি চৰ শাম, বরিকাতা সেণ্টার	১০০

আবগুরে আবরা চাব হাজাৰ টন শুড়ি (sludge) কেফুলীৰী পর্যাপ্ত বিতৰণ করেছি যখনও আবাবের ইচ্ছা হিল ১০ হাজাৰ টন। গত বছৰ আবরা আবৰ ২,১২২ টন কল্পোষ বিতৰণ করেছি। এইভাৱে যদি আবাৰ কাল কৰে বেতে পাৰি তাকলে কল বে শুধু ভাল হৰে তাতে কোন সলেহ নোই।

যারা বেশী পরিমাণে উপরোক্ত সার ব্যবহার কৰেন তাদেৱ নাম দিচ্ছি।

নাম।	পরিমাণ।
	টন।
শুভালি কাৰি, পিতুনি (বেনীপুৰ)	৩৮৩
মোকো ঘৰাকৰ্ষণ, চিতুৰূপ	২০১
শ্রী এন. পাঞ্জা, গুৰুপুৰ বোৰ (বৰিহাটা), বি-ডি-আৱ	৭৫
শ্রীআতোৱ সিৰ, সার্ভারকুষা (বেনীপুৰ)	৮০
শ্রীরাজকুমাৰ, জে. জে.কোৱা, (বেনীপুৰ)	২,০০০
indent place কৰেছেন। আবৰা পুতুল তাঁদেৱ শুধু wagon কৰে পাঠাইছি। কাবে কাবেই sludge শুধু বেশী কিমু হচ্ছে।	টনে

আবৰা Caloutta sludge ব্যবহাবেৰ জন্য, একটা scheme কৰে থাকা railway lineকে বাড়িয়ে Banpur ডিপো পর্যাপ্ত নিমে শাখাৰ ব্যবহাৰ কৰিছি। এবং আপো কৰা থাকে যে, এৰ কাবে আবৰা বৰ্ণকালেৰ মধ্যেই পেৰ হৰে থাবে। এৰ জন্য ৪,১০,০০০ টাকা খচ কৰা হচ্ছে। এই scheme সকল হৰে পৰ আবৰা বছৰে ৪০,০০০ টন sludge পিতুন পাৰি, এবং বেতাবে ১৫০ দণ আছে সেখাৰে আবৰা ২, টাকাৰ লিতে পাৰি।

আবৰ একটা লিতি—কলকাতায় বে সকল পাটল আছে নেৰাবৰ পেকে আবৰা পোৰকলি নিমে ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে ৪০০ টন পোৰ কিমু হৈছিল এবং এ বছৰ কেফুলীৰী মাদেৱ পেকে পৰ্যাপ্ত ৪০০ টন দেখা হৈছে। এওলি বিলা

পরামীয় চারীদের দেওয়া হচ্ছে; তবু নিয়ে বাজার বা পাঠ করি দেওয়া হচ্ছে। (Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE : বিবাধপত্র দিচ্ছেন?) হ্যাঁ, বিনা পরামীতেই দেওয়া হচ্ছে, তবু নিয়ে বাজার গাঁথী জাড়া দেওয়া হচ্ছে। এই সমস্ত খাটোয়ে শোবনগুলি ভালভাবে বাবুরা জন্য ১২ টী vat তৈরী হচ্ছে এবং তাতে ₹ ১,৫০০ টাকা ব্যয় পড়ছে। এর প্রাচ অর্থের Calcutta Corporation ও ব্যবস্থা Government দিচ্ছেন। আবাদের খাটো plant protection scheme আছে। সেটা শুধু ভাল। এ বছরে ১০,৬২১ একর জৰিয়ে insect pest ভাঙ্গার ব্যবস্থা হচ্ছে এবং এতে করে ১০০ টুল চাগ আবদা save করতে পেরেছি।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE : মীণবশপ্র �compost স্বত্বে ব্যাবে শীর্ষ বস্তু না নিয়ে মেঠিওল পিলে ভাল হব। Composter দিয়ে আবদা জন্য করে দানি।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN : নিরনাখ বাবুকে একটা ব্যব দিচ্ছি। আবদা তবু compost বে ভাল তৈরী করে তাবেই মে prize দিচ্ছি, তা নহ, বেলী করে ভাল বাস বায়া কলাতে পারবে, আবদা তাদের ঘোষণা prize দেবার ব্যবস্থা করেছি।

কিছুদিন থেকে অভিযোগ আসিল লোহা এবং সিমেন্ট চারীদা বেলী পাওয়া হচ্ছে না। আবদা দেশের দেশের দ্বারা করেছি। গত ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে আবদা ১,৮০০ টুল লোহা তাদের দিবেছিলাম। কিন্তু এ বছর ৩,৮০০ টুল লোহা আবদা চারীদের দিচ্ছি এবং সিমেন্টও ৩০০ টুল দিচ্ছি।

আবাদের বিভাগ থেকে sweet potato vines বিনামূলে চারীদের বিভূত করা হচ্ছে।

এই হ'ল আবাদের Grow More Food এর মোটাবুটি হিসাব।

এর আগের দিন নিরনাখ বাবু দ্বি- বিভাগের details শোবনার জন্য বল্ট ব্যব হয়েছিলেন। কিন্তু আবদা ব্যবস্থা দ্বারা আবাদ করলাম, তখন মেঠাহি তাঁর আর দৈর্ঘ্য নাই।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE : আবি চাচ্ছি বাংলাদেশের অন্যান্যকেও এই বক্তৃতা ত্বক। কাবেই মেঠিওল নিয়ে বলেন ভাল হবে।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN : এখন আবি পাট সহজে বলবো। কেন না অনেকের এ বিষয়ে খুব আগুহ আছে শোবনার। পাটের restriction বর্ণন হিল, তখন এর জন্য আইনেরও ব্যবস্থা হয়েছিল। গত ১৯৪৭ সালে বাজ ২২৫,৩০০ একর জৰিয়ে পাট উৎপন্ন হয়েছিল, আর ১৯৪৯ সালে ৪৫৫,০০০ একর জৰিয়ে পাট হচ্ছে। এ বছরে পাটের চাপ আবদা বাজাবো। এখন কি প্রয়োজন হ'লে আটুপ খাবের জৰিকে পাটের জৰিয়ে পরিষ্কৃত করবো। এ বিষয়ে আগেও বলেছিলাম। তাঁর জন্য ভাবত গতর্বেষট প্রতিক্রিয়া দিচ্ছেন যে, যে পরিয়াল আউলের জৰিয়ে পাট করবো তাঁর ব্যবস্থা আটুপ কোটি ব্যব হবে, সেটা ভারত গতর্বেষট পূর্ণ করে দেবেন এবং পূর্বুর কাটোয়ে পাট চাবার জন্য বা খোচ হবে, দেওলোও তারত গতর্বেষট বহন করবেন।

ভারতের একাধি আবদা আবের চাপ বাজাবার চৌটী করবো। এটা বোধ হয় নিরনাখ বাবুর ভাল নাশবে। আবের জন্য গত বাবে কিছু কর হচ্ছে। ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে দেখাবে ৬০ হাজার এককের আবের চাপ হয়েছিল, দেখাবে এ বছরে ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালে আবের চাপ হচ্ছে ৫৮ হাজার একক জৰিয়ে। চারীদা আবতো না যে চিনির বক্সেল হবে এ ওকের নাম বাবে। আবদা চৌটী করছি বাবে কিছু বেলী করে আজ তৈরী হব। তাঁর জন্য আবদা ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে ৫০টা crusher চারীদের ভাল দিবেছিলাম এবং এ বছর আবেও ৫০টা crushers মোকদ্দেমে দিচ্ছি।

আবাদের মেঠে সহ বীশওয়ালা তুলা মাত্তে হব, তাঁর জন্য আবদা পরীক্ষা করছি।

আম, লিচু ও citrus plant থাতে বাবে, তাঁর জন্য ব্যক্তিগত Horticulture Research Station থেকে মেঠলো বিভূত করা হচ্ছে। তাবে ভাল কর হচ্ছে। এছাড়া এ বছর আবেক banana suckers দিচ্ছি এবং আবাদেন ও পের্সেন seedlingsও বিভূত করা হচ্ছে।

কৃতিকার্যো প্রসাদের জন্য আবাদের প্রত্যেক খনার একজন করে Demonstrator আছে, প্রত্যেক খনার একজন করে Inspector আছে এবং প্রত্যেক ইউনিয়নে একজন করে Agricultural Assistant আছে।

আবাদের পথেয়ার দাব আবে চাবার হ'ল, এবং রূপকার কিছু কাব হচ্ছে; রীত্বৃক্ত ও ব্যবস্থাপনা কর্মেও কিছু কাব হ'লেবে। Agricultural Chemist-এর দাব এবন Presidency Colleges

জেহ এক Laboratory কাছ Boss Institute' রয়েছে। তবে আমরা চোটি স্বত্ত্বি ক'রকাড়ার একটা নাটী ভাঙ্গা দেখাব জন্য মাত্তে সেখানে হরিপুর সমষ্ট পাথুর কাছ রাখাবে হতে পারে। আমাদের পরিকল্পনা হিসে হরিপুরাটিতে একটা Agricultural College করবো। কিন্তু জাতে এত টাকার দরকার বে তত টাকা আবাদের নাই। তারও গভর্নেন্টও সেই টাকা দিতে পারছে না বলে সে পরিকল্পনাটা বর্ত আছে।

যে সমষ্ট গোকা বাকচে থান, আর্ব; আব শুভ্রতি শব্দাবি বিনষ্ট ক'রে, তার প্রতিকারকলে Entomological Section ও Mycological Section' র মূল ভাল কাছ হচ্ছে। চুঙ্গাতে এই কাছ হচ্ছে।

অন্য প্রদেশের ভূমানের আবাদের পলিচেরদের Marketing organization' মুহূর্ত হচ্ছে। আবে আবে এটাকে বড় করবার টোকা আবাদ করছি। ডেব্যাবি অসুস্থান, ব্যবাধির সংগ্রহ ও survey ইত্যাদি করার কাছে Marketing Officer'রা ভাল কাছ করছেন।

তারপর হচ্ছে আবাদের হরিপুরাটা পরিকল্পনা। এই হরিপুরাটা সহজে অনেক করুণ সভা-বিধির ভাষ্যের ক্ষেত্রে হচ্ছেন। সে সবতে সংকেপে কিছু বলতে চাই। ১৯৪৫ সাল থেকে এই হরিপুরাটা scheme আবাদ হয়েছে। এর বধে অনেক কিছু বাধার হয়েছে, অনেক কিছু ঘটেছে। সেখানে যাতে আবাদ ভাল কাছ পেতে পারি, তার জন্য চোটি করছি। পাঁচলো গক-বহিয় সেখানে বাধবার বাধবা হয়েছে। বর্তমানে আবাদের ১৪২টা গক ও ১৩৬টা মহিম দেখানে আছে। আবাদের আগে হচ্ছিল ১৫ থেকে ১৬ বৃক্ষ মূল, আব এখন দেখানে প্রতিস্থিত ৫০ বৃক্ষ করে মুখ হচ্ছে। মুখ মুখ ভাল হচ্ছে। কি বলবো, দেশের হাসপাতালে আবাদ মুখ সেই, তার কোন কোন হাসপাতাল থেকে করে পেয়েছি যে সেই মুখে অল রিপোর্টে না দিসে মোগীয়া সেটা ঠিক হত্যা করতে পারছে ন। আবাদের বিভাগে সব দিক দিয়েই ভাল concentrated work হচ্ছে। গক breed মুখ ভাল হচ্ছে। এই breeding'এর কাছ বেলভাজা অফল ও গুগী জেবার কোন কোন অফলে এখন হচ্ছে। আবাদের দেশের দেখানে মুখ আনল পাবেন। গুগল মুখ বেবাদে ডিস পোয়া এক দেব হিসে, সেখানে এখন ডিস দেব, চাই দেব হয়ে গেছে, কোন কোন জাহাগীয় হ'সের পর্যাপ্ত হয়ে গেছে।

হরিপুরাটিতে আবাদ বনে ইয়ে পাঁচলো গক-বহিয় আবাদে পাববো। সেখানে আবাদের আবাদাদের প্রাপ্ত থেকে মুখ সংগ্রহ করে' tone-up করে বিনি করার বাধবা করবো। বোথেতে দেবন করেছে কলিকাতা সহরেও আবাদ সেই করুণ একটা milk scheme কর্তৃকর্তৃ করতে পাববো। এ বাবে ভাল ভাল মুহূর্ত ও ঈগু বাবা হয়েছে।

হরিপুরাটা যদি আবাদের যান ঢাকলে সেখানে পাবেন এবং আবি আপি দরি দেখে আপনারা চুক্তি হবেন যে সেখানে আবাদের মুগীর ডিসপ্লি লোকেরা কি করুণ আগ্রহ সহকারে নিয়ে যাব। তাহাতা হরিপুরাটা'র আবাদের যে সমষ্ট করি আছে তাতে আবাদ fodder'ও তৈরী করাচ্ছি, যানও সেখানে আবাদ করিবেন এবং সে যান মুখ ভালো হয়েছে, সে যান বীজের জন্য রাখা হবে।

উপসর্বারে আবি আপি করি আবাদ প্রস্তুত বিবরণ তনে শান্তীয় সম্মত ব্যাপরেরা, বিশেষ করে বিবরণ বাবু, মুখতে পেরেছেন যে আবাদের এই কলিকাতারের কাছটাকে ব্যপ্তি করে নিতে, নানা অস্থিয়া সহেও আবাদ চোটির কিছু জটি করিন। কাবে কাবেই আবি যে আবাদ টাকাটা চেয়েছি ২,৬১,৫৮,০০০ টাকা। এটা যতুই করতে নিষ্ঠাই আপনারা কার্য্য করবেন ন।

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 2,61,58,000 for expenditure under the heads "40—Agriculture" and "71—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research outside the Revenue Account", be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

Jahab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 2,61,58,000 for expenditure under the heads "40—Agriculture" and "71—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research outside the Revenue Account", be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the inefficiency of the department.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE : বাসীর শীকার যথোপর, পতনার agriculturo সবচেয়ে ব্যবহৃত মে এটাৰ উন্নতি জাই, তথম বিজ্ঞানীয় যৌবী হিসেবে পাঁজা যোগী। এবাব প্রীতুক দেৱ বহালৰ সন্মুখ সবৰে এলে গৈছেন।

পুৰুষেই বৰীয়াশীলৰ মে কৰাটা বলেছেন, বালোবেশকে বাধাস্বৰূপে ব্যবহৃত হতে হৰে, মে কৰাটা ভুল। কৰণ ওঁৱা বিজেৱো শীকাৰ কৰেছেন,—Central Government-এৰ কাছে গিয়েছেন এবং আৰী কৰেছেন “আৰী পাট মে অভিবিক তৈৰী কৰেছি তাৰ মদলে চাল লাগ”। এবং আৰি বলোৱা মেইটাই চালো উচিত। এই বালো মেলোৱ মে পাট ও পাটচালত শিল্প মেই শিল্পেৱ বাবা ৩০ per cent. ডলাৰ আৰা হৰ। অক্ষয় খন্দালৰ যোগস্বৰূপ না হৈওঁ বাতে কৰে মেলোৱ ঐশুৰ্যা বাছাই মেলিকে যৰি আৰী দৃষ্টি নিই তাহলে অন্যান হৰ না। ব্যৱ বালো লেল হুড়াগ হয়নি তাৰকাৰ সকে আৰকেৰে বলি ভূলোৱ কৰা বাবা তাহলে মেলোৱ পাটকৰা ৮০টা প্ৰুণিলিপ পঢ়িচ বালোৱ বৰে পেছে। ইলেওও তামেৰ মেলোৱ মোকেৰ সন্মুখ বালা উৎপন্ন হৰ না। সহাইৰে সবচেয়ে কৈজীৰিক মিলে চেষ্টা কৰেও সব মোকেৰ উপযোগী ধান্য মেলোদে উৎপন্ন কৰতে পাৰে নাই। তাৰা industrial বিনিয়োগ তৈৰী কৰেছে, কৰলা উজোলন কৰেছে, কৰে মেই সব বিনিয়োগ কৰে তামেৰ প্ৰমোজীৱৰ ধান্য সংৰক্ষ কৰেছে। বালো মেলকে বে কোন কৰণমে বাধাস্বৰূপে ব্যবহৃত হতে হৰে, এই theory টিক নৰ বলেই আৰি হনে কৰি। কিন্তু আৰাদেৱ বাধাস্বৰূপে ব্যবহৃত হতে হৰে গোঢ়াতোই এটা না কৰে মেল্টারেৱ সকে বলোবত্তেৰ চেষ্টা কৰেছেন মে পাট কৰবাৰ মে কৰতি হৰে আৰাদেৱ মিলিক সেটা অন্যান্য আৰাদাৰ মেলো কৰে এলে তাৰা মেলোন। আৰাৰ বিশ্বাস আৰাদেৱ যন্ত্ৰীকৰণ আছে তাতে বলি তালো কৰে চামৰে বলোৱত কৰা যাব তাহলে প্ৰদেশৰ যুক্তি থালোৱ প্ৰযোজন তা মিঠে পাৰে।

অমেক কৰাটা বৰীয়াশীলৰ বলেছেন কিন্তু প্ৰধান মে কৰাটা মেটা কাৰ্যো পৰিণত হৰে নাকি সত্তা সত্তাই grow more food এৰ moveটা অতি সহজেই সহল হতে পাৰে মে বিকটাৰ কৰা তিনি উৎপন্নই কৰেন নাই। সেটা হচ্ছে, গতৰাব আৰি মে বলেছিলাৰ মদি সত্তাই বেলী ধন্য উৎপাদন কৰতে হৰ তাহলে অৱিৰ মালিক এমেলোৱ বৃক্ষকদেৱই কৰতে হৰে। সাজল ধাৰি অৱি তাৰ এই নৈতিকি মেলে মিলে abolition of landlordism কৰে অৱিৰ প্ৰকৃত মালিক চাহীদেৱ কৰতে হৰে। এবং co-operative basis-এ collective firming এৰ স্বৰূপে মিলে হৰে। তাৰেই বৃক্ষকেৱা রাষ্ট্ৰী হৰে বেলী উৎপাদন কৰতে। গতৰাবে আৰাদ এই প্ৰতাৰ সহজে উত্তৰ পাঁজা যোগী মেলোন মি, এবাবে সেন যোগাযোগ কৰু মিলেন না। এবং বাধাস্বৰূপে ব্যৱতে গোঢ়াতোই এটা না কৰে মেল্টারেৱ সকে বলোবত্তেৰ চেষ্টা কৰেছেন মে পাট কৰবাৰ মে কৰতি হৰে আৰাদেৱ মিলিক সেটা অন্যান্য আৰাদাৰ মেলো কৰে এলে তাৰা মেলোন। আৰাৰ বিশ্বাস আৰাদেৱ যন্ত্ৰীকৰণ আছে তাতে বলি তালো কৰে চামৰে বলোৱত কৰা যাব তাহলে প্ৰদেশৰ যুক্তি থালোৱ প্ৰযোজন তা মিঠে পাৰে।

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA : Sir, if I may interrupt the honourable member for a second and say that the Act has been made applicable all over Bengal without any discrimination, and that Act has been passed by this House.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE : গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট সমত বহু শুনিবে মেলে কৰা ১৫ মিৰ আগে এটা কৰেছেন। (SJ. SUSHIL KUMAR BANERJEE : আপনি তো সেটা পাৰ হওৱাৰ সবৰ oppose কৰেছিলেন।) আপনি শুনিবে আহেন যা বশু দেখছেন। আৰি বলেছিলাৰ ভৱি বৃক্ষকদেৱ মেলো হোক। তা বলি সা মেলো হৰ তো তিনভাগোৱে হুড়াৰ তামেৰ মেলো হোক। ভৱিৰ বাব, ভৱিৰ উপৰ অৰিকাৰ বৃক্ষকদেৱ সা মিলে এই সবত বাইৱেৰ হোড়া-ভালিতে তিনি মেলে প্ৰেৰণা আলে না। সাজল ধাৰি অৱি তাৰ এই নৈতি অৰন্ধত কৰা এই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টেৰ কৰা হৰে বশু হুড়াৰ পাঁজাৰ বাছেছে না।

আৰি সংক্ষেপে একটা বলাই, ব্যন্ত তথম আৰাদেৱ বৃক্ষ বলা হৰ মে তোৱা destructive criticism কৰা, কৰেহেন আৰাদ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টেৰ স্বামোচনা কৰি। কিন্তু এখনে আৰি বলতে তাই আৰাদেৱ বৃক্ষ পকাবত্তেৰ

তার ক্ষেত্রে programme নেওয়া হচ্ছে সরকার তারতের, যাতে মেশিন ও মহো জাতে কৃষি ব্যবস্থারে
ব্যবস্থাপূর্ণ নয় surplus হবে বিবেলে তা export করা হবে। ৬৩ programme নেওয়া হচ্ছে
মুন্দুমের অবগতির জন্য আবি এখানে বলাই।

Land to the tiller by immediate decree, যাতে চাষ করে তাদেরই ল জনি দিতে হবে।
তার পরে হচ্ছে land army for the uncultivated tracts, যে সব জনি চাষ হচ্ছে না মেশিন অথবা
একটা কৃষি কোজ জৈবী ক্ষমা, 3rd হচ্ছে industrialisation through small unit industries.
যেমন মাকি Tennessee Valley, Damodar Valley বা Sindri Project প্রতিটি একটা কৃষি
আয়োজনের ডিজন দিয়ে যাব, যা মাকি বহু অর্থ ও সরকারীক সৈকিক দিয়ে না গিয়েও হচ্ছে হচ্ছে প্রচেষ্টা
যাবা যাতে কৃষকদের প্রয়োজনীয় অর্থ সরবরাহ করা যাব তার জোটা করা।

তারপরে হচ্ছে redistribution of land; প্রয়োজ কৃষি যাতে ২০ বিদ্যা করে জরি পার মেইটার
ব্যবস্থা করে collective firming co-operative wayce start করতে হবে। তারপরে আবি একটা
ভিনিয় এখানে agriculture. এর ক্ষেত্র যদি হচ্ছে দায় করে যাচ্ছে অর্থ আয়োজন কিনতে হচ্ছে মেশী
দায়ে। গভর্নেন্ট বিনুছেন কর দায়ে industrial products যা তার সঙ্গে একটা relation থাকা চাই
agricultural productsএব। সব মেশী দেখা যাচ্ছে industryর জালে agriculture করে যাচ্ছে।
মাডে মাড টাকার প্রীপ্রুক্স দেন যাবাপৰ যাবেন উৎপন্ন কল বেনেন তাদের কাশড কোশড প্রতিটি এবং লোহ-
জাত যে সরক ভিনিয় কিনতে হয় তার দায় করে নাই। সব বিচুই তারণাবা থাকা ধরকাৰ। Industrial
Countries—England বা America—তত সব undeveloped country উলিকে exploit কৰতে—
agricultural countryৰ কৃষকদের তারা exploit কৰছে। এ সবকে দিয়া কৰিন। (A Voros:
আগনীয় পকে অৱতা নৰ।) সেন যাবাপৰে পকেও কৰিন হবে। Labour raw materialsএ কৃষি
ব্যৱচ হচ্ছে এ সবকে যদি একটা parity ন হয় তবে একটা ভাবণাবা হচ্ছে উচিত। বর্তমানে যা চলছে তা
হচ্ছে—৫:১ এই relation.

তারপরে হচ্ছে decentralisation. গ্রামে কৃষি পকায়ে খেকে যাবাপৰে প্রতিষ্ঠান, তারপরে প্রদেশ,
তারপরে centre এই তাৰে decentralise হওয়া ধৰকাৰ। বৃক খেকে প্ৰথমে গ্রামে বেতে হবে। আবি
এটা যেনে স্বীকৃত হোৱা যে পৃষ্ঠি unionএ কৃষি সংকৰণী ঠীকা নিযুক্ত কৰবেহেন। এটা যে একটা right
directionএ move হচ্ছে এ কো কৈকৰ অবশ্য কৰব। যে গ্রামে multipurpose society
হচ্ছে লে গ্রামের যাবাটোৱ গ্রামে পাখাপোতের হাতে হচ্ছে দিতে হবে। মেখানে গ্রামের অৱ্য বৰ্তো ধৰণ
ধৰকাৰ তা কুনান হৰে যদি surplus থাকে ততোই, সেন যাবাপৰ যদি requisition বা procure কৰতে
যাব, তাৰা দেব। বৰ্গোলা মোক, যা co-operative shop বা store মোক মেখানে গ্রামে পক্ষে
খাকৰে এবং মেখান খেকে loan দিবেন নিতে হবে। সবৰ কাজ উৎপন্ন, বণ্টন যা গুড়ু নৰ decentralise
তাৰে কৰা ধৰকাৰ। যদি সরকার তারতের কৃষকদের উন্নত কৰতে হব এ হাতা উপায় নাই। লোই অৱৰ
সেন যাবাপৰে সহিত আবি মোটোই একৰত নই। তিনি যা যা বেলেহেন মেশী তৃতীয় patchwork.
বেখানে heart fail কৰতে heartএ blood pump কৰে দিতে পারহোন মেখানে সবৰ মালিয়ে বিচু
হৰে না। কৃষকদের lander ownershipএ সবকাৰ। লেটা যে পৰ্যাপ্ত কৃষকদের হাতে যা থালেৰ
লে পৰ্যাপ্ত কুই হৰে না। Grow more food এৰ যাবাপৰে বৰন বাবেৰ শেখে দিনেৰ দেবেন আতে
মেখা যাবে যে ২০ বিদ্যা fallow landকে cultivate কৰবেহেন। মেখানে মাকি দুৰ্বাল গ্রাম, মেখানে য
তিনি যিবা পতিত জৰি জা কৰাতে যাবাৰ যাব পাবে কেনে কৃত জাবগাব দেন যাবাপৰকে পুটালুটি কৰতে হচ্ছে—
এবং তাৰ এই resultsৰ জন্য। কিন্তু যদি জৰিতে কৃষকদের মালিক কৰে দেন lander ownership
যদি তাদেৰ দেন তাহেন ত কৃষকদেৰ আপনা খেকে প্ৰেৰণা পেৰে মেখেৰ চোখা কৰিবে দেব। কিন্তু
এবা ত তা কৰবেন না। জৰিয়ে ownership দিতে দুবা বিচুতেই বাবী নৰ। দুবা যা যা কৰবেহেন
তা অবশ্য আবি approve কৰিব, কিন্তু দুব জাবগাব যা দিতে হবে। লেটা দিতে দুবা নৰাব। এ সবকে
অব্যায়া জাবগাব—যাবাপৰে বিল এলেছে, অব্যায় পুদেশেও এলেছে, কিন্তু কোথাও কৰ্মকৰ্তা হৰ নাই। তাৰ
কাৰণ সৰ্বত্রই অবিবাদেৰ ব্যক্তিগৰূপ দিয়ে তবে landlordism abolition কৰা চলবে। কিন্তু কৃষকদেৰ
এত টাকা নাই যে মালিকদেৰ টাকা দিয়ে জৰি কৰিব দেবে। তু কৃষক গাবি অব্যায় বিচু আমোৰদ
হৰেহে, কিন্তু এখানে বিচু কৰবার যাব নাই। সেন যাবাপৰ grow more food নাতে বাবে দিয়ে

এ সবতে কিছু উদ্দেশ পর্যাপ্ত করেন নাই। গভ যত্ন করেন নাই—এ বিভাগটা তার হাতে ছিলনা শৌকা ব্যবসার হাতে ছিল, উনি বৈজ্ঞানিক লোক হয়েও এ সবতে মে কিছু উদ্দেশ্যবাজ করেন নি তার বাবে এ সবতে কিছু শৌকা করতে চান না।

আর একটা কথা হচ্ছে বাজা নিচে। আবাসের শূরু থাবে যে বাজা নাই সেই বাজা ডেই করা সবতে আরি বলতে চাই। এ সবতে কালে প্রাচীবাণীরা যদি প্রেরণা পায় তাহলে নিজেরাই করতে পাবে। তার উচ্চারণ আগমের শালা দেশের করবে জারিগৰ হচ্ছে। হাতড়ার শূরু লোকেরা মিলে ১০-১৪ বাইল বাজা নিবেৰা মেরায়ত করে নিবেহে। দেখানে কাছ পুর তারা দেখ করে এনেছে আরি বাইল হুই মত থাকি। সেই কৰৰ ১৪-পৰগণার পিয়ালী নামে একটা গাল কৃষকেরা নিজেরা কেতে অনেক জৰি উজ্জ্বার করেছে। এই বক্রতাবে land army যদি না হয় তাহলে যে পুরুষগতিতে প্রাচীব্যবাপ্যে চলেছেন তাতে একলো বছৰ কি হাজাৰ বছৰ নাগাবে সব অধিব উন্নতি কৰতে তা বলা যাব না। যাবা landless, যাদেৰ কোন কাল নাই তাদেৰ এই বক্র কালে ডাকলে তারা শাকা দেবে। কৃষক পঞ্জাবেতে নামে তারা বখন শাকা দিচ্ছে তখন গভৰ্নেন্টের কাছে তারা নিচ্ছাই শাকা দেবে এবং পতিত অধি উজ্জ্বারে কাজটা সহজেই কৰতে পাৰবেন। (A Voice. Compost সাবেৰ তো কোন স্বাক্ষৰচৰা কৰলেন না।)

এখাবে শামা বিষয়ে যে কৰ্মাণ্ডলি প্রাচীব্যবাপ্য বলেছেন সে সবতে কিছু বলৰ। একজন বলেছেন compost শব্দাবলে কিছু বলাৰ জন্ম; টিৰি compost সাবলাবলে যে বলেছেন সেটা বুৰ তাঙ ভিনিয়, আৰিও লিঙ্গাই সে সবতে কৰকৰত। তবে আৰি বলতে চাই যে গোৱাৰ ব্যবহাৰে ব্যতী কল পাওয়া যাব—আনি না out of order কৰে দেবেন কিমা, তবে মৰোবৰে আৱো বেলী ফল পাওয়া যেতে পাৰে (laughter) “মৰোবৰ” দেখা কৰ বড় চিঠিজ। হচ্ছে তা প্রাচীব্যে লোকদেৱ দেখানো উচিত। আৱে একটা কিক আচে গোৱাবে থাকতে পাৰে, কিছু “নৰোবৰেৰ” আৰাম কোথাও নাই। হাতড়া বিউনিলিপালিটৰ হুশীল শালকে দেখতে পাইছিবে, দেখানে দেখবলেৰে যে পৰলা municipal commissionersেৰ দিতে হয়, এ বাবে সেটা প্ৰায়ুক্তি প্ৰকল্প দেন মহাবেৰ নিয়ে গোৱে বিনা পয়সাচ কাজটা আৱো সহজে হবে। (Sj. SUSHIL KUMAR BANERJEE : পিবনাখ বাবু কৰলে হচ্ছতো আৱো সহজে হবে।) হুশীল বাবু শালী না হতে পাৰেন, বিষ্ঠ প্ৰকল্প বাবু নিচ্ছাই কৰবেন। দেখেৰ বৃক্ষিৰ ধাৰা যে কলনেৰ হিসাব ১৯৪৮-৪৯ ও ১৯৪৯-৫০ সালেৰ সুজনাইলকভাবে দেখিবলেৰে সেটো ও এ একই কথা। এই বক্র blow processএই পুৰুষগতিতে কাজ কৰাটোই দেখাই ও’ৰা মীতি দিবেৰে শুভৰ কৰার পক্ষপাঠী। অৰ্থ ও’ৰা বাস্য সহজে ১৯৫১-৫২ সালেৰ মধ্যেই ঘৃণণশূণ্য হচ্ছে চান।

আৱ একটা কথা সা বলে পাৰছিলে সে হচ্ছে ওপৰে procurement সবতে। ও’ৰা ধান কেদেন ৭১১০ টাকা বখ দৰে, এবং আৰি বলতে পাৰি ১১১০ বখ ধানে একবল চাল হয় সে দিসেৰে দেখেৰে চালেৰ লাব ১২-১৩, টাকাৰ বেলী হওয়া উচিত নয়।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN : এ বিষয়ে ২১শে তাৰিখে বলবেন।

. Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE : আনিসে ২১শে তাৰিখে কিসেৰ demand আছে সেইন নাও থাকতে পাৰি। সেই জন্ম আৰাই একই যন্ম থাবি। এই তো সেৱন না দেবিন পুলিশ বিভাগেৰ বাবেটোৱে আলোচনাৰ লিম উপৰিত থাকতে পাৰি নাই। কথাটা হচ্ছে এই ১১১০ টাকা দৰে ধাৰ কিবে সেটোৱ কৰ নিকা যাবিদ দেখে আপনাবা যেতে চান? Central Government বলেছেন ০, টাকা যাভিস হলেই চলে। কিছু এখানে ০, নিকাৰ চেয়ে কেম বেলী যাবা হৰ? সাতে সাত টাকা কৰে ধাৰ কিবে publicএৰ কাছে বিজী কৰতে গিবে দেখানে বখ টাকা margin বখ পুতি আপনাবা বাবেতে চান? Central Government তো বলেছিলেন পাঁচ টাকা হলেই চলে। তাৰ চেয়ে বেলী দৰকাৰ হৰ কি? সেই ত বৰেষ্ট। এমন একটা monopoly business, সাতে সাত টাকা বখ কিবে Government সেৱন ১৬ টাকা, ১৮ টাকা দৰে বিজী কৰে, তাতে সাতেৰ কথা দৰে থাক তাদেৱ সোকনাম হৰ। আৰে হ'ত, মৌখেৰ আমদানি হয়েছে, আৱ এখনো হয়েছে। এটা হৰাব তো কাবখ নাই। এত margin থাকতেও সোকনাম হৰ কেম? বেটা আবাসেৰ অৰ্কৰ্ম্যতাৰ জন্ম হয়ে, আৰ দাব এত বেঢে থাকে, তাৰ কৈকৈয়িৎ কে দিবে? দ্বাৰাৰ বলতে তোমোৰ বখেন এই দাব ক'জো, তখন অজড়ত; ধানেৰ ধাৰটা ন'টাকা কৰে দেও, তাহ'লে আৱাবেৰ পোৱাৰ। কামৰ আবাসেৰ অসাম্য প্ৰদলিপি ও নিজা-প্ৰোক্ষণীয় ভিত্তিবলতেৰ ধাৰ কৰহে না। আবাসেৰ কাছ থেকে বখন কৰিৱে, তাৰ সাতে সাত টাকা ক'ৰে Government দেবে, আৰ বখ বিজী কৰবে, তখন চালেৰ লাব সৱকার

আমাদের কাছ থেকে ১৬, টাকা, ১৮, টাকা, ২০, টাকা, ২২, টাকা করে দিবে। এট মargin কোন্ত সীতি অনুসারে হবে? এটা নিচেই red-tapism, officialতের অবর্দনজর কলেই হচ্ছে। ভাঙাড়া আর কোন explanation খবের থাকে না।

তারপর পাল্পের কথা বলছেন। Pump অদেকগুলো আনা হচ্ছে। Persian wheelও যুব কাজ হয় না। জানি না কারণ কি। ভারতবর্ষের অন্যান্য আগামী Persian wheel আছে, কেবল যে পৃথিবীর সর্বত্র পাঁচশো বছর ধরে চলছে। (The Hon'ble BHUPATTI MAZUMDER : বাংলার চলছে না!) অর্থাৎ বাংলাদেশে সেটা কেন চলছে না, কেন জাতে কাজ পাওয়া যাচ্ছে না? তাঁরা সেটা আদেশ না, যুবিলাশিতেও ইডত আবেদন না কি করে সেটা ব্যবহার করতে হব। অক্ষত: তিনি আদেশ কৃতিশাস্ত্রক দিবেনে নিষ্কৃত করেন, তারে মেন ট্রেনিংের ব্যবহা করেন, যাতে তাঁরা Persian wheel-এ কি করে কাজ হয়, কি করে তা ব্যবহার করে ইভান্সি নিষ্কৃত পাবে। জানি না কত রকমের pump হ'ব—Petrol pump, steam pump, electric pump, গেজেও ও চলতে পাবে। (The Hon'ble BHUPATTI MAZUMDER : যতক্ষণি আছে, সব মেরিমে দেখ চাচ্ছেন) Minister-দের কাছে হাজির হবার উপার নাই, তাঁরা চারিসিকে বেবল দূরে বেঢ়াচ্ছেন। সেটা pump বিদেশ পেট্রোলের অভিযোগ তা ব্যবহার করতে পারবে না। Electric pump দ্বাৰা কথা। Steam pumpও কোম স্বীকৃত হবে কিনা জানি না। তবে better ট্যুর্নের পাল্প যদি পাওয়া যায়, তাদেশ ব্যবহার করা হবে। কিন্তু এই Persian wheelটি অক্ষে স্থান। সেটা সহজে কেন তাঁরা আগুণ্ঠি আনাচ্ছেন, কারণটা তাঁর বেশো গোল না। আমার মনে হয় ভারতবর্ষের সব আগামী Persian wheel ডাল কাজ হচ্ছে। কেন এখানে তা দিবে কাজ হবে না? কি পার্ক বরেছে সেটা পৃথিবী দিলে তাঁর ই'ত'

কৃষক আঙ্গোনদের কথা গোড়া বলেছি, কৃষকদের কথা একটু বলতে চাইছি। বেধাদে নিষ্কৃত কাৰ্য হয়েছে শৈখনে যাবা ওযুব পিতে চাচে, তারে তেপুর অক্ষাংশে হচ্ছে। অলপাইওচিৰ কৃষক সতোৱ অভিযন্তা পৃষ্ঠিয়ে চেওয়া হ'ল। তাৰ জনা কোন �enquiry পৰ্যাপ্ত হ'ল না। আৰ জৰিলাদেৱ যদি কোন কাহারী পৃষ্ঠিয়ে চেওয়া হ'ত, তা হ'লে আৰ কৃষকদেৱ নিষ্কাশ থাকতো না, তারে সকলকে বেধেৱ সহো থাকতে ই'ত'।

ইণ্ডিয়ানটাৰ কথা অনেকবাৰ বলেছি। ইণ্ডিয়ানটাৰ সব বুটিগ পত্ৰিবেণ্ট Land নিয়ে দিব, কথা ছিল, সহাই দেখ দ্বাৰা ৬ বাস বাসে কিৰিয়ে দেবে। Acquisition কথা হ'ল, ধাৰ গেওয়া হবে, মে শৰও তাৰা আজও পাল্জে না, শৈখনে যে rent, তাৰ তাৰা পাল্জে না। তাৰ জন্য তাৰা অভিযন্তাৰ কৰেছিল। পুবান যৌবনহাস্য আশুস পৰিয়েছিলেন। কলে এক বছৰ পেৰেছিল, তা পুৰুষ আগে পেৰেছিল। এই এক বছৰে পায়, তাৰ পৰেৱে বছৰেৱ বাবী। তাবপৰ তাৰা announce কৰে দিবেৱ মে ওটা acquisition হ'বে গোছে। কিন্তু তাৰ ধাৰও পাল্জে না, আগেৱ মে rentsও পাল্জে না।

Mr. SPEAKER : Your time is up.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE : One minute, please.

Mr. SPEAKER : All right.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE : আমি যে point ই'টাৰ কথা ব'লাব যুবিলাশের ৪^ট দেশিকে আকৰ্ষণ কৰে আমি আমার আসন পুৰণ কৰছি। এটা Opposition থেকে আসছে, ব'লে দিব তিনি উভিয়ে না হৈন।

পুৰুষ হচ্ছে “মানব যাব, যাবি তাৰ”। সেটা আদেশ কৰতে হবে। জৰিয়ে বৰুৱা সহজে অবিদেশে যথোচিত ব্যবহাৰ আবশ্যন কৰতে হব। তা নাইলে উপৰে দৰিয়ে সহয়-পাহাৰ কেবল শাশ্বত, আত্ম কোনোই ক্ষম হবে না। Land তৈৰী কৰতে হবে। বে ratesও চলাচে, আত্ম লিপি বছৰেও বাংলাদেশেৰ পশ্চিমত জৰি উজৰ হবে না। এই জৰিয়ে সহজেও ব্যবহাৰ কৰতে হবে। Agricultural fair relation, equitable relation থাকতে থাকে, তাৰ জন্য land redistribution কৰকাৰ। Co-operative ও collective farming যদি কৰা যাব তা'লে ট্যুন্ত বৰদেৱ শীঘ ও সাব ইভান্সি ব্যবহাৰেৰ পৃথিবী হব। কিন্তু একজন ব্যক্তিগত (individual) কৃষকৰ পকে এসবেৱে সেতো সম্ভৱ নহ। কাৰেই যদি collective farming-এৰ ব্যবহাৰ না হয়, তাৰ জন্য বলতে হবে তাৰা বেঢ়াবোদে মুকুল হচ্ছেন।

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the performance of my friend over there reminds me of a Bengali adage “**বাহুন পেল যা তো মানন দূলে বৰ।**” Sir, the meaning of this is that the Brahmin who always worships—

The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR: **বাঙ্গালীর বকুন।**

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: **আমি ইংরাজীতেই বলব।**

Mr. SPEAKER: Go on speaking in English.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Yes, Sir. The Bengali adage is “**বাহুন পেল যা তো মানন দূলে বৰ।**” It means that the Brahmin always worships God. He is a *pujari* but for some reason or other he took to agriculture as the means of his livelihood and kept some labourers. The labourers knew very well that the Brahmin does not know how to carry on agriculture, cultivation, and things like that. Sometimes when the labourers go to the fields, the Brahmin goes there to supervise their work. When he goes there, these labourers go on cultivating very intensively, but as soon as he disappears from the scene, they cease cultivating land (**মানন দূলে বৰ**) and go away with their plough and bullock. Such is the condition of my friend. When he comes here to make demand, he makes long speeches, he will say “do this and do that”; that is to say, he then appears on the scene, but as soon as he goes away, that means the Brahmin disappears, he forgets everything and goes to bed to sleep, and the same state of affairs goes on as it is going on in the same old way. Now, Sir, this is how he should act. The great practical economists of the world are agreed and have said that agriculture by itself is still an ordinary craft, but if it is to be practised with success, it is dependent upon the aid of the several most recondite (Sj. BIMAL COMAR GHOSE: Why use that word?) sciences,—that is the word which has been used by the scientists; therefore, I say “recondite”; it means obscure; not known—as well as upon thoroughly commercial management. The old-fashioned simple methods and easy calculations will no longer suffice. The farmer of today wants to be, in person or substitute, a skilled trader. There must be a knowledge of trading principles, of markets, a power of scientific calculations and a chemical analysis and botanical examination. Such things an ordinary small farmer can neither be expected to possess nor can afford to purchase. Co-operation here comes to his rescue. It provides for him the person who can with his knowledge and experience do for him what he cannot do by himself. Again this great world economist has said that earth or soil has become exhausted by continuous growing of crops for centuries and it has refused to spring and it does not provide living which is regarded in all civilised countries as sufficient to maintain life according to proper standard. Sir, the problem of all the countries, they said, was how to feed and maintain the evergrowing population of the countries concerned and how to make the ancient hoary land which has become impoverished and exhausted by centuries of cultivation rejuvenated and converted into robust, ever-green, virgin, youthful land. Sir, this was the problem which confronted the economists and scientists of advanced countries, such as America, England, Ireland, France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and finally Russia and modern Turkey.

Mr. SPEAKER: How long will you take to read the quotation?

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I shall finish within 10 minutes.

Mr. SPEAKER: No; no. I am asking you about the quotation.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: I have nearly finished. “The agricultural advancement of any country is a fascinating study. It is more so

in case of Germany, Holland, Denmark and Russia. It has been said of Germany that with intensive agriculture, with its remunerative industrial crops, its perfected rotations, its variety of applications, German agriculture leads the world." Here, the Hon'ble Minister will please hear me, it is co-operation and co-operation alone which has brought about this transformation. In this way the advanced European countries have settled their food problem as well as the problem of maintaining the ever-growing population as also the problem of supplying raw materials in respect of their industries. Sir, the Province of West Bengal occupies an area of 29,370 square miles or more or less two crore acres and the population is nearly 2 crores and 35 lakhs. (Janab MUHAMMAD IDRIS : জানব ইম্বেটেম্পো রাস) Figures $\frac{1}{4}$ extempore কো কো ? Owing to the influx of refugees the population perhaps has increased to 25 millions. Therefore, the average cropped area *per capita* is 0.56. This is the land and population position of the poor West Bengal. Now, Sir, let us see what the Ministry has done to improve the production and distribution of rice which is the staple food crop of the people of this Province. It will appear from page 26, table 21 of the book named "Prospectus of Agriculture" in West Bengal issued by the Government of West Bengal that the yield was as follows:—

	Tons.
1943-44	... ... 4,300,000 (approximate).
1944-45	... ... 3,600,000 (approximate).
1945-46	... ... 2,900,000 (approximate).
1946-47	... ... 3,500,000 (approximate).
1947-48	... ... 3,400,000 (approximate).

Sir, this is the result of the Grow More Food campaign of which my friend on the other side is so very proud.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: What is the figure for 1949-50?

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: I have got no figure from your book. This is the book which you have supplied.

Now, Sir, on page 30 of this book we find, "We do not know enough at present to decide which of our agricultural resources are deserving of the maximum exploitation, so that we might concentrate our efforts on them". Then, Sir, on page 31 we find, "Lastly, the immediately available resources of skilled services and capital are so meagre in comparison with even the limited demands of food, that to set up the deficits of food articles as the measure of our targets for agricultural development would make them too remote and rob them of all practical significance at present". It further goes on to say, "that even the modest and limited objectives of its projected activity for the next few years cannot be realised unless simultaneous action is taken in a number of closely related spheres which are outside its particular jurisdiction..... Lack of response of production to the Grow More Food campaign has presented a baffling problem".

Sir, this shows the dismal state of things. My friend was talking loud of Grow More Food campaign but his department has said that the "Grow More Food campaign has presented a baffling problem". On page 32 it goes to say, "The application of improved technique is impossible. This could be economically feasible only if the units of production, now farms of minute size, are enlarged to a very considerable extent. This, in its turn, would demand a radical change in the property relations in land and the provision of non-agricultural employment to the excess labour which would be released when farming operations are undertaken on a larger scale". The remedy is suggested by his officials on page 33. "The village,

with its ancient tradition of corporate existence, offers the natural basis for such planning. The village authority, vested with co-operative control over the man-power and material resources within its area, can proceed to organise a joint farm of sufficient size to accommodate urgent improvements in technology, taking care of the redundant agricultural labour....." "This is a way, moreover, which will train up the people in self-reliance and democratic practice". This is the suggestion which has been made by the Agricultural Department of my honourable friend.

Now, let us see what great Indian economists have said of the Co-operative Planning Committee appointed by the Government of India. This is what the Committee says on page 13 of their report for the year 1946. "Agricultural production in India per acre as well as *per capita* is on the lowest level in the world..... The volume of production of food crops is not sufficient even for the requirements of a well-balanced and nutritive diet of the people". On page 14 the report says, "We would like to sound a note of warning in connection with the extension of cultivation" "It will be necessary in order to check deforestation and soil erosion to conserve a large part of the unculturable area for purposes of reafforestation. It appears that the principal means of increasing agricultural production is confined to the improvement of the yield". Therefore, Sir, non-cultivable lands and unculturable lands should not be cultivated because that will prevent afforestation; that will lead to erosion of the soil and will be disastrous for the agricultural economy of the country. Therefore, Sir, the proposition which has been made by my honourable friend is an entirely mistaken policy.

Cultivators as a class are too poor. Therefore, this should be done through reorganisation of co-operative societies. Nationalisation, of course, is the great impediment to the improvement of agriculture, to the improvement of production, to the enhancement of yield. The impediment, Sir, lies in the fragmentation of holdings. That is a well-known thing because, Sir, the holdings are uneconomic and lands comprised in one holding are situated in different parts of the village, one mile distant, 2 miles distant, 3 miles distant, and thus it is impossible for the cultivator to look to the cultivation and take care of all the lands which are so separated from one another and to cultivate them thoroughly. Therefore, what is required is that agricultural lands should be nationalised in some way or other, and my opinion is this, Sir, and I have prepared a programme for that, that, without expropriating the proprietor regarding his rights in the property which are sacred rights, we can frame a scheme by which all the lands of a village will be vested in a society, in a co-operative society, and the co-operative society can allot lands to different persons and if all the lands of the village by some means or other is vested in a co-operative society, then the co-operative society can allot the lands to those persons who have lands and who can cultivate them by themselves regard being had to their manpower or cattle-power. In blocks these lands may be allotted to different householders and agriculturists and in this way fragmentation of holdings can be done away with and so everything can be set right.

With these words, Sir, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House.

8j. HARIKADA CHATTERJEE : शानदार सतापाल यशोराम, खेतेर बर्धमान करोक्षी पड़ गए सरकार ने आवादेर कुछ सरकारी उठित। विष्ट ले सब सरकारी सरकार आजहे इंटर्व्हू शक्ति बिना जानिवे विष्ट ले सरकारीउठित सरकार ना हड्के ये आवादे आवादेर खालोर बलन बाढावार चेटा करवो ना— तारे खोन वाले नाहे। तारीदेवरी जरि इस्तो उठित, इस्तो भालेर उड्डाव बाढावे ताओ गावि, विष्ट जविलाही लोग खड्के खेते तारे आवृत्तिक उत्तिप्रदानेर सरकार आहे। एकी विवारार नंत विष्ट जरि आहे, नेहीचे ले जावीवे विष्ट चाय करिवे आवे कले श्वेत चायार, चेटा कि विना उत्तिप्रदाने केऱे निते वरे ?

একটী মোকের একটী বাড়ী আছে তার দুটীনা বরে সে হাত বাগ করে থাকি বাড়ী কাজ করে, সে বাড়ীটা বেতে কেবল কিমা আমিন। সরকার কিং নিষেচনা মা করে হাঁৎ একমিন সরকার করি চারীবেশে দিয়ে নিতে কা
পায়া দেয়ে খণ্ড বাড়ানোর কাজ চালে না--এ দুর্ভিত বাসতে পারিনে।

এখন দেখা বাক বর্তমান অবস্থার আমরা কড়ুকু করে করতে পারি। আমাদের আছে ১৩ মৰ্ক ৩২ হাজার
একজন শাসনের করি। গড়ে কলন ইহ একজন প্রতি ১৬ বৎ। ভাসভাবে চাপআধার কলনে ধারার সময়ে আমরা
বর্ষসম্পূর্ণ হে হতে পাব সোঁ কিছু ঔষধের মৰ। আমাদের যা ধানের করি আছে তার কলন প্রতিবৎসা ১০ হাজ
বাড়াতে পারলেই ধান সময়ে আমরা বর্ষসম্পূর্ণ হতে পারি। আমাদের মহীমানুষ এখানে দলেছেন কে
compost সার বাবহার করে এবং করা ১৬ বৎের আগোনা ৮৯ বৎ ধান হয়েছে। আর আমরা তাই ধান
শতকরা পশ্চাগ বাড়াতে, সোঁ কিছুতে অসম্ভব নহ। শুচি ধানলাইনে আমরা বলতাম, পঠনুনক কাজে
ইংরেজদের সঙ্গে সহযোগীতা করব, এখন আমাদের নিষেচনের সমকাম, তাদের হতই সরালোচনা করি মা কেবল
ধানের কলন বাড়িয়ে বর্ষসম্পূর্ণ হওয়া বর্ষস পেশবারীর পকে একাত্ত প্রোজেক্ষন উপন পেশ তামে তাবে তাঙের
সঙ্গে সহযোগীতা কেন করবনা? কৃ বিভাগ মে তাবে অতি অল্প সময়ের বাধ্যে এড়েলি কাজ করেছেন তার
জন্য মহিমান্বিতকে আমরা প্রশংসন না করে পারিন। আমার এখিয়ে অভিজ্ঞতা আছে। আবি চাপআধার
নিয়েই থাকি। আবি সেচেটি সামান্য একটু সহযোগিতা পেলেই গুৰী চারীরা বাড়াতে পারে। আমাদের
কৃ বিভাগ কেবল কিছু যদি সামান্য তারা পেতে পারে। শুচি বৃক্ষ করণ আবি আগনীদের আনন্দিত এক জাগুরীয়
চারীরা ধূ বিদ্যা গৰ কৰেছিল, কিং সেই গবেষ চারাগুলি উপন্যুক্ত জলাভাবে প্রাপ পুড়ে বাওয়ার যতন হয়,
ভাগ্যক্রমে আমার সঙ্গে এ বিষয়ে চারীদের আলোচনা হয়--আবি যিনে দেখলাব এত টুক টুকু গবেষ চারাগুলি
লাল হয়ে উঠেছে। Agricultural Engineerকে বলার এবং তাহার চেয়ার ৫ মিনের ডিভা
পাল্প পাঠানোর কলন দেখানো পেশ তাল গৰ হয়েছে। শিবনাথ বানু যে Persian wheelএর প্রস্তু
তুলেছেন এখানে সোঁ চলে না কেননা আবি যে কৰিব কথা বলছি তা নদীর পাঢ়ে। কল কেবল পাঢ়ের
পুরু অনেক। Persian wheel জলাব স্থিতি নাই। আবি Persian wheel কেবল powerine চলা এই pump অনেক বেশী জল দেয়। বন্টায় ১০ হাজার গ্যালনের কৰ নহ। একবল্টাই এক বিদ্যা
জীব বেগ ডিজিয়ে দেয়।

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. I have to adjourn the House now.
Mr. Chatterjee, please resume your speech after the adjournment.

(The House was then adjourned for fifteen minutes.)

(After adjournment.)

Sj. HARIPADA CHATTERJEE: আবি বলচিলাম বর্তমানে আমাদের যে ধানের করি আছে,
তার গড় কলন শতকরা ধূ তাগ আবও বাড়াতে পারলেই আমাদের প্রয়োজনীয় ধানের সমস্যা বিটে। দেখা
যাচ্ছে যে, বেগানে এক একবৎ ১৬ বৎ, শুচি বিদ্যা প্রতি পাঁচ বৎসরের কিছু উপরে গড় কলন, দেখানে আমরা
একজন প্রতি ৮৯ বৎ অর্থাৎ বিদ্যা প্রতি প্রাপ ৩০ বৎ, গড় কলনের প্রাপ ক্ষেত্র কাজ বাড়াতে পেরেছি compost
সার বাবহার করে।

আমাদের দেশের সঙ্গে তুলনা করলে দেখা যাব যে যারা পূর্বে আমাদের দেশ থেকে ধান সিংয়ে
বেত, যেনে স্পেন, ইতালী, দেখানে আবি আমাদের চেয়ে বিদ্যা প্রতি পাঁচ-হাত ত্যও বেলী কলন হয় আগামকেও
অন্য দেশ থেকে ধান সিংয়ে হত কিম ১০ বৎসরের চেয়েও তারা বর্ষসম্পূর্ণ ত কলট এখন কি, প্রয়োজনের
অভিজ্ঞ ধানও উৎপন্ন হল। স্বত্বাং একটু কলনে এটা আমাদের দেশেও দেখা গৰিব, যাদো দেশ বিদ্যা
শতকরা ধূ তাগ কলন বাড়ালেই বর্ষসম্পূর্ণ হতে পাবে। ধূ তাগ ত সামান্য কথা, আবরা ত দেখেছি উপন্যুক্ত
compost বাবহার করে কলন শতকরা ৫১ পচাতে বাড়াতে পারি যেতে পারে এবং এ হ'লে বর্তমানে
যে মোক আছে ত্থু তা নহ, আবও মেচ কেমি লোককে অনুরাগে বাওয়াতে পারা যাব।

পশ্চিম বাংলার মোট culturable waste land হল ২০ মৰ্ক ২৯ হাজার একর। এই
য়েনে large blocks over 100 acres, suitable for mechanised cultivation
হল ২ মৰ্ক ৪৬ হাজার একর। এই বাধ্যে আবর �already survey করা হয়েছে প্রাপ ১৫ হাজার
একর,--এখন এইভণি থাকি আবরা কাজে লাগাতে পারি আহলে যে কল তাল হয় আ বলবার নহ।
কিং পুরু সঙ্গে কলতে হচ্ছে, আমাদের এখানে মহিমান্বিত দেশে আত্ম হয়েছে নহ।

जानेवरी दिनकर्ता ११ बाबार बेंगी ट्राईट नेहै। एवं यहें २१ खानि ट्राईट यात्र सम्पुत्ति आवालानी करा हयेहै। पूर्व यात्र १० खानि ट्राईट हिल। तार आवार लालन हिल यात्र ५ खानि अर्धां एवं यहें १० खानि ट्राईट एवं एकसाथे चालान देत ना। एहितावे यदि तारा काज करेन ताहले कि करे तारा उभिजलि चाह करे तोलान तार नेवेहै। आवि देवेहि U.P.ते ३०० खानि ट्राईट काज करे। तारत सरकारेर अध्याय आवारार या यार तार तुलनार आराओ अनेक बेंगीय बाबादेपे आना परकार, विष्ट तार प्राप्तिगता नेटी सेटी है से पाञ्चेहै ना। एवाने एकजन यात्र Engineer अहै एवं तार ये staff, ताओ temporary; औ तार Assistant एकजन नेहै। अर्थत् U.P.ते देवेहि एकजन Chief Engineer, गांच जन Executive Engineer, १० जन Assistant Engineer ओ सक्त permanent staff, बोहेतेने one Director of Agricultural Engineer आहै। तार एकत्र प्रकाश, huge staff आहै। आवि अवधी बर्तावी बाडान पक्काति नहै, ताइ बले बेखाने प्रायोजन सेवाने बर्तावी केन बाढाव ना? आजक्के कृत असहाय नरानी आवारारे एखाने एसे पड़ाहेहै—स्तरां तांदेर बाडान यास आवारारे प्रश्नान सम्मा हय, ताहले केवल यात्र तारान तूऱक काटा करे आवि वित्तप्र करानेहै सक्त सवायार समान हवे ना, आज सम्मु जातिके, तार सक्त पक्किके एविके केसीतूत करते हवे।

शानीय शौचालयक compost manure या करेहेहै ता बूहै प्रश्नसामी। आवि निजेर अंतिजाता खेके बलहि—क्लियन आगे नीती ज्ञेयात तेहेट बानार कृतीपाना सम्भार उत्तर हयेहिल। नीती, खाल, तोला कृतीपानार डरे येते। किंतु बर्तावाने ए खेके ये compost याव धृष्ट यहेहै ता येवे एक्कावारे अर्चर्ची हये येते हय। टाईका गोवर ओ कृतीपाना खेके धृष्ट compost याव यावाहारे शूर ताल कल पांडाला गिरेहै, कलन शूर येतेहै। ताइ आवि देखति चुक्कि त कृतीपाना नियम बावारार मेंगे गिरेहै। बाजाबिक्कारे बृक्तीपाना प्राय आवि पावार जो नेहै। बांधकाने नीतेते तांदेर योग्ये बृक्तीपाना तेवे आसे, मेघुलिके लाल वीण यारा धवे यिये compost याव परिणात करतेओ गोक चेटी करहै।

एहि compost याव chemical fertiliser येते अनेक डाल। कारण जितेते यदि ऐविक साव (humus) ना खाके ताहले केवल chemical fertiliser यावाहारे जवि एकेकावे नष्ट हये याव। America ओ अन्यान्य बैजानिक देशसम्बुहे एहि याव chemical fertiliser यावाहारे करार कले, लेखानकार याजार याजार एकर जवि एकेकावे यजूदियिते परिणात हयेहै। स्तरां आवारार compost यावे दिक्के विशेष कर्य नवर यित्ते हये ओ याते एवं यावाहार सर्वत यह तार यावाहार यावते हये। आवारारे लिवान यायु याक बरे बलेहेहै ये तिनि जानेन ये night-soil-एहि कि यायु? किंतु Germany, Belgium ए night-soil वित्ति हय। आगाने कोन कोन विशेष विशेष एकाकार जविर उत्तर दिये केवला हय ये “एखाने यत तापि करा यावे”। Belgium, Germany प्रूहृति करेक्कि देखे यह बोली टाकार night-soil वित्ति हय। आवारा एवन यूर ये एहि यजूद्या याव नीतेते तेले केले यावाओ नष्ट करि नीतो ओ नष्ट करि। ये यावाहार आवारा यान करे यने करि ये आवारारे नवर गाप धूरे गेले नेहै प्रायतोऽ यावाहारे आवारा प्रत शत यजूद्यारे यन-यूर केले। एलाहारास या बांधी यान, मेवाने ओ खेतेपे पावेन, ओरानकार गालान, ओरानकार यत यजूद्य केले देखेहै हयेहै। एहि दोनोऽ गडा देखे करे ना। तारा नीती ज्ञान ओ परित्र याके, यन-यूर येके यनायान यावाओ तेही करे। किंतुकातार क्लियु धूरेहि अवित्त विलावी नीती, नीतीके बीचारार ज्ञान करेक याव आवे एकत्र scheme प्रूहृति करा हयेहिल। देखाने यन-यूर येके ये गलि या silt पड़े सेटी यनायान याव विनिय। अर्थत् तार कलेहि विलावी धूरे याचिहै। किंतु धूरेव विवर आवारा येहै यनायान यावीत यजूद्यारे अंतिम यजूद्य याविनि। किंतुकातार एहि ५० लक्ष दोकारे यन आवारा नष्ट करे येले होइ, सेटी यरे एसे एहि यत tanked यावार यावाहा हयेहै। विलावी धूरे यिवे याव अनर्तेर उपकार करेहिल। तारपर silt टाके यत tanked यावार यावाहा हयेहै। एवन एहि जिनिहाताके नेवार ज्ञान ये चेटी हयेहै, एहि यूर एने, एहि यनायान यावार यावाहा करार। एवन एहि जिनिहाताके नेवार ज्ञान ये चेटी हयेहै, एहि यूर आवारा करा। एहि सबदे शीर्षीत यावेन ये आवारा सर येके बेंगी आविरेहि जविर उत्तरवा पक्कि। आवारारे जवि यजूद्या, यजूद्या एवं धूर उत्तरवा यावेहि एउटिन टिके आहे। जवि येके आवारा एउटिन केवल मिरेहि आवाहि, किंतु विविर आवे क्लियु लेहै नि। याट येके एकत्र यावार यन यिवे एसे ताके यदि असाधत येते या देखा हय, तार्हले ले बेवन जविर वीण हवे याव, ट्रिक

জেনি হচ্ছে আবাদের অধিক সহজ। অধি থেকে যা দেওয়া হয়, cycloic order তাই আবাদ অধিকে কিনিবে নিশ্চে হয়। কিন্তু আবাদ এতদিন প্রতি সেকেতে ১ মথ হাতের ছাঁড়া ও ১০ মথ বৈইল বিশেষে ঢালান দিয়েছি এবং অধিক উর্জা পঞ্জি পর্যবেক্ষণে ঢালান দিয়েছি।

বৃক্ষের পক্ষে উপরোক্ত ২১ বক্সের বিনিয়ের মধ্যে ৪টা বিনিয়—বেবন nitrogen, potash, phosphate and lime. অধিকে গীরকল্প কিনিবে যা দিলে, অধিক উর্জা পঞ্জি অধিক হ্যান্ড পেরে অধি একেবারেই খারাপ হয়ে যাব। অধিকে টিক বাস্তবে হ'ল humus অভিত compost নাম বাস্তবের কথা কর্তব্য। আবাদকাল দেখো যাব যে প্রায়ের ভিতরে গোৱা বেবল আলাদা হিসাবে বাস্তবের কথা হচ্ছে। সুজ্ঞাঃ সেখানে করল এবং কাঠ বাস্তবের কথা যাতে এই অভিপ্রায়ের পোৱা অভিত হয়, সেখানে বাস্তবের পৃষ্ঠা দেওয়া কর্তব্য।

প্রায়ের ডেডম বেবল খায় পশ্চাৎ করলেই তুলে না, গো-বহিদের খাবারও তৈরী করতে হবে। সেখানে পোৱাদের এক হাতাকও অধি যা খালি যাই নাই বে তামা কাঙ করাবে। কাজেই তামের গো-বহিদের পশ্চাৎ খাবারে নষ্ট করে কেলে। সুজ্ঞাঃ সোজাদের অধিক ও পক্ষের খাবাদের সবচেয়ে পর্যবেক্ষণে একে ক'রে নিশ্চে হবে। আবি হৃষ্টের সঙ্গে আনাজিক হে পূর্বে fodder seed distribution নথতে যে scheme হিল, সেটা নাকচ করে দেওয়া হচ্ছে, এটা ব্যাব উচিত হচ্ছে। Financial difficulties বলে পর্যবেক্ষণে যে মেই scheme এক করে নিয়েছেন, এটা সোজেই টিক হচ্ছে এবং আবার যদে হব এটা একটা খাবারুক তুল হচ্ছে।

গাঁথের শাসন-স্থানের সঙ্গে অধিক কলন করাবের কথা এক সঙ্গে অভিত। কোর্কাও এবং হৃষ্টের কলন হচ্ছে, আবি সোজা একে থেকে গেল, এতে ক্ষয়করে বন তৈরে যাব। এইসকলতাবে পশ্চাৎ নষ্ট হচ্ছে, আবি বিকলে করাব জন্য আইন আছে বটে, কিন্তু একজনকে সাড়, আট, দশ মাইল দূরত্বে প্রায় থেকে খাবার এবং নালিক করা ব্যবহার সব সব সত্ত্ব হব না। সুজ্ঞাঃ জনশ্বাসবের দুঃখ বটে নিয়াবদের জন্য সহকারেরই এগিকে প্রধান নজর ও কড়া শাসন রাখতে হবে।

আবি সেমিন শাশ্বাট টেকনে নিয়ে সেখানে, সেখানে কি সাক্ষ উচ্ছিতবলতা। আবি ১১ই মার্চের কথা বলাই; পুর্বেও ৪টা শার্ট যাবারীতি একপক্ষে লোজ কেলা হয়ে গিয়েছে কিন্তু ১১ই শার্ট আবার ডবল করে সেখানে সোল খেলা দুঃখ ক্ষেত্রভাবে চলেছে। ট্রেনের মধ্যে ও গাড়ীর আনন্দ দুলে সোৱ করে সোকের পায়ে পিছুকোরি দিয়ে রং দেওয়া হচ্ছে, আবি বক্সের দিকে লোকের কি দুর্ঘটনা। অগণিত দুর্দশ খাবাদের সরবারী-হলে প্রাচুর্য উচিত। বনার স্লোভে শত তামা কেবল আসেছে। তুলিক বেন অনিবারী। আভিত এই দুর্ঘটনে অন্য কোন বাবে কাবে বন না দিয়ে, সবচেয়ে নষ্ট নষ্ট করে, আভিত সবচেয়ে চিতা, সবচেয়ে energy এবং কেবলমাত্র এই বাণিজ্যের নিয়ে নিশ্চে হচ্ছে। কিছুদিন পূর্বে ক্ষেত্রগত সবচেয়ে সবচেয়ে প্রতিক্রিয়া বিস্তৃত উপরের পুলিশের কাছে থেকে ১,১৯৬টা সাইকেল নিয়ে production মেরোর এবং সোবেদা ক্ষ থেকে নায়া গাঁথি এবং গাঁথার সাতলারী করেছে এবং একবার প্রতিক্রিয়াকে গাঁথার ধারে একটী গাঁথার সাথে বাসিয়ে রেখে “না, তুমি আজ এখানে ধাক” এই বলে কেলে চলে গেল। আবি আবাদের আভিত এই বে অবস্থাতি, এটা আভিত দুঃখের কথা। বেবন সবচেয়ে পূর্ণায় জেনে দুর্বা পূর্ণায়, সেমনি কৃষ্ণায় পূর্ণায়, পূর্ণায় আগল উক্সেন হাবিবে কেবল পঞ্জির অগ্রজ। আবাল-ক্র-বনিতা সকলে দিয়ে বলি তামের সর্বশক্তি এই বাণিজ্যের নিয়ে কাব করানো দিকে পুরোগাম না করেন, তাই লে পর্যবেক্ষণে প্রক্রিয়া ভাস্তুর ভাস্তু উক্সেন ও স্ক্রেল্স নিয়ে কাব করানো দিকে দিয়ে দেখু হচ্ছে।

আবার সব দেশী নেই। সুজ্ঞাঃ আবি অল্প করে কেবল pointesকে দেখুই হচ্ছে touch করে যাব। আবার বনে হব আবাদের যে বাজ ১১শান্ত টাট্টুর আছে, তাট্টে দিয়ে দেখুই হচ্ছে না; অক্ষত: এব সংখ্যা ৩৫ ও ৬ ইঙ্গো টিচিত হিল। আবেক্ষিকাতে একজন চালীর ২০ শান্ত টাট্টুরও আছে। বলি গাঁথায়ী আবাদের কথা বলে ও সর্বেন্দুর সামাজিক সোজাই দিয়ে টাট্টুর না কেনার কথা যাব যে তাঁহলে সবচেয়ে বাসবা নেই অনুযায়ী করা উচিত। কলনকালীন শত সব গভৰ আবার প্রায়ের সর্বেন্দুর সামাজিক কথা দিয়েই দুপ করে যাব তাত হচ্ছে গাঁথে। এক কলনকালীনে ৬০ লক্ষ সোক তাঁহাতা সব ও বিটেনিমিপ্যালিজিও বাসের কর নেই। অর্বেকের উপর সোক ব্যবস সহযোগী বাস করে ও নায়া কল কার্বোবাতে কাব করে তাহল আবার কাবী করতে প্রয়োজনবদ্ধ টুটিতের সামাজ নিয়েছাই নিশ্চে হচ্ছে। বলব সামাজের দিকেয়াই পুরোগাম আছে কিন্তু সবে সহে

ট্রাইবের প্রয়োজনও আছে। সর্বান্ধের প্রায়ে হিসাব করে মেৰা মেৰ ২২ হাজাৰ দিবা জিৰি, কিন্তু যাৰ ৫০০
খাদি সাজল। এই ৫০০ খানি সাজল ট ২২ হাজাৰ দিবা জিৰি ভাঙতে পাৰবে না। তাই ট্রাইবে জিৰি ভাঙতে
এবং সাজল তাৎপৰ কৰা কষ্টক। বৈজ্ঞানিক প্ৰযোৗৰ বাবেৰ সাহায্য সা নিমে কেৰল লাকলেৰ উপৰ নিৰ্ভৰ
কৰে সহজেৰ সকল সকল মোককে বাঞ্ছন সম্ভব নহ। কৰা উচ্চতে পাৰে বিশেশ কৰে ট্রাইব কিনলৈ অনেক
চোক বিশেশে বাবে। সে আৰম্ভ গতা কৰা কিন্তু আৰাদেৰ মেৰে বৰ্ষন কেৱলৰে ইতিব তৈৰী আৰম্ভ হৰেছে
তবৰ ট্রাইবই বা তৈৰী কৰা সম্ভব হৰে না কেন? ট্রাইবেৰ সাহায্যে ৩০ জন লোক সকল হাজাৰ লোকৰেৰ বাবাৰ
তৈৰী কৰল, কিন্তু সেই সকল হাজাৰ লোকৰেৰ বাবাৰ যেন এই সকল জনৰ monopoly না হৰ। আৰাদেৰ
হৰে ১০-operative commonwealth, আৰম্ভ এই সকল হাজাৰ লোকৰেৰ বাবাৰ সকল হাজাৰ লোকৰেৰ
মধ্যেই বৈচিত্ৰে বেৰ। সহজেৰ প্ৰায় আৰাদেৰ সকল কৰাৰ সম্পত্তি কৰাই বিশেষ হৰে।

এখন একটু পাটেৰ কথা বলছি। আৰাদেৰ বাবাৰ মেৰে পাট হ'ল সহচৰে বড় মূল্যায় সম্পত্তি। পাটই
আৰাদেৰ বৰ পুৰাতন, প্ৰগতি ও সৰ্বশেষ শিল্প। Indian Unionে আৰম্ভ গত বছৰ ২৮
সকল বেল পাটি শেমেছি এবং এখনে ৫০ সকল বেল পাটি হৰে ব'লে অবুহান কৰা যাচ্ছে। আৰম্ভ এৰ পৰিবাসকে
বাজাৰ মেতে পাড়ে বলি আৰম্ভ একটু চৌই এনিকে কৰি। ভাৰতবৰ্ষে প্ৰতি একবৰে গতে ২'৫ বেল পাটি হৰ।
আৰম্ভ পাকিষ্বানে হচ্ছে পৃতি একবৰে ৩'৫ বেল। আৰম্ভ বলি পাকিষ্বানেৰ সহজে গত কৰতে পাৰি এবং
বড় পাটেৰ জিৰি আছে সেটা বলি আৰম্ভ কিন্তু বাজাতে পাৰি তা'হলে আৰম্ভ পাট সহচৰে আৰাদেৰ সহজে চাহিলাই
নিয়াতে পাৰি। বলন বাজাৰ যে শুৰুই সম্ভব তাৰ প্ৰমাণ সন্মীলনৰ বহিৱাগতৰা এৰাৰ দিবেছেন। তৈৰী ভাল
টাইম কল্পনাট সাব ব্যবহাৰ কৰে বেৰানে একবৰ পৃতি ২'৫ বেল পাট হত না সেৰানে একবৰ পৃতি ৬ বেল
পৰ্যাপ্ত পাট উৎপন্ন কৰেছেন। কিন্তু এই সব যে চাবী উৎপন্ন কৰবে, তাকে ত মেৰ্বতে হৰে।

Capitalists আছেন কেৱল নিম্নেৰ বাৰ্তাজিৰি চৌইয়। এখন কি যে ইয়ে সোনাৰ তিস
গতে কৃষি বাবেৰ বৰ্ষবৰ্ষী হচ্ছে তৈৰী ভাৰত পেট চিৰে ঘোষণা। পাকিষ্বানেৰ পাট পাওৱা বাবে সা অভিযোগ
বড় পাট বৰ্ষন কৰ এই দুয়া বেল এৰা উত্তিবেছেন, পাটেৰ উচ্চ দৰ বৈধেছেন কিন্তু নিম্নতাৰ দৰ বৈধেননি।
Bottle-neck সৃষ্টি কৰে পাটচাৰীকে বড় কৰ কৰ দৰ দিয়ে পাৱেন ছাড়বেছেন। Devaluation-
এৰ পৰ আৰম্ভিকৰ পাটজাত হৰেৰে দৰ অনেক কৰ হওয়া উচিত ছিল কিন্তু তা হয় নি। কলকাতাৰ বাজাৰে
বহিৱ পাটজাত জন্মেৰ দৰ বৈধে দেওয়া হৰেছে তবুও ঢোকেৰ সামানে বিলৰাসিকগণ কালোবাজাৰেৰ সৃষ্টি কৰেছেন।
আৰম্ভিকৰ নিম্নেৰ এজেন্সি শুল্ক সেৱানে পাটজাত হৰা পাঠাবেছেন এবং devaluation-এৰ পূৰ্ব
অনেক চৰা দৰ বেচেছেন। দুঃখপূৰ্ণ ডলাৰ বেকে আতি বৰিতে হচ্ছে। সহজে লাভ বিমনাসিকগণ পাচেছেন।
এনিকে বলহেন পাটেৰ অভাৱ আৰম্ভ পাট বিক্ৰি কৰতে গেলে কিমছেন না। ১৫ মাচেৰ "Capital" বেকে
উচ্চত কৰছি।

"It is reported that high grades of white jute and *tossa*, as well as of
mesta, which were directed to mills were mostly refused. This is said to
be because in some cases the mills to which they were directed do not use
that class of fibre, while in others the experience of the mills is that the
jute tendered hitherto under these high grades has fallen far below the
standard. The balers however are calling for a return of high grade jute
offered to mills and refused, so that they can place the position before the
Government of India with a view to obtaining permission to export the
jute if it is not accepted by mills."

কাবেই দেশুন দেৱাৰা পাট বিক্ৰি কৰতে পাৰছেন না। কলে পাট শিৰেৰ বনিয়াৰ সকল সকল পাট চাবী পাটেৰ
দৰ পাৰে না। যি আৰম্ভাতী মৌতি ন। মিয়ে, উপুৰুষ এবং তৈৰী চাবীকে মেৰ তাৰে যাৰ ৫০ সকল বেল কেম পুৰোজীৰ
সম্পুৰ্ণ ৮০ সকল বেলই ভাৰতীয় বৃক্ষসামৃদ্ধে থেকেই তাৰ। শেতে পাৰে।

(Blue light was shown.)

এই আৰি পৰে কৰছি, গাড়ী সহচৰে হৃঠো কৰা বলবো। যি আৰম্ভ ভালো হ'ল
না সাধতে পাৰি তালে তৎ ভালজাৰে বাঞ্ছানেই সকল সকল ভালো বা বেলী দৃঢ় পাৰো না। বেৰন গৱৰ
ভাল বাবাৰ পিতে হৰে, তেৱেনি ভালো breedings-এৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ হইবে।
The bull is called more than half the herd. Good feeding and good breeding
হৃঠোৰ দৰকাৰ। আৰম্ভ হিমবাটাৰ যে scheme কৰেছি, সেটাৰ কাজ শুধু ভালজাৰে জাহে। সেৱান

ମେତେ କରାନ୍ତିର 600 ମୁଣ୍ଡ କରେ ଦୂର ପ୍ରତାହ ମେତେ ଗାହେ । ମେଥାନେ 2,000 ମୁଣ୍ଡ ଧାରାର ବାବଦା ଆହେ । ଏବନ ମେଥାନେ 800 ମୁଣ୍ଡ ରହିଥିଲେ, ଏହି 800 ମୁଣ୍ଡ ମେତେ ଆହେ ପାଇଁରୀ ଗରନ୍ତା ମେତେ ବଳେହେ ପାଇଁରେ ଜାଇ ମେତେ ହିଁ ତାର ଚରେ ଜାଲୋଜାବେ ଆହେ ।

ଆମଙ୍କର ମେଥାନ ମେତେ ମେ ବୈଡି ତିରୀ ହବେ ମେତେ ମେତେ ହେଡ଼େ ମେତେ ହବେ ତଥା good breedings ଏବନ ପ୍ରକୃତ ବାବଦା ହବେ । ଗୌରୀ ଚାରୀରା ଭାଲୋ କରେ ଆମର ଖୋଜାତେ ପାଇବେ ନା । ଶାକଦର ଧାରାର ମେଥାନ ମେ scheme ସରକାରେ ହିଁ ଏବାରେ ବାହେଟେ ମେହି ମେତେ ବର୍ଷମ କରା ହରେହେ । କାଳି ତିକ ହବ ନି । ଆମି ଯାହିରହୋଇରକେ ଅନୁଧ୍ୱ କରିଛି ତିନି ବେଳ ଦୂରରାର ଏ ବସାନୀ କରେନ । ରୀତା ଏ ମହି ମୋହେନ ତାମ ସକଳେହି ବଳେହେ ମେ ଗୌରୀ ଚାରୀରେ ଏ ବିଷେ ନାହାଯା କରା ଉଠିତ । ଧାରାଗ ଗକ ଧାରାଗ କୋର ମାନେ ନେଇ । ମିଶ୍ରର କରେ ମେତେ ଧାରାଗ ହେଡ଼େ ମେତେକେ castrate କରଣେ ହବେ । ଧାରାଗ ନାମାଳୋଚନା କରଲେହି ହବେ ନା, ଆମର ମକଳ ମହି ମହାନୋପୀତା କରି ଏହ ମେତେ ମହାନୋପୀତା ଦିଲେ ମହି ମାଜ କରି ଆହଲୋହି ମେଥାନ ପ୍ରକୃତ କାଳ କରା ହବେ । ମହାନ ମହ ଆଜ ଆମାରେ ବିକେ ଅଭିବିଧ ଆହେ । ଅବଶେଷ ପୂର୍ବ ବର ନାହେ ତୁ' ଏକଟା କର୍ତ୍ତା ନା ମହେ ପାଇଁ ନା । ପୂର୍ବ ବରେ ଆଜ ମେ ଅଭାବରେ ବାଜୁ ଜାଇଲେ, ମେରେମେ ଉପର ମିଶ୍ରର କରେ ମେ ଉପାର୍ଜନ ହରେହେ ଆଜେ ଆମି ଆମାର ହାତ ତାରି କି କରେ ଏଥାନେ ମେ ଆମର ବାହେଟେ ଆଳୋଚନା ଏଥାନେ କରଣେ ପାଇବି । ଆମାରେ କାମରେ ମିଶ୍ରରେ ଏକଟା ମେ ଲିଖେହେ ମେ ମେଥାନେ ମେରେମେ ଜନ୍ୟ ପାଇସିଯାବ ସାଇମାଇ ପାଇତିରେ ଲିଖିଲେ । ଆମାରେ ମିଶ୍ରରେ ମହ ଆଜ ମିଶ୍ରରେ ନିର୍ମିତ ହାତେ ମେତେ ହର ତୁମ୍ଭ ଆମାର ମନେ ହର ମେଥାନେ ତାମେ ଉପାର୍ଜନ ଜନ୍ୟ ଆମାରେ ଏଥିର ବାବଦା ଉଠିତ ।

Janab CHULAM HAMIDUR RAHMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I would like to say that a Government has no right to exist if it cannot solve the problem of food for its people. God has created countries to be inter-dependent. No country can be self-sufficient in all respects and has to depend upon other countries or States for sundry other things. I would congratulate our Food Minister Mr. Sen for the success he has attained in the matter of feeding us. Sir, we know that the India Government has spent 150 crores of rupees on the purchase of foodstuffs. I wish this huge sum remained ours and utilised for the development of our country, to make the country self-sufficient in food and in other respects. Cannot India be self-sufficient? Certainly it can, if it had a strong will and determination. Bengal is mainly an agricultural country; about 68 per cent. of its population are agriculturists and I take pride in saying that I belong to one of them. You will find in newspaper pictures of His Excellency the Governor Dr. Katju and of His Excellency the Governor-General Sri Rajagopalachari ploughing the lands in their compounds probably with a view to give incentive to the Grow More Food campaign. But these things, I am afraid, are more pictorial than practical. For all practical purposes we must go to the village and teach the agriculturists how to improve the yield of their lands. We know that every district has got an Agricultural Officer with certain assistants attached to each thana. My suggestion to the Government would be to place each union in charge of one assistant so that they may receive training and overcome the difficulties that stand in the way of the agriculturists in the matter of cultivation. They should see that no land, not an inch of it lies fallow and that the maximum benefit is got out of it. What is wanted by an agriculturist is strong bullocks, good manure and best seeds. West Dinajpur is an agricultural area and the demand for agricultural loans are the greatest there. Last year I could not procure, rather I could not manage to get enough money to be given to the agriculturists as loans. My request is that an appropriate sum be granted to West Dinajpur for agricultural development. Of course the money is to be invested in the Co-operative Central Bank at Raiganj and Balurghat and through that agency the money may be given to the cultivators for the purposes of agricultural improvement.

With these words, Sir, I conclude.

SJ, HEMANTA KUMAR BASU: ଯାମାର ଶ୍ରୀର ଶ୍ରୀର ମହୋତ, ଆମର ମହ ପରାମିର ହିଁଲା, ତଥା ଆମାରେ ମେ ପରାମିନାମାର ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପକେ ମୁହଁ ରାଖାର ଜନ୍ୟ ଇରେହେ ମେ କୋମଳ ଅବଲମ୍ବନ

কর্মসূলি, সেটা যে বালি আমাদের মধ্যে সামুদ্রিক ভেট দ্বারা বা নিগাড়ী বিজোবের পথে অথ আইন পাল ও প্রয়োগের ধারা, তা সহ। তার চেয়ে বেশী বৈপ্লব তারা খাটিরেছিল আমাদের মেলে যে বিনাট বজ নিষ্পত্তি হিসে সেটাকে ধূমে করে দিয়ে। অবশ্য বহুলী ধূম থেকে আমাদের চেটোর কলে আবরা বজ নিষ্পত্তি করেছে আমাদের ধার্য নিষ্পত্তি করে গড়ে দুলেছি। কিন্তু সব চেয়ে বেশী কভি ইংরেজীর আমাদের করেছে আমাদের ধার্য নিষ্পত্তি করে। ভারতবর্ষের ইঙ্গিটারে মুসলমানের সবরাই হোক বা হিন্দু রাজবের সবরাই হোক দুভিতের কথা ধূম কর শোনা যেতো। ভখন নব-নবী, খাল-বিল প্রচৃতি ঠিক মতন অবির উর্বৰা শক্তি বাঢ়ানো হতো। কিন্তু ইংরেজ আমাদের পথ যে চেটো বিপুরীত দিকে গেলে। ইংরেজ আমার গুর নবী-নামার সংক্ষারের অভাবে মেলের জনিষ্পত্তি অনুর্বর হয়ে পঞ্জ শালা মেলে যদ ধন দুভিক মেখা পিল। স্যার উলিমার করা যাবে একজন বড় ইংরেজ এলেছেন ১৯২৬ সনে। ধার্য সবৰে তীর বেষ অভিজ্ঞতা ধাকার দক্ষল হৃদয়লা হৃদয়লা ধন্য পানো বাণোদেশে দুভিক গেলেই আছে তনে তিনি শালোর এসে দুভিতের কারণ অনুসন্ধানের জন্য পানে ছুটে যেছেন। এইভাবে অনেক দিন বেঢ়ানোর পথে জানিবস দুটি পত্রবর্ষেটের পাসল নীতির উপর কঠোর করে একটা বন্ধন স্থাপন করেন। এর পথে "Statesman" পত্রিকার দেখা হলো—তিনি ইংরেজ হয়েও, ইংরেজবিহী। কলে তাঁকে এখান থেকে deport করা হলো। এই বকব করে ইংরেজ আমাদের ধার্য সম্পত্তি নষ্ট করা হয়েছে, এখন আমাদের সন্ধুরে প্রধান কাছই হলো নিজেদের ধার্য নষ্টুন করে তৈরী করা। এই ধার্য সম্পত্তির সমাধান না করতে পারলে আবরা বাঁচতেই পারবো না। সেকিং দিবে আমার বচ্ছ প্রয়োগের প্রতিক্রিয়া এই গোবী মেলে যে সর্বোচ্চ প্রচেটী এবং অন্যান্য দিক থেকে যাতে উৎপাদন বাঢ়ে তার যে আভাস নিয়েছেন তাতে প্রশংসন্ন না করে ধাকা বাব না। ইংরেজদের সবয়ে উন্নতাম যে বাংলা মেল ধার্য সবৰে কোনো দিনই বাবলী হতে পারে না। ধার্য পশ্চিম বাংলার আমাকে ধৰণ করতে হয়েছে বেরাবেই নিয়েছি সেবেই প্রামে জৰি পড়ে আছে, অথচ সেবানে বহু লোকের বাস। পূর্ব বস থেকে অনেক আপ্রকাশনী এসে গোলা চৰে বসে গোছে। তারা সেবানে নষ্টুন চায করে যেতোৱে কসল বাঢ়িয়েছে তা দেখে মদে হয়েছে যে আমাদের পশ্চিম বাংলা কালে পুরোজনের অভিক্রিক ধার্য তৈরী করতে পারবে। এইরকমভাবে হোট বাস, হোট নবী কেটে দিয়ে, অবশ্য বড় বড় পরিবহণগুলি, যেমন পানোমু, বন্দ-বাসীর হতন পরিবহণগুলি যা করতে সাক্ষি সবৰ লাগবে, আগে হোট হোট পরিবহণগুলির কাকে যদি অনুসূল হওয়া বাব, অবশ্য বৰীয়াগুলির বক্তৃতাতে যাৰ আভাস আবৰা পেনো যে এবিকে কাজ বেষ আৱৰ্ত হয়ে গোছে, তাহলে আমাদের ধার্য মসল যে শৌখুই বাঢ়বে তাতে আৰ সলেহ নাই। Grow More Food Committeeতে ধীরা আছেন তৈরীৰ কাছে যদি বনা বাব যে অনুক আগাম ৫ হাজাৰ টাকা ব্যৱ করে ধার্য কেটে যদি জনেৱ ব্যৱসা করে মেৰা হব তাহলে নিষ্পত্তি বাণোৱে পৰিবাপণ বাঢ়তে, এইভাবে সকলেৱ সহযোগিতার উপর বাবৰাঙুলি কৰ্মকৰা হওয়া নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। সকল সকলে যে সব ব্যৱসা কৰা হয়েছে তাহাটো আমাদেৱ বাণোৱে উৎপাদন ২ লক্ষ ২১০০ লক্ষ টন মেঘড়ে। আৰি এখানে একটা কথা বলতে চাই, সে কথাটা হচ্ছে এই যে আমাদেৱ collective farming এৰ দিকে নোৱাৰ দিতে হবে। আমাদেৱ এটা হচ্ছে কৰকৰা বাঁকি বাঢ়াৰেৰ মে। যদি দিবেজেৰ দ্বিতীয় কৰতে পাৰি, তাহলে আৰ সমাজ যা বাটুৰ কথা আবৰা তাৰি না। কিন্তু অন্যান্য মেল এৰকম সহ। সেবানে লোকোৱা নিজেদেৱ কভি কৰে বাঢ়ি ও সবাজেৱ কভি যাতে না হব সৈকিপ কাজ কৰে। মেই ধূম্য উৎপাদন বাঢ়ানোৱা বাণোৱে collective এৰ বনোভাৱে লোকোৱে মধ্যে প্ৰচাৰ কৰতে হবে, তাহলে কলন বাঢ়বে। যৱামহোৱ যে হিয়া নিয়াছেন তাতে সাব প্ৰযোগেৰ কলে গড়ে প্ৰতি একৰে ৫০—৬০ ধণ ধার কৰিবে, কাৰেই বালিকাত প্ৰচেটীয়ে যদি একৰো হতে পাবে তাহলে collective farming-তে চুক্ত ধার্য বাণোৱে আৰ, জীৱনেৰ বিজিনু অৰ্দেনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰে মধ্যে মিলে যদি একত্ৰ কাজ কৰতে পাৰা বাব আহলে আৰি হৰে কৰি সব হিক দিয়ে ভালো হব।

আৰ একটা বিৱৰ এই পূৰ্বে দেখেছি যতগুলি জনা আছে প্ৰায সব জাতগোষ্ঠী কৃতি পানোৱ জনা। কিন্তু এখানে দেখেছি কৃতি পানা সাই। কাৰণ কলশৰততি সাক কৰা বাব হয়েছে। এই বকবভাবে যদি সব হিক দিয়ে কাৰ কৰা বাব তাহলে ধার্য বিয়ে যে আবৰা শীু উত্সুকি লাভ কৰতে পাৰিব তাতে সলেহ নাই। আৰ-ৰাজ্যিক পলিবিভিত্তি যদি বিয়ে দেখে বাব, তাহলে আৰ বাইবে থেকে ধার্য পানোৱা বাবে না। ১৯৪৩ সালে যে বকবভাবে ইচ্ছা কৰে মোৰদেৱ মেলে কেন্দ্ৰী হৰচিল man-made famine-এৰ বাবা, যদি অভিক্রিক ধার্য উৎপাদন আৰো না কৰতে পাৰি তাহলে আৰৰ আমাদেৱ সেই প্ৰবেশৰ সন্ধীৰ হতে হবে। অতএব আমাদেৱ এই ধার্য বাঢ়ানোৱা দিকে সৰ্বজড়ী চেষ্টা কৰতে হবে। বসবাৰ আগে ধার্য উৎপাদন দুভি বে তিয়ে বৰীপুৰুষ আমাদেৱ সাবনে টেকিবিত কৰেছেন মেজৰন আৰৰ তাঁকে বন্যবাস দিচ্ছি।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN : আজকে বে সবচেয়ে শার্কীর সভায়েও এবন বল্পু।
কর্মসেন জীবের কাছে আমি ক্ষতি; এবন বি, নিবন্ধ বাবুর কাছেও। নিবন্ধ বাবু বলেছেন—“আমের পদ্ধতি
কর্মকে শার্কীর কর্মক করে।” (Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE : তুল বুঝেছেন!) তিনি
বলেছেন—“আমের শার্কীর কর্মকে কর্ম করে চোটা মা করে শিল্পে দিকে যি বিশেষ করে মন দেখো কর
তাহে পদ্ধতি বরের পক্ষে আমো হচে। এবন তিনি আমো বলেছেন বে তুল মৌ পরিবাস অবি reclaine
করে চাই শার্কীর কর্মক আছে না। গড়ে সকে তিনি একটু পরেই বীকার করেছেন
বে হী, compost সার ব্যবহারের ঘারা বা জলসেচের ঘারা কাকে তিনি বালিপ দেখো বলেছেন, এই বালিপ
বিশেও যি করল শার্কীতে পারি ভাইরে উর আগতি নাই, এবন তার জ্ঞা আপনাত প্রকাশ করেছে। তিনি
বে ৬ দকা কার্যের কথা বলেছেন তাতে তাঁর সকে আবাসের কোম দিবের নাই, তবে এইক্ষণি বর্তানে কাজে
পরিষ্কত করা সত্ত্বপূর্ব নৰ। তিনি বিরি আমো করে চোটা করে পেখেন তাঁ’লে তুরতে পারবেন আবহা ই
শিক্ষেই এগিয়ে বাছিঃ। কিন্তু নিবন্ধ বাবু তুটো তিনিয়ে বুরুপাক বাছেছেন। এক শিখে শার্কীর কর্ম
তাতে সেইটেকেই আম বলে বলেছেন, আবার সকে সকে থানা চাই শিল্পিন বে আরত হয়েছে তাও পুরুলা
করেছেন। আবি ঠিকে বলহি এবন আবাসের প্রধান হীচও সেমিন বোলন করেছেন বে আবাসের বে তুমি বাবহা
তার সংজ্ঞা এসনভাবে করতে চাই বে যাবা চাপ করে তারাই তার কল তোগ করবে। আবার তুল টপ্পে
থেকে নামকো ওয়াকে অবিলাকী পুখা এখনি বললে পেখের একটো programme নিইনি, সার করে বীচে
দিকে শাবের ২০০ বিশ অবি আমে কাহে তারা বেবন হিল তেমু থেকে থাবে। আবহা বা economically ইজো
উচিত সেইটে করাবই চোটা করব। নিবন্ধ বাবু বেখেন ২০ বিশ নেখানে আবহা বালি ১৫ বিশ।
আবি বলেছি এই সমস্ত কাজ এবন নিবন্ধ বাবুর কর্ম টেক্সিভিত ৬ দকা কাজ আবার করতে পারে কিন্তু তাঁর পুরু
পশ্চিম বাংলাকে থাণে শার্কীর করতে হবে। নিবন্ধ বাবু suggestion সত্ত্ব তুবি ব্যবহারে সংজ্ঞায়ে দিকে
হাত দিলে তুল একটো অর্বেন্টিক বিশ্বার্যহই হচে না। অনেকগুলি লোক তুবি থেকে সকে বাবুর কলে একটো
বিশুরুলা এসে থাবে পেখের থথোঁ। বর্তানের শব্দন্যাসকুল অবস্থার আবাসের বিশেষ সত্ত্বকার সহিত প্রসূস হচে
হচে।

যে কথা শুনে হেবে বাবু এবন বলেছেন বে ১০ মন্ডের উপর আপুরপুরী ভাইরে আবাসের
এখানে এসেছেন। আবো কত আবাসের আবিনে। আজকে আবাসের সদস্য বলন এই করব কুকু
কোন কোন বিশে নিবন্ধ বাবুর সকে theoretical এক মত হয়েও পুরুলেশ বা বেবোর কি করেছে
বা করেছে আবি লে আলোচনাৰ মধ্যে থাইছেন। পুরুল শীঁ বাপুৰ বলেছেন—“আবিও বাহি, আবহা চাই
তুবিৰ বাবুৰা এবন করতে মাতে পুতোক চাইকে ১৫ বিশৰ মত দিতে পারা থাই.....কাবল, আবাসের
পশ্চিম বরের বুরপাইতুল চাপ অবি বা হয়েছে তাতে বাবা নিছ ১০২ একৰ হয়। বাবন অবগত বাব হিল তুল
১০১ ছিল। তারপৰ আবো আপুরপুরী এসে পড়লৈ ৬ মাস পৰে কত শাঁড়াবে তা বলা থাই না।

নিবন্ধ বাবু বলেছেন বাবের মৰ সাড়ে সাড়ে টাকা, কিন্তু আবো কেন ১৬১ টাকা, ১৮১ টাকা, ২০১ টাকাৰ জাল
বিক্ষী কৰি। তার উত্তৰ আগেই demand move করবার সৰব নিবেছি। বাবের মৰ সাড়ে সাড়ে টাকা,
আবো নিচেলোৱের কাছে চাল বিক্ষী কৰি ১৬৭ বিশ। এক বশ বাবে তিনি বশ চাল তো আব হব না।
নিবন্ধ বাবু কত থানে কত চাল হব আবেন না।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE : যী বাবুৰ লোনেন নাই, মেঢ় বশ থানে এক বশ চাল হব।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN : আবাসের মৰ বুল তুল তুল পুরুল থেকে সংগ্ৰহ
করে আসতে হব। আবো এই মে procurement কৰিছি, এতে করে পুতোক কৰা আবহা বাবাসে আবাহি।
Controlৰ অন্ত কোন চাল কল বিরি নাও হবে থাক, তবে এটা হয়েছে বে আব পুতোকটা থাকা,
পুতোক কৰা থান আবহা আবনতে পারিছি। হাতে কিছু থান black marketsে থাইছে, মৰ মৰজা দিয়ে
সৰকারকে দিয়েছে পেছন নৰজা দিয়ে কিছু পরিবার কালোবাজারে থাইছে। অনেক তুল তুল পুরুল থেকে থাব
নিয়ে আসতে বেল কিছু টাকাপুলা বৰচ হব। গত ৮/১০ বছৰে হুতেৰ শবার থেকে আবাসের মেলে পুরুল
যাই সংহার হব নাই। সমস্ত বাজা বাবাপ হবে থেছে। কোথাও দা টাকাৰ কৰে, কোথাও দা গৰজ গাঢ়ীতে
কৰে থান থিয়ে আসতে হব। দিসাতপুৰ থেকে এক বশ থান দা চাল আবনতে গোলে সাড়ে তিনি টাকা চাল টাকা
বৰচ হব। কাজেই আবহা বে থান বশ পুতোক সাড়ে টাকা হবে কৰিবি, যাবা সেই থাব কিমবে আবেন বশ
পুতোক তু আবা ক’বে কৰিলুন, যাবা সেই থান বাববে আবেন বশ পুতোক তিনি আবা ক’বে কৰিলুন, সৰপৰ থাবা
মো চালে পুরিষ্ঠ কৰে পেখে আবেন বশ পুতোক এক টাকা জাল আবা কৰে দেখো হব। তার উপৰ আবার

transport cost आहे। एই सवत विवर यांनी प्रिनार्थ याचु हिसाब करते ना घेणे, तार्फूने घलेवे उनी आजकाळ प्रमिक आलोचन करते गिरे सवत हिसाब खलिहे केलेलेहे। किंतु आविष्कारे असलायेच यूक्तिरे दिलें पाचिं वे आवारा विहृ असावा काढ कराहि ना; नाडू वरहि ना। यांनी कोन आवारा Socio-Human याचे वाच, तार्फूने ता एकवारे आवारेर एই शब्द विजापेही हवाहेहे। आवारा यादेवर काहे घेके संग्रह वरि भाऊ सरकार वडे वडे चाची। एक सवत प्रत्यर्थ मेष्टेचे तरक घेते Dr. J. C. Kumarappaके घासेवर या पाठावारावर सवतेहे तर्था लेण्या हवाहेही।

प्रिनार्थ याचु आवार घलेचेस कांगडेर दर बेळी, लोहार दर बेळी, वारेव दर बेळी—याई टिक। प्रिनार्थ याचु याचु यांनी एकटा अदाले यिवे survey करून, तर्था संग्रह घेणे, तार्फूने घेणते पाचिं वे आवारेर मेष्टेचे या प्रार्थिक अवारा, तातें एकजून पर्यावरित लोकेवर आवारेर प्रत्यक्करा ६८ अंग घेके १२ टांग वरच इच्छे एই टांकेवर घाव। यादेवर एक विवा घेके १ विवा पर्यावरित घवि आहे, तादेवर आवारा-प्रार्थिक अवारा या प्रार्थिन-कांगडेर यादेवर किंवा घेणते हय। एই प्रत्यक्क वर्देवर आडाई लोकी लोकेवर घेणे १ कोटी १० लक्ष लोक्करे कोन वा कोन सवत संग्रह इच्छे यादेवर अनेक घवि आहे तादेवर घाव घेके, विवेद घेणे याचा तांगे घवि चाव करावे।

इतरां प्रिनार्थ याचु याचु २१ तारिखे उपरिकृत खाकेस, तार्फूने आवार वॅटिल details वा संग्रह करणेहि मोठा घेणते पाचेवे। उनी त आनेन आवार हिसाब संग्रहावर योग आहे। आवारा यूक्ति वा लिप्प विजापेहे मध्ये सवत्यारा साधेवर चेंटी करावो।

हरिपद याचु घलेचेन कि आव याचेट आलोचना करावो। आव एই प्रत्यक्क वर्दे घेणे घेणे पूर्व वर्जेर आइवेनेवा आवारे। येथाने एत विवार विश्वासा घेणासे आवार कि करावो?

प्रिनार्थ याचु Persian wheel याचावर कराव करा घलेचेन। किंतु तिनि आनेन ना वे आवारेर मेष्टे Persian wheel बेळी कांगडी नय। वेरप गटीर ईरीवारा प्रयोजन ता एकमो नाई। ताढाडा एव याचा याचाना जमितेवर घलेचेन हेतु पाबे—६ एकर यात। एक एकटा Persian wheelएर पाच ४११ टांक। घासेपाच लाव २,२२० टांक; तातें ५० घेके ८० एकर जवी घस्त घेणते पावे। परीका करू घेणे घेणे Persian wheel घेणे ना एव युविदाजवर नव घेणेही ताके बातिल करा हवाहेहे।

प्रिनार्थ याचु याचावर याचावर घोषात्तरे एकटा tractor याचावर जन्य घलेचेन। मोठा विवेदासा करा हवे। प्रांतेक District Magistrateके घलेचिह्न Powerine तेल सज्जे घस्त घेणे दिले दिले।

तारापांचे विविगाटीचे जविर युला याच घेणे प्रिनार्थ याचु घलेचेन। ते घावते आविष्कारितावे ना आवारेओ एकूण विवेदावे आवि वे तादेवर घोट १०,७२०० टांका लेण्या हवाहेहे। प्रधान याची याचावर ए सवत्याके order दिलेलेन यिवे लेण्यावाच नन। १०६ टांका करू रात्रे rate हवाहेही। याचावर वा घरेवर याचाना किंवा घोषावर आहे। प्रिनार्थ याचु घलेचेन १३५४-५० घालेवर टांक लेण्यावाच जन्य order issue हवाहेहे। ता शीथु घेण्या हवे।

जासाव धुक्तिकृ घोषेवर याचावर कुठलेचले प्रयातन हिसाब युले प्रेविडेचेन १९४८-४९-५० घाल घेणव काढे आवारा एगिहेहि, वेगुली काढ करेति, ते Irrigationही होके वा जन्य minor काढाई होके, होट होट घले प्रवेष घेणेली याची हवे, ता घेके प्रयोजनवर जन्य प्रांती याचे वा घस्त वाढवा। तेवे कोन याचु याचि अनांशी हव, तार्फूने ता घस्त कराहि दवे। काढाई उनी वे पूरावाच हिसाब घेविरेहेन, ते वे कोन याचेही हव ना। उनी घेणासे afforestation टांक घवि याचाप घरे याचेही। याचावरी सवत्याके घलेचेन ये Forest & Fishery विभावेर याचावी याची याचावर afforestationएव जन्य चेंटी कराहेही। Reclamation करू घेणे मेहि घवि आव �afforestationएव करा ओठे ना। Reclamation करू घेणे ताप काढ हवे। Reclamation आवारा निंचाई करावो।

शुद्धेत हरिपद याचु अनेक काढाई घलेचेन। ओर घेणे घवि एक घट। उनी करू याचावार करा घलेचेन घावावरेवर जन्य। एवियावे आवि याचावार याची याचावरके घलेचेन।

(At this stage blue light was lit.)

8J. HARIPADA CHATTERJEE: याचु एक काचावरेवर जन्याई नव, गृहावरेवर जन्याई चाही। तादेवर जन्याओ घला पाठावाते हवे। काचाप आवा घोषावर प्रयुक्तिरे घेणे।

(A Voice: आवारेर याचावार त इं, गृहावरेवर कि हवे?)

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: বলবো। Fodder সরকার আমাদের একটা scheme ছিল, কিন্তু প্রয়োজনীয় টাকার অভাবে সেটা যাইত্ব হয়ে গিয়েছে। টাকা পেলেই আবাস সেই schemeকে কার্যকরী করবো। আবাস যদি জরিতে পরিষিক্ত জগতে করতে পারি ও থাবে থাবে সার সিংড়ে পারি, তাহলে আমাদের কসলের উৎপাদন বাড়বেই। তাহলে আবাস জনসাধারণকেও বোৰাতে পারি তোৱা কল পাবে, আব যদি তোৱা, একটা মেঠী পরিশুল্ক কর, চেটী কর, তাহলে একটা জরি থেকে হুচো ভিসটে কফলও করতে পারবে। এমন কি fodder cropও করতে পারবে।

সরকার থেকে আগে যাসিক ১৫ টাকা করে ঘাড় বাবুৰ জন্য দেওয়া হচ্ছে। এটা মুসুর পুরষ্ঠেরে জন্য অনেকে বলেছেন, আমাদের এখনকাল বিবেচনা করা উচিত। নিম্নলিখিত আবাস এটা বিবেচনা করবো।

অনেকে ট্রাক্টরের কথা বলেছেন তবি reclamationএর জন্য। তবি tractor যাতে আগত বাড়ান যাব সেমি দেববো। Reclamationএর জন্যই tractor ব্যবহার। অনেকে বলেছেন tractor টাই, compost যাব চাই। ইয়া, সবই চাই। হিলিপ যাবু বলেছেন tractor ত গোৱা দেবে না, নাপে না। প্রায়মেতে নৈমিত্তিক compost যাব কৰা যেতে পারে।

আমাদের পাটোর ফলন বাড়াতে হচ্ছে। হিলিপ যাবু সেবিয়েছেন পৃষ্ঠ যত থেকে চাঁপীরা এসে পাটোর চাঁপ করে ফলন বুন বাঢ়িয়েছে। সে পাটো ফেরতে দেবন সুন্দর হয়েছে, qualityও দেখতে ভাল। তিনি বলেছেন একব পৃষ্ঠ পাঁচ মেন পর্যাপ্ত করতে পারা যেতে পারে। এটি ভাল পাটোছেন যে সব কথে যাবে। কিন্তু আবি তা মনে নথি না। যে বিলদেব কথা তিনি বলেছেন তা হচ্ছে না। Capitalএ যে বন্দৰ বেরিয়েছে তা ঠিক নয়। এবিষয় আবি সংশ্লিষ্ট বহুজনকে জানাবো।

জনাব টার্বিন্স বচন গাছের পশ্চিম পিণ্ডপুরে ক্ষেত্ৰিক সেৱাৰ কথা বলেছেন। সেটা সরকার হলৈ আবাস দেব। Development কমিশনৰ জন্য পুরুষক District Magistrateকে আমাদেৰ মোটা একটা টাকা পেত্বা আছে। অনেকে তা জানেন না। দোষা কৌজা বাবেন তোৱা কানেম যে সেই টাকাৰ সহায়তা কৰা হচ্ছে।

আমাদেৰ শুভেচ হেমন্ত মাঝু Sir Wilhem Coxএর কথা যা বলেছেন বাস্তুৰিক সেটা শীকাৰ কৰি। হেট চোট যা কিন্তু কাক আবাস কৰতি সে সবই Irrigation বিভাগ ও ক্ষেত্ৰিক বিভাগ থেকে বিবেচনা দেবেই আবাস কৰতি। যে সবই ভবি পতিত আছে, সেওলি সরকার আমাদেৰ Refugee Department থেকে বাবস্থাৰ আবাস চোট কৰতি। Collective farmingএর চোট হচ্ছে। অলপাইওড়িতে কাজ আৰম্ভ হয়েছে।

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: শৌকাৰ মহোদয়, যদী মচাপুৰে মু বিনিট আমাদেৰ বিনিটেৰ ক্ষেত্ৰে যাবা প্রেছি। Blue light ক্ষেত্ৰে উপৰ হচ্ছে গেছে।

(A VOICE : কত মহা ?)

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: লিবনাথ মাঝু প্ৰেছি অৰীৰ হচ্ছে পড়েছেন। যত সব cut motion এখনে move কৰা হয়েছে আবি তাৰ বিবেচিতা কৰতি এবং আবি যে লাৰী কানিন্দীহি ২ কোটি ৬১ লক্ষ ০৮ টাকাৰ টাকাৰ তা আগন্তুক cut motions withdraw কৰি নিয়ে যুক্ত কৰবেন।

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 2,61,58,000 for expenditure under the heads "40—Agriculture" and "71—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research outside the Revenue Account", was then put and lost.

The motion of Janab Mudassir Hossain that the demand of Rs. 2,61,58,000 for expenditure under the heads "40—Agriculture" and "71—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research outside the Revenue Account", was then put and lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen that a sum of Rs. 2,61,58,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "40—Agriculture" and "71—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research outside the Revenue Account", was then put and agreed to.

41—Veterinary.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 14,95,000 be granted for expenditure under the head “41—Veterinary”.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

42—Co-operation.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 17,81,000 be granted for expenditure under the head “42—Co-operation”.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 17,81,000 for expenditure under the head “42—Co-operation” be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

I further move that the demand of Rs. 17,81,000 for expenditure under the head “42—Co-operation” be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about not giving priority to the Refugees’ Co-operative Societies regarding loan and other facilities.

I further move that the demand of Rs. 17,81,000 for expenditure under the head “42—Co-operation” be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the inefficiency of the audit system and non-separation of Audit Section from Administrative Section.

I further move that the demand of Rs. 17,81,000 for expenditure under the head “42—Co-operation” be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about not giving any priority or even ordinary consideration to the applications of Co-operative Transport Societies for buses.

I further move that the demand of Rs. 17,81,000 for expenditure under the head “42—Co-operation” be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the insufficiency of the grant.

I further move that the demand of Rs. 17,81,000 for expenditure under the head “42—Co-operation” be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about not forming or giving facilities to form a central body as the co-operative alliance for propagating and co-ordinating co-operative activities in the Province.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, আমার অসমীয়া সরকারে এই যে সামনীয় যোগাযোগ কিছুই বলতে না আমাকে আশাপোষিত সরকার হলি তিনি বিষ্ট বলতেন তাদের জৰিয়া হচ্ছে। এই House-এ, আমরা প্রত্যেক যৌবিৰ কাহে দাবী কৰেছি, কোন বিষয়েৰ লক্ষি আমলোই মে বিষয়ে কিছু বলা উচিত। উপৰিত এই সদৰীটোৱ বিষয়ে ডিনটা cut motion move কৰা হচ্ছে। এৰ আগে যোগাযোগ agriculture সরকার বলতে গিৰে অৱেক time মিহেছেন মলে এটাৰ কোন time পৰামৰ মলে বৈধ হয় বলেৰাম। অৰ্থাৎ আৰ তিনি হচ্ছেন এই department-টো তিনি হচ্ছে নিয়েছেন। গতোৱ প্ৰজেৱ নিষ্কৃতিবাবু যে সব কথা বলেছেন, মেন যোগাযোগ পাতা উচ্চে শেওলা মিহেছেন কিনা জিনি না। অনেক কথা তিনি বলেছিলেন বিশেষ কৰে তাৰ বৰ্ত্তাৰ পেছ কালে তিনি বলেছেন “সবজু অৰূপ পৰ্যাপ্তোচনা কৰে এইক্ষণু বলিষ্ঠ কল্পনা বলা যাব যে সহযোগ আশোকলোকে এই সব পৰ্যাপ্ত অট্টোৱ যোৰতোৱ অস্তৱাবেৰ দুলোছেলু কৰে সাৰ্থক হচে উচ্চে। সেখিন হতভেন ভৱনীৱাব আৰার উচুক হবে উপৰিকি কৰবে যে তাৰ অট্টোৱৰ জগতোৱ ঘটেছে।” সবটীগত যৌবন যে শীঘ্ৰই বিপুল সহিতোৱ হবে উচ্চে, তাৰই ইলিঙ্গ আজকে দেশ্তত পাওয়া যাবলৈ।” পূৰ্ব উক্তগীটোৱ আহোমোৱেৰ আজাল কামে বৰ্ত না হোক কথাৰ পুকাল কৰেছেন, বিষ্ট আহোমোৱো কেৱলৰ এলৈ হৈকিয়েছে কিছুই বেশী যাবে না। অৰ্থাৎ পত বথৰেৰ কথা যে টোকাটো sanction কৰা হৈবলৈ আহো ক’লক বৰচ বলতে গাবেৰাম। এ বছৰ যৌবন যোগাযোগ চেয়েছেন ১১ লক্ষ টোকা, বৰচ কৰলে এই টোকাটো

যে কিছু মেলি যা আমা, কো-কোম্পানিত সবে বলি তুলেনি টাকা দিতেও কাজ হবে তাৰ কিংবা। যে সকল কোম্পানিৰ কথা মনেছি, যেৰে নিয়েছেন কিংবা কৰে হৰে হলেন নাই। এই হাজাৰ বছৰে হৰে না ক'ষ বছৰে। নিষ্কৃতিবাবু যা বলেছিলেন দেখো গুৰুৰ্বী উমোৰ কৰেছি এবং সতুন যৌৱা এণ্ড কিভাৰে চালাবেন মেটা কৰে জালো হচ। বাবোদ মেলি সবৰ আৰি মেলি না একটা specifico ব্যাপৰ নিবে কিছু কৰব। এটা আৰি cut motionৰ বলেও রহেছে—যে কোন central body মাই প্ৰয়োগৰ co-operative activity-গুলিকে co-ordinate কৰাৰ বৰা। যৌৱা বহুশ ক'ষ মোক হলেও শৈটা কৰাৰে বধো কভাৰি time এই co-operativeৰ জন্ম নিতে পাৰবেৰ আৰি না।

Co-operativeএ জনসাধাৰণেৰ সহযোগিতা দেবন সকাৰৰ গৰ্ভে মেটেৰও সাহায্য তেন্তু বৰকাৰ। অৱাম্য প্ৰয়োগ বতুৱানি এগিৰেছে নানা স্বল্প ও পার্ট যে বহুহে তাৰেৰ ব্যৱ দিয়েই কোঢ়ো এগিবে যাচ্ছে। যাজাৰে আছে, মোহেতে আছে, এমেশেও হিল; Partitionএৰ সবৰ liquidationএ চলে গেল আনিনা যৌৱা যৌৱা ছিলেন তাৰেৰও হাতে কিল কি কৰে যে liquidationএ গেল আনিন। Non-official মেটা হিল তাৰে মহিলাঙ্গীৰ কোন দায়িত্ব নাই। Semi-official body মেটা হিল মেটোকেও আৰাৰ কৰাৰৰ চোঢ়া হব নাই। আৰাৰ যাইৰে বেকে তোৱ কৰে তেওঁে তেওঁেই ত্ৰু মেটোৱ registration হচ্ছে পাবেনি। যৌৱা co-operativeৰ কাজ কৰবে এবং সাহায্য কৰবে মেটো bodyকা নাই—এই একটা প্ৰধান অভাৱ এই departmentৰ স্বত্বে বসৰাৰ রহেছে। আৰি একটা মজ কুঠি এই department এৰ বেৰি মহিলাঙ্গী,—প্ৰধান যৌৱাৰে কোৱা যাচ্ছে মা—সকলেৰ চোঢ়া জাড়া হবে না। মেটা হচ্ছে এই Provincial Central body রখে এই departmentটাৰ function হিল মেটো হাতিয়েছিল সহজ বাংলা মেলে। তা'তে অনেক টাকা নলি হিল। East Bengal থেকে মেটো টাকা পাৰাৰ কি চোঢ়া হচ্ছে? মেটো কোঢ়ো টাকা। আৰাৰ হৰে হৰে কোঢ়ো টাকা হৰে। মেটো কোঢ়ো পাৰাৰ চোঢ়া কৰে কি পৰিবাৰৰ পাখো মেলে এবং পাখো না গেলে কৰে পাখোৰা দাবে দা পাখো বাবেই কিমা আৰাৰ বৰ্ক। মেটো না পাৰাৰ জন্য এই প্ৰয়োগৰ co-operative movementৰ কাজ যৌৱা প্ৰাপ্ত হচ্ছে। যে ১৭ মক ৮১ হাজাৰ টাকা যৌৱাৰাপ এই বাল চেৰেছে তাৰ প্ৰয়োগৰ কৰেক আৰ রহেছে। প্ৰথমে বড়তা নিবে এসভে তিৰি কিছু বলেনৰি আৰা ক'ষ উভাৰে মেলে নাচে কিছু কৰাবেৰ।

Co-operative transport স্বত্বে গত বছৰ বলেছিলা। কিংবা এখনে বাবাৰ বৰ্ক অৱাম্য মেলে, বলে কোন লাভ নাই। Co-operative society registered আৰা সভেও তাৰেৰ কোন bus মেলো হচ্ছি। প্ৰধান যৌৱাবাসকে বলাৰ তিনি বলেছেন “ওৰাৰ নিবে আৰাৰ State bus চালালি” আৰি হচ্ছে পেতে পৰিতাৰ political sufferer হিলেৰে বা refugee হিলেৰে। কিংবা co-operativeৰ কাজ যৌৱা প্ৰাপ্ত হচ্ছে। Busএ co-operativeৰ priorityতে refugeeৰে জন্ম নাপি যৌৱা হচ্ছে, co-operative society যৌৱা কিংবা যৌৱা হচ্ছে না। তাৰপৰ society'—একটা যা registered হচ্ছে লেগিলিশন সহকাৰী সাহায্য না পাৰাৰ জন্ম, মেলি বিৱা আৰাৰ হচ্ছে আৰে, তাৰা কোন কাজ কৰতে পাৰাচ্ছে না। যেৰে আছে পারিমিকজনে co-operative society, তাৰ মৰে health department আছে, যাৰ মৰন সৰকাৰ হচ্ছে ভাস্তাৰ পাৰে কিংবা বছৰে co-operative insuranceএৰ বড়ো health department কীৰা নিবে দেখেছে তাৰ যৌৱা জাজাৰেৰ help স্ব সহজই পাৰে, এবং Parliamentary Secretary এই মালাবৰে নিবি আছেন তীব্ৰ এটা ভাস্তাৰ আৰা আছে—আৰি নিষ্পত্তি মাৰিব স্বত্বে বসাই, —কুল একিকে সৰাক আন আছে, এবং আপা কৰি এই নাইনটা প্ৰসাৰেৰ চোঢ়া হৰে।

যেকোন agriculture স্বত্বে বলেছি এখন মেটোৱাই একটা প্ৰক়ৃতি হৰে land distribute স্বত্বে নিবে—নাছল যাৰ জন্ম তাৰ হৰেও enough হৰে না, মেলি তোৱাৰে চায়েৰ যৌৱা যৌৱা হচ্ছে না ট্ৰ্যুচৰ পুণ্যান্তে চায় কৰতে পাৰবে না; যৌৱা না in co-operative securities and collective farmingএ সৱিলিত না হৰে। এখনে co-operative securityৰ কোন পৰিকল্পনা আছে কিমা জানৰাৰ জন্ম প্ৰযুক্তি আছে। Industrial linea (blue light)—আৰ একটু সৰত জাই। এয়াৰ একটু মেলি বলেৰো মৰে veterinaryতে কিছু দৰি নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER : All right, but try to be very brief.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE : আৰি বস্তুৰ স্বত্ব স্বত্বেপে বলাই। এক একটা pointৰ উমোৰ কৰে industrial co-operativeৰ জন্ম বহাৰ চোঢ়া কৰেছি, ঈৰেকেৰ আৰম্ভে, মীলেৰ আৰম্ভে; এখনে industrial co-operativeৰ প্ৰতি বৰ্তমান মীলেৰ নিবে ধৃতি নাই। Agriculture স্বত্বে যে উভি বলেছেন, “কোট হোট পৰিকল্পনা কৰে কাবে স্বৰূপ হচ্ছে,” এখনেও তেমনি co-operative

কোট হোট industry করে জনসাধারণের নিয়ন্ত্রণোজনীয় জিনিসগুলি বাণী তামা ডেরী করতে পারে সেবিকে বিশেষ কোম চেটী প্রেরণে পাইছিলেন। টানে সব ধরন চার্মিং থেকে অবরুদ্ধ ছিল, এড় industryগুলি আপান কেতে নিরেঙ্গিল, সে সবর China লড়েছে এই industrial co-operative-এর সাহায্যে। প্রায় তিনি দালার co-operative industry তাঁরে পুরোজনীয় দ্রব্য সব করেছে। আপান এক একটা কার্য নিয়ে করে এগিলে এসেছে আর তারা কোট হোট যষ্টাপ্তি নিয়ে গবেষণার পথে গিয়েছে, আর যত যোগানভরি ও বিশেষ ক্ষতি হয় নাই।

এখন nomination গ্রহণ করা কথা বলবো। গভর্নের সঙ্গীবাহন বলেছিলেন যে nomination
দ্বারকার। Credit societyতে যার share-holder তাদের প্রতিনিধি থাকে না, departmentের
প্রতিনিধি থাকে। Depositorদের অবস্থা elected হয়। কিন্তু যারা loan গ্রহণ করে তারা সব গুরীভ।
তাদের depend কর্মসূল কেউ থাকে না এর ফলে পারিষদান ও হিস্টোরিনের স্তর বিভক্ত হয়ে পড়ে। অন্যান্য
আবাসীর স্তর (Consumers' Co-operative, Building Society, Transport Society এ সমষ্টির তো
প্রযুক্তি ঘটে না)। এখন nomination প্রধা ধারকার কোন কারণ নাই। অন্যান্য আবাসী থেকে যেখন
nomination উঠে যাচ্ছে এখন থেকেও তেজি nomination উঠে যাওয়া দ্বারকার। Multipurpose
society গত বছৰে ১০টি ছিল, এবাবে হিসাবে দেখছি তার মধ্যে কেবল শেষি, স্বেচ্ছি multipurpose society-র
একটি find দয়েছে। তার মধ্যে অনেকগুলিই লাভবাতি রেখেছে। (A VOICE: আপনার হাতে কটা লাভবাতি!)
আশার হাতে লাভবাতি অল্প নাই। শোরাবুর্জ নাই। কঢ়কগুলি সমিতি রেখেছে। পালি বাড়ালেই হয় না,
তাদের অবস্থা কি। ইউনিয়ন, সমিতি অথবা বাংলায় ২০ হাজারের স্তর ছিল। তার মধ্যে actually
solvent অস্থায় ৮০টা—শতকরা ৮০টা ছিল। Multipurpose society-র নাম নিয়ে তার মধ্যেকার
ক্ষতকগুলি খুল পান করছে। তারা কি produce করছে? কি সার সরবরাহ করতে? Compost সরবরাহ
করতে না উন্মুক্ত পচাটি সার সরবরাহ করছে? এগুলির প্রকৃত function-এর লিকে মনি দ্বী মেয়া হতো
তাহলে ডালে হতো। সর্বাধীন সাধক society স্থায়ী সর্বাধীন করছে—না কাজ করতে? এই বাবস টাকাও উলি
জলে যাচ্ছে, না কাজ হচ্ছে?

তাৰপৰে আৰ একটা বিষয় হচ্ছে Audit Department. এটা যে তালো নন একধা নিকৃতৰাখাৰ গত
বছৰ শীকাৰ কৰেছিলেন। তাৰ কোন পৰিৱৰ্তন হয়েছে কিমা জানিন না। গত বছৰ তিনি শীকাৰ কৰেছিলেন
co-operative society-ৰ জন্য একটা কৰে থাকা সদস্যৰ। গত বছৰে ছিল ২০০। এবাবে কোন পৰিৱৰ্তন হয়েছে
না দৃঢ়োৰ আৰো বেলী তাদেৰ ধাঁড়ে চাপান হয়েছে। তাৰা ২০২ কৰা কৰে না। প্ৰতিটা প্ৰতিকাৰৰ কাৰণকৈ
audit fee নেয়া হয়, কাৰেই এৰ কোন মানে নেই যে ২ বছৰে ৩ বছৰেও audit হবে না। যদি
sufficient auditors নিযুক্ত কৰে audit report-কি বছৰ বছৰ পাওয়া যায় তাহলে shareholder
বা director ক্ষমতা তাদেৰ জন্ম সংশোধন কৰতে পাৰবে। বছৰেৰ বধ্যে একৰাৰ তো দুৰৱৰ কথা
নু বছৰেও একৰাৰ হয় না। এই বাপোটা এবনি একটা Bludgeon এসে দেছে যে আজোই এৰ সংকাৰ হওয়া
সদস্যৰ। বচ্ছেৰ মধ্যে audit হওয়া চাই এবং সেজন্য সেন বহালৰেৰ পকেট থেকে কিছুই যাবে না।
Audit fee বাসন যে টাকা পাওয়া যায় তাৰাই হয়ে যাবে। এই audit না হওয়াৰ ক্ষমতা বছৰ society-ৰ অৰুণ
ধাৰাপ হচ্ছে পড়তেছে, অতএব audit পীঁঘ হওয়া সক্ষৰ। দৃষ্টি দৰ্শন আৰি একটা হচ্ছন উৱেখ কৰিছি—
চাঁড়াৰ একটা co-operative society ১০১২ বছৰ আগে liquidation-এ গিয়েছে। এই ১০১২
বছৰেৰ বধ্যে liquidation-এৰ process complete হল না। কলে টাকাগুলি অৰ্থক আঠকে রৱেছে,
উকোৰ হলে উলুবেড়েৰ Co-operative Central Bank নিয়ে গিয়ে সেওলি কাজে লাগাতে পাৰত। সেটা
অৰ্থক আঠকে আছে।

ଆପି ଦେ କରେବଳି point ମନ୍ତାମ ଏବଂ ସ୍ଥିରହାତ୍ମନେ ପୃଷ୍ଠା ଆକର୍ଷଣ କରିଲାମ ଏହିଭିତ୍ତି ଗଛଟେ କି ଡାରା ଭାବରେଣ
ଯା କରିବିଲା ଆଶି କରି ଭିତ୍ତି ଆମାମେର ବନ୍ଦରେନ ।

8J. KANAILAL DASS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, মানবীয় ব্যবসায়োদয়ের co-operative সহজে যে move নিয়েছেন আমি তা শুরূন করি। Co-operative সহজে কাজ করতে পেলে Government থেকে আইন প্রয়োগ করে scheme করে লিয়ে স্থোপ করা স্বত্ত্বাদ চিঠি পাবেন, কিন্তু যদি অন্যাধিকারের সজ্ঞায় প্রয়োজুড়ি না পাওয়া যাব তাহলে co-operative-এর কাজ চাটতে পারে না। আমি আনতে পেরেছি নিয়মাবধার্য co-operative সহজে বলতে উচ্চও সম্পূর্ণরূপে non-co-operation করতে চাই। তিনি বলেছেন Government থেকে Central Co-operative Society গঠন করা হব নাই। কিন্তু আমি আর্দ্ধ অন্যাধিকারের সজ্ঞার সহযোগীজীর কলে নেভিনিপুর ও বর্ধমানে Central Co-operative Society করা সহজ হচ্ছে।

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE : আপনি কৃত যুবেহেন, আপি districtের কথা যদি সহি, আপি বরেই Provincial Central Society'র কথা।

SJ. KANAILAL DAS : আপি আপা করি, নিম্নাখ্য যদি সক্রিয় সহযোগীতা করেন, তাহলে একটা Central Co-operative Society ডালোডালে চলতে পারবে। আপি অঙ্গুর জানি, এই জাপানের বহ union ও গ্রাম society থেকে ডালোডালে কাজ করছে। কিন্তু আপা এও জানি যে কোন কোম্পানি multi-purpose society কাজ করছে না। 'জনসাধারণের ব্যয়ে যদি co-operative'এর প্রস্তুতি না থাকে তাহলে কোন co-operative প্রতিষ্ঠানই চিহ্নিতে পারে না। আপি জানি যে সব society'রে পড়েছে, সেখানে জনসাধারণের ডিজন �co-operative mentality ছিল না। কোন কোম্পানি কাপড়ের মেরুদণ্ড করিয়ে জনসাধারণের সক্রিয় সহযোগীতার অভাবে এবং co-operative mentality না থাকার কারণই মেরুদণ্ড লোপ পেয়েছে। প্রাচীর লোকদের যদো যেখানে co-operative mentality নিয়ে কাজ করেছে সেখানে তারা ভাল কাজ করাচ্ছে; এই কথা বলে আপি ব্যাবসায়ের শরী সর্ববন্ধ করছি।

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN : শৌকার যথোচ্চ, আজকে সরবরাহ করাবে আপি প্রথমে কিছি বলতে পারিনি। তবে শীঘ্ৰ নিম্নাখ্য যে প্রস্তুত উপায় করেছেন সংক্ষেপে তাৰ সমূহৰ মেৰাই চোষা কৰবো।

আমাদেৱ যে সমস্ত,—নিম্নাখ্যাতুৰ ভাষ্য,—মোৰি বা সহা নামৰ সৰ্বাংশাধক সমিতি যা বহুবৃত্তি সমবায় সমিতি হবেছে তাৰ সংক্ষেপে জোৱা কৰে, আপনেৰ বলে, অৰূপ জৰুৰতত্ত্ব কৰে যে এ কাজ কৰতে পাৰেন তা নহ। সম্পৰ্ক ডেনৰার্থ থেকে একটা co-operative সহজে অভিজ্ঞ তজলোক এসেছিলেন, তাকে জিজ্ঞাসা কৰা হয়েছিল তেমনোকে বি কৰে সবৰায়ের কাজ এত ভাল হয়েছে। তিনি উভয়ে ব'লনেন জাতীয় চৰিত। সবৰায় যিনিষ্টোঁ উপৰ থেকে চাপাবো যাব না, ওটাকে নৌচৰ থেকে গতে তুলতে হবে। শুভেচ নিম্নাখ্যাতুৰ যদি প্রকল্পেৰ কাজ কৰে সবৰায়ে দিকে যন দেন তাহলে তাল হব। তীব্রত যে উক্তোকা ব্যাবসায় ছাই, তাই বলি Regimented Socialism'এর বৈকল্প ভাগ কৰতে হবে, যৈব সত্ত্বায়ের biagi ব্যৱস্থা কৰতে হবে। আমাদেৱ পাদন-ব্যবস্থা, অৰ্থনৈতিক ব্যবস্থা ও ক্ষমি, শিৰ, উৎপাদন, বন্টন সব কিছি যদি সবৰায়ে দিকে থেকে গতে তুলতে হব, তাহলে বীচ থেকে চোষা কৰতে হবে। উপৰ থেকে কৰলে সেই পৰ্যাপ্ত সীভাবে dictatorship। সেই কৰ্ম যে registered co-operative society'গুলি আপো ভাবেৰ নিষ্ঠেৰে পুণ্যোন্মুক্ত তাৰা তিক চাহছে। কলকাতাৰ বাণিজ্য বিকাশ কৰছে, কোনো বা কেবলোনি তৈল ক্ষেত্ৰ কৰচে। কেউ বা ভালো বাঁচ কিনে নিয়ে থাকে তাকো গৱ হয় তাৰ অন্য চোষা কৰচে। Co-operative সমিতিৰ কাজ কৃত যে যেজৈছাবী কৰলেই হয় তা সহ। পতিনগৰে, বৃক্ষনগৰ থেকে তু শাইল দূৰে যাইছাইত্পুৰ থেকে পুৰু ও হাতোৱ সোক এসেছে—৮৮ হাতো টোকা দিয়ে কৰলো চৰি কিনে নিয়ে পৰিচৰৰ কৰেছেন, আপত্তা কৰেছেন, আপো অমেক কিছি কৰেছেন—co-operation'এর শাখা। তোম আপনায়ের কাজে এমে বলেছিন চিনাইত্পুৰে আৰুৱা ভালো গোৱী তৈৰী কৰতাৰ এখানেও আৰুৱা কৰবো—আপনায়ে সুন্দা যিন। গৰ্ভবৎবেঁ থেকে সাধাৰণ কৰা হ'য়েছে। এটোকৰ ভাবেই এ জিনিষটা সত্ত্বাকৰেৰ সবৰায়ে তিকিতে গতে উঠেছে। আমাদেৱ পশ্চিমজ গৰ্ভবৎবেঁ চৰকা চাপাবোৰ চোষা কৰচেন—ব্যাবসা গৰী ব'লনেন চৰকা কাজেৰ তেমে এই co-operative আৰি শিল্প হতে পাৰে না। পশ্চিমজ গৰ্ভবৎবেঁৰ Khadi Board'এর Honorary Secretary শীঘ্ৰকামন হৰি যথাপৰ ১৩১৫৪ union'এ কাজ আৰাজ কৰেছেন; সেখানে প্রাচীৰ ক্ষমি ও ব্যাবসা যিবেৰে Khadi Board'এর কৰ্ম আছে। এজে ব্যাবসাৰ কলাই আৰাদেৱ এই আগোছনেৰ কৰ্ত্তৃ।

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE : Nizam Palace'য়ে চৰকা কাটা হয়—এটা কি সত্তা?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN : যিয়ে দেখিবেন। Khadi Board'এৰ কাৰ্যী। কি কৰে পোৰ থেকে compost কাৰ হচ্ছে আৰ নৰম থেকেও হচ্ছে তা পুৰু গ্রাম যিয়ে দেখিবে পাৰা যাবে। নিম্নাখ্যাতুকেও তাহলে দৃঢ়া কাহিতে হবে। (SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE : আপো জেলে পেলে কাহিবো।) আৰপনে নিম্নাখ্যাতুৰ বলেছেন “শস্য দেৱা হয় নাই co-operative society'য়ে।” এটা কিংৰ কথা নহ। Transport Department থেকে সার্কুলাৰ দেখা হয়েছে co-operative

societyকে preference দিবার ক্ষমতা। তবে যে সব registered society আছে—তার মধ্যে সেগুলোর আছে তাদের বেশ জনিয়ে দেওয়া হয়। বাস দিতে আবশ্য যে গভর্নেন্ট থেকে বাসগুলি করে দিবেছি তা ক্ষমতা আবশ্য উচ্চী গভর্নেন্ট থেকে আবশ্য দিবেছি যে তাদের বেশ বাস দেওয়া হয়।

গত বছর—শিবনাথবাবু বলেছেন, “গত বছর যে টাকা আবশ্য দিবেছিলাম তা ধরচ খরচে পারিবি,” সত্য কথা। তার কারণ তারত গভর্নেন্ট যা grant দিতে দিবেছিলেন সেটা দিতে পারেন নাই। (Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE : এখানে কর হলো কেন?) এখানেও হবে না, আবশ্যের ডাঙীর থেকে দেবার উপর নেই।

শিবনাথবাবুর আবশ্য একটা অভিযোগ হচ্ছে audit fee। তিনি বলেছেন societyগুলি দিবেছাই audit fee দিতে রাখি। কিন্তু এ বিষয়ে আবশ্য কাছে বড় দরখাপু রয়েছে যাতে তারা লিখেছেন “আবশ্য audit fee দিতে পারব না।” আবশ্য যেদিন বার্ষিক পুরো দিয়েছিলাম, যেখানে একটা co-operative society আছে, যেখানে তাদের গতীয় প্রথম প্রস্তাবনী ছিল যে “আবশ্য audit fee দিতে পারব না।” এ সহজে আবশ্য যদি একজন গভর্নেন্ট কর্মচারী বিনুক করি তাহলে তথ্য বেতন দিলেই ত জলবে না, dearness allowancesও দিতে হবে, house rentsও দিতে হবে। এখন যে শারে society গাছছে সেই শারে audit fee-এর সংখ্যা বাঢ়ানো বর্তমানে পেরে উঠবো বলে আবশ্য মনে করি না।

তারপরে nomination সহজে—ব্যাপার হলো এই যে গভর্নেন্ট থেকে যেখানে টাকা দেয়া হয়েছে যেখানে গভর্নেন্টের তরফের লোক মনোনয়ন করা হবেই।

শিবনাথবাবু পূর্ববর্তে টাকা আছিকে পড়ে থাকার যে কথাটা তুমেছেম সেটা শুন দাও এবং এও ঠিক যে শু কোটি টাকার মৌলিক আবশ্যের পাওনা। সেই শু কোটি টাকা পার্বার জন্য উপরের ও নীচের level-এ বড় বছর টেটা করা প্রকার কোরেছি কিন্তু পাওছি না। জরুরতি করে তো আবশ্য করতে পারি নে, সেই শু কোটি টাকার জন্য আবশ্যের co-operative-এর সাক্ষোভ যথেষ্ট কঢ়িপ্রস্তুত হয়েছে।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg leave to withdraw all the six cut motions that I have moved.

(There being no objection.)

All the six motions of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 17,81,000 for expenditure under the head “42—Co-operation” be reduced by Rs. 100, were then by leave of the House withdrawn.

The motion of the Hon’ble Prafulla Chandra Sen that a sum of Rs. 17,81,000 be granted for expenditure under the head “42—Co-operation”, was then put and agreed to.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 7.40 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Friday, the 17th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

**Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled
under the provisions of the Constitution of India.**

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 17th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 7 Hon'ble Ministers and 50 members.

STARRED QUESTION

(to which oral answer was given)

Settlement Kanungos

***57. Dr. SURESH CHANDRA BANERJI:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Land and Land Revenue Department be pleased to state if it is a fact—

- (i) that Settlement Kanungos recruited before 1934 have been denied the benefit of usual pension scheme; and
 - (ii) that these Kanungos are to undergo a pay cut varying from 5 per cent. to 12 per cent. to earn—
- (1) a consolidated pension of Rs.55 per month against their grade pay of Rs.250 per month, or
 - (2) a nominal gratuity on their superannuation provided they did not opt to accept the above pension scheme?

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, do the Government consider the desirability of—

- (i) allowing the usual pensionary benefit to such Kanungos without imposition of pay cuts; and
 - (ii) restoring to them the amount deducted from their pay on cut basis?
- (c) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if it is a fact—
- (i) that the Settlement Kanungos are to perform duties involving 10 to 15 miles touring per day; and
 - (ii) that these Kanungos have been denied the benefit of travelling allowance?

(d) If the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, do the Government consider the desirability of allowing the benefit of usual travelling allowance to these Kanungos?

(e) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if the surplus Settlement Kanungos have been absorbed in employments of equivalent rank and cadre after taking into consideration their experience in different administrative matters?

MINISTER in charge of LAND and LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Bimal Chandra Sinha): (a)(i) Yes. Settlement Kanungos recruited before 1935 have not been given the usual pensionary benefit because their service was a temporary one without provision for any pension.

(ii) (1) Yes. Pension is nothing but deferred pay and there was no provision for it in the temporary service of Settlement Kanungos. The ad hoc pension of Rs.55 per month was, in fact, sanctioned *ex gratia*.

(2) No. The graduated cut was imposed on the pay of only those who opted for the pension scheme.

(b)(i) The matter is at present under the consideration of Government.

(ii) No. Does not arise at present.

(c)(i) No. Ordinarily Settlement Kanungos have not to move 10 to 15 miles a day.

(ii) In a settlement operation, Settlement Kanungos are to work in *halkas* (sub-circles) which very seldom exceed 10 square miles in area. Kanungos in charge of *halkas* have never been allowed any travelling allowance for their movement within the *halkas*, as their *normal* work is in the fields and not in the office. They, however, get pony or cycle allowance while doing field work. If they go outside *halkas* they are entitled to travelling allowance.

(d) Kanungos are given the usual travelling allowance for their movements except for their work in settlement *halkas*.

(e) The question of absorption of surplus Kanungos is under the consideration of Government.

8J. SIBNATH BANERJEE: শাননীয় মষ্টীমহাশয় বরছেন কি ৫০ টাকা পেনসনেন পেতে গেলে এ প্রতকরা ৫ টাকা থেকে ১২ টাকা cuts তামের agree করতে হয় ?

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Agree করতেই হয় একধা নয়। পৃথ্বী ঘৰন এই scheme introduce হয়েছিল সেই সবয় রীতা এতে এসেছিলেন তোরাই agree করেছিলেন।

8J. SIBNATH BANERJEE: শাননীয় মষ্টীমহাশয় অবগত আছেন কি যে Engineering tribunal, Cotton tribunal এবং আরও অন্যক ট্রিভুনাল যেখানে প্রয়োর workers' pension, gratuity ছিল না, এখন ট্রিভুনাল তামের জন্য sanction করেছেন ?

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: হ্যাঁ।

8J. SIBNATH BANERJEE: তামলে এই কধা বলা কি সংগত হয়েছে যে 2 (i) তে বলা হয়েছে "Pension is nothing but deferred pay and there was no provision for it in the temporary service" এবং এর আগে আছে "The usual pensionary benefit because their service was a temporary one" কিন্তু সেই temporary hand থাকা সক্ষেপ অস্যান্য industryতে আপনারা যে সবুজ tribunal করেছেন তোরা pension দিচ্ছেন অথচ আপনারা দিচ্ছেই pension দিচ্ছেন না এবং তার বিকলে argument দিচ্ছেন--এটা কি reasonable হচ্ছে, সা শুভিক্ষণত !

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: আমি শাননীয় সমস্যা মহাশয়কে (b) (i) পড়তে অসুবোধ করছি "the matter is at present under the consideration of Government" সেই জন্য এ বিষয় বিবেচনা হচ্ছে, তাহাতা এখানে আর একটা হচ্ছে--এখানে রীতা temporary এবং permanent আছেন তামের সবচেয়ে, Governmentএর অন্যান্য servicesএ বে সবুজ আইন কানুন আছে তার সকলে খাপ দাইয়ে এই rule করতে হবে।

8J. SIBNATH BANERJEE: কড়বিন under consideration of Government আছে ?

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: এ সবচেয়ে West Bengal Kanungos Association, 1948-এর December বোৰ চৰ, আৰামদেৱ দলী আকৰ্ষণ কৰে এবং তাৰপৰে এই ভিত্তিটা বিবেচনাবৰ্তনে আছে। পৰ্যবেক্ষণে এই সব প্ৰেৰ হচ্ছে আসছে এবং আশা কৰা যাব যে এই পুই শাসেৱ মধ্যে প্ৰেৰ হৈবে বাবে।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: অন্যান্য departmentের সঙ্গে খাপ থাইবে করতে হবে। Kanungo's 1948 সালে অন্যান্য department এর মত pension & gratuity'র জন্য তারী করে আসছেন সে সত্ত্বে একটা নৌড়ি টিক করলে আর অন্য নৌড়ির প্রকার হবে না।

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: শান্তীর সদয় বহাল হব আর আরও উভচার টিক দ্বারা পালন নি। Government servicesএ কিছু temporary & কিছু permanent লোক থাকেন। উনি যে উপরোক্ত নিয়মের labourers'র স্পষ্টে এই নৌড়ি তা এখানে অন্যান্যে বিবেচনা করবার প্রয়োজন আছে, কাবল এখানে অন্যান্য বিভাগে যা temporary & permanent service rule'এ আছে & যা pension rule'এ আছে সেগুলির সঙ্গে বিবিধে কাজ করতে হবে।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: শান্তীর নৌড়ির বাহাল হব আর আরও এক ঘনের পথে কত মিন চলে? দাবল আবি দ্বারেছি ১৯৩৫ সালের আগে, যে লোকের পাঁচ বছর service হয়ে নিয়েছে, তবু তার temporary রয়েছে।

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: অনেক ক্ষেত্রে অনেকে temporary service দিবারে অনেকগুলি ধর করেছেন তবে এটা অনিয়োগ্য নিল। Temporary post অনেক সময় প্রতোক বৎসর মৃত্যু করে sanction করা হব।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: আর একটা Railway tribunal এখানে হয়েছে এক একটা grant করা হয় কিছু কাল কর্তৃত পর তারে permanent করা হব। Railway Board railway workers'র জন্য এই নৌড়ি Government of India করতেছে শান্তীর নৌড়ির জন্য এই নৌড়ি প্রদর্শ করতে গাঢ়ী আছেন কি?

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: আবি Railway Tribunals' নেই নৌড়িগুলি সহজে অবগত নই। আবাব কাছে পাঠিয়ে নিল এ বিষয় চিত্তা করব।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Railway Tribunal নে, এটা Railway Board সংগ্রহ করেছেন।

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: আবি এ বিষয় অনুসন্ধান করে দেবো।

Committee of Privileges.

Mr. SPEAKER: I would like to announce that the following members have been duly elected to the Committee of Privileges:—

1. Sj. Bipin Behari Ganguli,
2. Mr. G. C. D. Wilks,
3. Sj. Debendra Nath Sen,
4. Sj. Radha Nath Das,
5. Dr. P. C. Ghosh,
6. Mr. Daniel Gomes,
7. Basantilal Murarka,
8. Sj. Banku Behari Mandal,
9. Janab Husan Ara Begam,
10. Janab Md. Idris, and
11. Janab Golam Hamidur Rahman.

The Committee will consist of these eleven members with Mr. Deputy Speaker as Chairman.

Resolution (non-official).

Sj. SHYAMAPADA BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, I beg to move that the control of floods of the Damodar river being one of the objectives of the multi-purpose Damodar Valley Project, this Assembly is of opinion that

any delay in the fulfilment of that objective may involve, as has been experienced in the past, huge costs to the State Government of West Bengal in repairs of damages to railways, roads and embankments and in giving relief to the people affected and that therefore steps for the construction of dams at Maithon and Panchet Hill which are vital to the control of Damodar floods should be undertaken with the utmost expedition.

Sir, as the House is fully aware, the Damodar, the river of sorrows, has been notorious for its floods that had from time to time devastated the countryside, destroyed crops worth crores of rupees, laid waste the once fertile soil smiting with crops by deposit of sands, and disrupted communication either by road or rail and caused incalculable damage and sufferings to the people inhabiting the area. I do not want to waste the valuable time of the House by recapitulating the sad incidents of the past. Suffice it to recall that in the present century there have been major floods in the years 1913, 1935, 1941 and 1943, causing havoc and ruin and there appears to be no regularity in the repetition of such floods. The problem of harnessing its mischief-making power and utilising it for the benefit of mankind engaged the attention of politicians and administrators and it was only with the ushering in of independence that the question was taken serious notice of. The importance of this question has been discussed times without number both in the legislature and public platforms and in conferences and communiqués.

The scheme was given shape in the Central Legislature in 1948 by the passing of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, and laying the foundation of a public corporation entrusted with the execution of the scheme.

In pursuance of this Act the Damodar Valley Corporation has been pursuing its activities and has been able to make a certain amount of progress.

It is, however, regrettable to find a section of the people in the Central Legislature trying to minimise the importance of the scheme and placing in the forefront schemes of their own. It is rather unfortunate—I am reading an extract from a daily paper—Mr. B. Das of Orissa while speaking on the demand under Works, Mines and Power made this observation: he characterised the Damodar Valley Corporation as a cancer in the body politic of India. He said that people would not recognise this republic within the Republic of India; it would be better to abandon this scheme for Government's financial solidarity. Mr. Shiva Rao also made such caustic remarks. I fail to understand the mentality which has prompted them to make such utterances.

The importance of the scheme as a nation-building enterprise cannot be overlooked, and I crave the indulgence of the House to read a few extracts from a brochure issued by the Damodar Valley Corporation as to why the Damodar Scheme deserves top priority among India's Development schemes. The first item is in relation to flood:

"Though the Damodar is a relatively small river, the flood damages caused by it in the past have been exceptionally severe. Agriculture in the Lower Valley suffers from monsoon floods almost every year. The damages are particularly heavy in years of devastating floods which occur periodically. Such floods are a perpetual threat not only to the main arteries of rail and road communications, but also to the city of Calcutta. Because of the high fertility of agricultural land in the Lower Valley and of the large amount of capital already invested in the area exposed to the flood hazard, the damages likely to be caused by floods are proportionately far more serious than almost in any other river valley in India. As a flood insurance policy the justification of the scheme is obvious as it will insure high values representing the landed property and the fixed capital assets, against flood contingencies at a comparatively low 'premium'."

Then with regard to the next item "Food" it says: "The regulated Damodar will make it possible to service at least 9 lakh acres of fertile alluvial soil with perennial irrigation, some being inclined to accept a substantially higher figure. About a fifth of this area is already under full or partial *kharif* irrigation. On the other hand what are fallow and waste lands now will be available for cultivation after the elimination of floods and the provision of irrigation facilities. The contribution which the scheme can make to solve the present food shortage in the country can be judged from the following:

"The additional output of rice that can be produced in the Valley may be conservatively estimated at 50 lakh maunds or about 2 lakh tons per year.

"There is no reason why in the long run year-round cropping should not become the practice in this region. As is well known, per acre income is much higher for most *rabi* crops than for rice. Even assuming that only one-half of the total irrigated area will grow a second crop, the additional income should easily amount to 50 per cent. of the value of the additional rice output as estimated."

The last flood of 1943 is still vivid in our memory. It was a catastrophe to the local people. The main arteries of communication of the East Indian Railway and the Grand Trunk Road—considered essential to the war effort of the country—were washed away at several places, and the Central and the Provincial Governments of those days had to spend about a crore of rupees to repair the damages. The flood-protection embankment of the river was also washed away and had to be reconstructed at 14 crore of rupees. Losses in property and crops were immeasurable.

After the havoc of 1943, the problem of the control of Damodar flood came to the forefront and Government recognised that only palliative measures were not enough to prevent a recurrence of the threat of future floods. This led to the appointment of the Damodar Flood Enquiry Committee under the able chairmanship of Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan consisting of eminent experts. The Government of India also appointed a Technical Committee. To obviate the possibility of recurrence of such disasters from a long-term aspect, the Committee recommended the construction of storage dams in Chota Nagpur and suggested that as a scheme for flood control only would be costly and unremunerative, the possibility of multi-purpose development of the Damodar basin, e.g., perennial irrigation, generation of hydro-electricity, navigation and flood control should be explored. As a result, the question of unified development of the Damodar Valley engaged the attention of the Government so that not only the mischief caused by the vagaries of the river could be prevented but simultaneously its power of destruction could also be transformed into one of creation. The Damodar Valley Project with multiple purposes of flood control, power, irrigation and navigation which was devised after a serious consideration by the Government of India and the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar, is at present under execution by the Damodar Valley Corporation which was brought into existence under a special statute.

It is evident from what I have said that control of floods is the most important of the objectives of this project. Any delay in the fulfilment of that objective is fraught with the grave risk of catastrophes of the magnitude experienced in the past and, God forbid, if another serious flood occurs before the flood control portion of the project is implemented, the Union Government and the State Government of West Bengal will have to incur huge expenses in their respective spheres for immediate and temporary relief. Such expenditure would be avoidable in the sense that it would not be necessary, but for the delay in the execution of the flood control measures. As far as we know, the work on the ground has so far been confined to

Konar and Tilaiya dams on the upper catchment of the Damodar river, but these would not ensure flood control. We feel it our duty to point out to the authorities concerned with due deference that the people who suffered in the past from the Damodar floods have become restive and a promise that a good deal of benefit would accrue to them on the completion of the project as a whole has no reassuring effect on them.

It is far from our intention to disparage the works so far done by the Damodar Valley Corporation. We need only emphasize that flood control measures cannot brook any delay. The Panchet Hill Dam is the only dam conceived on the Damodar river itself which is estimated to control roughly two-thirds of the volume of its flood water and combined with the Maithon Dam is vital to attaining the objective of flood control. Work on these two dams should be undertaken and completed with the utmost expedition before another flood can overtake us.

While suggesting this, I am fully conscious of the need for the utmost economy in the present financial stringency of our Government. But economy to be effective, must be planned on a long-term basis. It is not sound economy to stop expenditure for the immediate present only to be forced to unremunerative and avoidable expenditure necessitated by the sheer force of circumstances. It is neither sound economy to curtail expenditure on a project on the planning of which huge sums have already been spent and for the implementation of which the proper machinery has been set into being already. The slowing down of progress of a scheme like the Damodar Valley Project which, we are promised, would usher in a new era of prosperity in the basin will prove certainly wasteful in the long run. These considerations must weigh with our authorities and lastly it should be borne in mind that the primary object of controlling flood should be the first item in the programme of its implementation.

With these words, Sir, I move this resolution for the acceptance of the House.

8J. HARIPADA CHATTERJEE: মাননীয় সভাপাল মহাদেশ্য, একটি কথাটা খনেই বলা ভাল। কারণ এই সামোদ্দর পরিকল্পনা আবো যে কৃতকগুলি গঠনবৃক্ষ কাজ হচ্ছে, তার মধ্যে সর্বশেষটি বান অধিকার করবে, যে বিষয় কোন সলেছ নাই। যার আটাটা dam তৈরী হবে এবং ভারতবর্ষের economic nerve-centre যেনে অর্ধনৈতিক মর্মস্থলে এই পরিকল্পনা বঠিত হচ্ছে। এর মধ্যে আমাদের একটিকে টিটা বৈচুতিক শক্তি নেবে, আর একটিকে এই দৈচুতিক শক্তি অবলম্বন করে করলার ব্যনি থেকে কফলা উত্তোলন করতে পারবে; এবং আবো বহুবিধ কাজ করা সম্ভব হবে। বিষয় কথাটা খুন বলাই ভাল, এই জন্য যে এই আটাটা dam-এর স্থেবের পুটোটা dam-ই বাংলা দেশের পক্ষে অতি অবশ্য পুরোজীবী। এই পুটোটা হচ্ছে আমাদের Maithon এবং Panchet Hill-এ। এখন আমাদের এই dam পুটোটা যখি তৈরী না হয় এবং যে damগুলি হচ্ছে বৈচুতিক শক্তি পাওয়া যাবে কেবল সেইওলি তৈরী হয় তাহলে বাংলা দেশের যে সমস্যা তার সমাধান করবার কোন পথ থাকবে না। আরকে বাংলা দেশে সব চেয়ে বড় দ্রবকার এবং ভারতবর্ষেরও বড় দ্রবকার আমাদের বাধার। পূর্ব দিকের ভাই (মোনের) অসমৰ অবস্থায় এখানে স্থলে স্থলে আসছে, আমরা এই খাল সরবায়া কি তাবে সমাধান করবো তা ডেবে কুল পাঠিত না। ভারতবর্ষে আমরা যখি সত্ত্বাই এক হচ্ছে চলি এবং যখি সত্ত্বাই বাংলার এই বাবা তাদের প্রাণে গাজে, তাঁহলে আমরা যাতে এই কুরুক্ষুর নবনীৰীয় সুরে অংশ সিংড়ে পাবি, সেই বাস্তবাই সর্বশেষে অগ্রণী হবে কবা দ্রবকার। এই পরিকল্পনাকে top priority সেওয়া উচিত বেরনা এই বীর পুটী তৈরী হলে আমরা পুটী লক টন অভিযন্ত চাল পাবো। এবং তার অর্জুক যখি খন্দা পাবো। শামোদ্দর আমাদের দেশের মুক্তিপ্রাপ্ত হচ্ছে--এর বিনাশ শক্তিক কথা বাংলা দেশের কাকেও বলতে হবে না। শামোদ্দরের ধৰ্ম শক্তিক কথা বলতে যিয়ে কবি বলেছেন “এ শামোদ্দর গোবিন্দ নব শক্তি যে তন করে পালন সমৌলী উত্তোলা এ গুর্জ উচাড় করে মিরেছে। আমাদের একটিকে এই শামোদ্দরের শক্তিকে দৰন করতে হবে বাহু পালনের জন্য, আর একটিকে তা বিনাশ শক্তিকে ধৰ্ম করার আগেই কাজে লাগাতে হবে। যখি বাংলা দেশকে বসাব হাত হচ্ছে বীচাড়ে হব, তাহলে এই পুটোটা বাবা সর্বশেষে কুরা দ্রবকার। খুন বলতে তা হব,

বে করুন আরোজন হচ্ছে তাতে এই লিঙে নজর পড়বে কিনা জানি না। এই সাবেকের পরিকল্পনার ৫৫ কোটি টাকার কোন হিসাব হচ্ছে কিনা জানি না। বাংলা মেশের বে দায়িত্ব আছে কারণ বাংলা মেশ বর্ষন এবং অ্বীগার, তখন বাংলা মেশ সৌ জানতে চাইবে। Devaluation হওয়ার পর প্রথমেই প্রতিক্রিয়ে হাত অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে বাংলার আবার কি হচ্ছে এই ৫৫ কোটি টাকার, তা বলতে পারি না। আবাসের কোন টাকা কোন লিঙে মেশের উপর নাই। আবাসের বাংলা মেশের পর্যবেক্ষণে হচ্ছে বাংলা সবস্তা এবং এই বসার হাত থেকে বাংলাকে বাঁচাতে মেশে এবং খাল তৈরী করতে মেশে এই লিঙে ঢাকা আন লিঙে নজর দেবে উপর নাই, যদ্য কাক করার আগে এইটাই করা সরকার। অন্য বে কর্তৃ dam হচ্ছে ভারতবর্দে যেমন দিবুকু, হৈতাপি, এই সবগুলির প্রত্যেকটা প্রতিক্রিয়ানাই শাবেকের পরিকল্পনার খেকে বৃক্ষ। সাবেকের আইনি dam আছে, এইগুলি হচ্ছে ছেট। সাবেকের পরিকল্পনায় ৮টা dam আছে, তার মধ্যে আবাসের যা মোখান হচ্ছে তা হচ্ছে এই যে বেঙ্গলি ধারা ও শুধুমাত্র প্রতিক্রিয়ে মাইন যাব প্রাচীন দিলের কাছে এসেই ধারা কোটি কোটি dam এখন কোন হবে, তাছাড়া বার সংক্রান্তেও আব একটা ও শুধুমাত্র প্রতিক্রিয়ে মাইন যাব প্রাচীন দিলের কাছে এসেই ধারা বাঁচাইয়ে মেশে হয়, যা ছাগিত বাঁধা হয়, যদি বাংলা মেশের সাম্য এসে ফি প্রাচারে বাঁধ তৈরী সা কোন হব তাহলে সৌ কি আবাসের পক্ষে সম্ভাসের বাপাব হবে না। সেই জন্য আবার বলছি যে যকলে একমত হচ্ছে খুব কোহের সকলে বলা উচিত; এবং আবাসের যা বিকৃ বনবাস আছে আবাসের প্রতিক্রিয়ে হচ্ছে যাব যাবেন তাতেও জাহে সকলের ঐকাবক হচ্ছে নিয়ে গিযে তাদের পক্ষতে হচ্ছে "বর্তমানেই এখনি বীৰ্য না হলে আবাসের পুরোনো চলতে পাবে না"।

যে সবজ হোট বা বৃক্ষ বৃক্ষ পরিকল্পনা নিয়ে কর্তৃ বা করিলেন বসে, তার সবগুলিতে আবার যা বাকলেও তার ভিত্তি যে সব আবাস আবাসে হচ্ছে তার সব না হচ্ছে একট আব, যে আবার জানতে না পারি তা সব। লাম্বাস্ত আব যথ বাকীর মতন বৃক্ষ পরিকল্পনার উক্কেলা বিষিষ। এই সকলের পরিকল্পনায় আবাসের বিষিষ না হচ্ছে এক বসার বৃক্ষালো পিছেকে। ৫৫ প্রদেশের প্রত্যেকট মিলে এক হচ্ছে এই কাজ সম্পূর্ণ করার আবাসের চুহেপ পিছেকে, সেখানে যদি দেবের দেহাতীর এই বনোত্তীরি শৰীরুচি হচ্ছে যদি বাংলা মেশের বাজাটাকে পিছিয়ে দেয় তব আবাসের প্রয়োজন কাজে হচ্ছে যাক, বাংলার কাজটা পক্ষে হোক, এই যদি এক মেশের ক্ষেত্রে তার হচ্ছে তাবাসের কাজটা আব হচ্ছে যাক, এবং সকলে সকলে প্রাপ্তিক্রিয়ার উভয় হচ্ছে। কাজেই আবি বসতি যে বৃক্ষতাবে না হচ্ছে এই পরিকল্পনাটি সবজেতাবেই হচ্ছে উচিত। বৈকৃতিক প্রতিক্রিয়া আবাসে সৌ কোন কোর, এবং যে বীৰ্য পুরো না হচে বাপাব তচেনা সে সৌ ও কোন কোর কোর। মিলের ক্ষেত্রে বর্তমানে আবাসের একান্মে পূর্ব বসার ডাটামানের বাঁওয়াসের সমস্যা এবন আবাসের সাম্য, তাছাড়া বাংলা মেশে বনবাস হাত থেকে বাঁওয়াসের সমস্যা আবাসের সাম্য। এই খুনি অস্তরণাক বিষয়ের কথা মনে রেখে যেমন করে হোক বীৰ্য বৃক্ষ যাতে তৈরী হয় সেইটে আবার দেখে চাইবে।

8]. HEMANTA KUMAR BASU : স্নীকাব বদোপায়, ১৯১১ সালে যখন বিজীয় প্রেরীতে গভীর কুরুরের হাতকাপে তখন কুরুক্ষেলা শাবেকের মন্তব ভীষণ বনায় সর্বাগ্র, মেরিনীপুর, দাওড়ার বহু বাস বন্যাবিহীন হচ্ছে যহ লোকের বৰ্ণনাটী এবং ভবি নষ্ট হয়েকে, গুরু বাতুর অনেক নষ্ট হয়েকে। সেই মিল শাবেকের সকলে আবাসের পুর্বে পরিষ্ক হয়েছিল। আবাস একেকটি বেঞ্চাসেবক্ষণে আবাসের মেশাসে বাসাব, আবার বিহেলিসা, এবং শাবেকের তাউলীনী নিজের চোখে দেবে একেছিলাব।

আজকে মনু পুরুত্বিক নিজের কাজে সামাগ্রের অন্য পুরুত্বিক নেক্ষেত্রিক টোপার সংযোগ করাব চেষ্টা করছে। শাবেকের সহিত বৰ্ণনান বিভাগের টুকুতি, অবনতি, ভবির উপরয় খুনি বা দুশ, বিশেষজ্ঞে অঞ্চিত। আবাসের সেলে railway বাস পর কস্তকগুলি embankment হয়ের পক্ষ শাবেকের যে বাতাবিক গতি তার স্থোত ইত্তালিতে বাসা পড়েছে। যখন বাতাবিক গতিটে বাসা পড়েছো, তখন সুস্ম যাবা তাকে দেব করাতে হচ্ছে। এবং সে বাসা লোকের বহু বাড়ী ও ভবির উপর বিষে হচ্ছে। এবং এই জন্য আজকে আবাসের যে বাল্পসক্ষণ বা বাল্পাতাব তার বাবাব হচ্ছে তাকে জমতে না দেয়া, পক্ষে পক্ষে বাসা দৃষ্টি করাব—একেক যে শাবেকের বানুদের জীবনে পুরস্কার ঘষি কৰেছিল, সেই শাবেকের বর্তমানে বাল্পাব বহনকারী হচ্ছে এঞ্চিতে। আজকে আবার সেই শাবেকের বাঁত আবাসের জীবনে স্বৰ্বলাপ বৃক্ষ করতে পায় সেই চেষ্টা হচ্ছে। শাবেকের পরিকল্পনার কথা একাব করে আবাসের মনে কোর হচ্ছে এই যে শাবেকে আবাসের পরিষ্ক ক্ষেত্রে ত্যুজিত পুরাব সহাবক।

পুরুবীর ইতিহাস আবোচনা করলে দেখা যাব অস্যাম মেশে, বিশেক্ষণ: আবেরিকার দেখা যাব টেমেসি জাতি কীব বসাব ক্ষেত্র আবেরিকার পুরুত্ব উন্মত্তি হয়েছে। হতাসি আবেরিকা পোর্মীন হিল তার সমন্বয়িগুলি পাখি

কষ্ট হওয়ার কলে সেখানেও বাসগত্যাব, ব্যালোচনার প্রকোপ, প্রচুরি হব। কিন্তু পানামা দ্বারা চাটোর পর আজসের যান্দেরিয়া দ্বাৰা হৱে এবং বাসগত্যাবে পরিষ্ঠে হৱেছে। তাৰপৰ চৌকেনি জ্যানি Bohemiaকে বাস্তুবলী কৰে' লে এত খাদ্য বাক্তিয়েহে যে সবুজ শুভীয়তে কষ্ট থাবেৰ সমক্ষৰ তা সে আৰু পাঁচাতে পৰে। তাৰপৰ ইউকেটের বাইল নদীৰ জল মঠ হৱে বাগোৱ দেখানৰ যান্দেরিয়া প্ৰতিবেদনৰ চেণ্গেই ছিল। যাব উইলিয়ম উইল কৰ সেখাবে মাইল মৌকে সংক্ষাৰ কৰে সেখানৰৰ বাবেয়েৰ ও খাদ্যৰ উন্নতি কৰে দিবেছেন। বাণিজ মানোবক সcheme কৰে বাসগত্যাব বাঢ়িয়েহে। এবং তাৰা বে এতখানি সশ্বাসণাবী হয়েছে সেও এই জন্য। আৰাদেৱ খাদ্য সেপেও আৰীমজা লাভেৰ সকলে সকলেই খাদ্য উৎপাদনৰ প্ৰতি বিশেষজ্ঞাবে দৃষ্টি মোৰ হৱেছে, এবং সামোদৰ পৰিকল্পনা তাৰই একটা বিশেষ কৰণ। এই জন্ম এই পৰিকল্পনাটকে বেৰু কৰেই ঘোষ সাৰ্থক কৰে তুলতে হবে।

এৱ আগেও এ স্থানে এই Assemblyতে আলোচনা হয়েছে। এখন এই পৰিকল্পনা বতৰীনৰ সম্বন্ধ কৰতে হৈব। কিন্তু একটা অক্ষিধি সেখা যাচেছ এই যে devaluationএৰ জন্ম সমষ্ট ভিন্নিয় হৰেছে পৰিবাবে পাত্রো যাচেছ না। অন্যান্য ভাবগাৱ চাপেৰ খাদ্য এই পৰিকল্পনাকে সাৰ্দিক কৰাৰ একটা বাবা হৰ্তা হয়েছে। কিন্তু আৰু এ চাটোকে বৰ্ণাতে হলে অন্যান্য দিক থেকে লোচা ও শিৰেণ্টোৰ চাহিলা কৰিয়ে লাভোৱ পৰিকল্পনাৰ জন্ম আৰশ্যকীয় ভিন্নিপত্ৰে supply যৰেই বাঢ়িয়ে এই পৰিকল্পনাকে সাৰ্দিক কৰতে হৈব।

আমি বৰ্জয়ান জেলাৰ অনেক জায়গায় হুৰেছি। সেথেছি এতেন ক্যানাল বা দামোদৰ নদৰে যে সব জায়গায় খাল বেিয়িয়েছে সেই সব জায়গায় বিল প্ৰতি ১৫ মণি কৰে খান ফলেছে। কিন্তু সেখান থেকে এক মাইল দূৰে ৪১৬ মদেৱ বেশী খান হয় না। কাজেই এই দামোদৰ পৰিকল্পনাটকে যদি আৰো কাজে লাগাতে পাৰি তাহলে খাদ্য সকল মে বেতে খাবে তাজে সকলে নাই। আৰাদেৱ ভাৰতবৰ্ধেৰ অনেকগুলি পুনৰ্বেৰ যৰা, বিশেষ কৰে, বেহোৱ ও ধানোৱ বৰ্ধ সিয়ে এই গোৱাব বৰ্ধ দিবেছে। হৰিপুঁ বাবু যে বলেছেন যে দুটো বড় বৰ্ধ এবং বৰেকটা dam তৈৰী কৰলে পৰ, ততে আৰো দামোদৰকে সংযোগ কৰে আৰাদেৱ কাজে লাগাতে পাৰব। কাজেই আৰাদেৱ এই পৰিকল্পনাটা আৰাদেৱ পশ্চিম বৰ্তমান পক্ষে ভীৰমৰণ সহস্রা। প্ৰকৃত বাবু আৰাদেৱ কাজে যে খাল উৎপাদনৰ কৰিবিং বিশেছেন তা খাৰা হৰত আৰো খাদ্য সহজে সকলামতিত হব। কিন্তু আৰো চাই আমেৰিকানো বেদন লব জায়গায় খাল পাঠিৰে স্বাইকে তাৰেৰ দুটোৰ মধ্যে এনে কেলেছে আৰো চাই যে আৰাদেৱ খাদ্যজাতাৰ বে তৎ কৰ কৰবো তা নৰ আৰো অনেকেৰে যে অভাৱ হয়েছে লেটাও যেন পূৰণ কৰতে পাৰি।

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: বানীৰ স্থীকৰণ বহুমুলক, আৰি তৎ এটা সাৰ্দিক কৰিব। কৰেক্ষণি আগে আৰি মনেছিলো যে এই দুটো বৰ্ধ পুৰ পুৰোজনীৰ। আৰি পুৰ আমলিত যে ৫০ লক্ষ সত্ত্বেৰ স্বাক্ষৰিত একটা resolution বিষয়ত আৰি এই Assemblyতে অনেক। আৰি আৰো কৰি এটাটো কাজেই আপত্তি থাকতে তো পাৰেই না, এবং সকলেই একৰাকে এই resolutionটা সমৰ্থন কৰিবেন।

Janab MUSHARRUFF HOSSAIN: Sir, I have risen to speak on this important subject because I find no other Muslim has spoken on this, and I want to associate myself whole-heartedly with all that has been said on this resolution by previous speakers. West Bengal requires just 360,000 tons of foodstuffs to make it self-sufficient. If this Damodar Valley Scheme alone is worked out I am sure that the above deficit can be easily made up. As a result you can get ten maunds more per acre if the land is irrigated with silt water of Damodar. That ten maunds more is not only on the average crop but on the crop that you can raise when there is plenty of water in the country from rains, and if this ten additional maunds per acre is raised from 700,000 acres of irrigated area under the scheme the deficit can be easily made up. So to delay the execution of a scheme like this is a criminal offence, an offence which cannot be condoned by any civilized country in the world. That money which is required to carry out a scheme like this is just additional 5 or 6 crores of rupees which can be easily obtained if the orgy of hatred and violence that is preached now is stopped and the money that is being wasted on it saved and utilised on the Damodar Valley Scheme. It is useless to repeat what I have said and a man of my age cannot be expected to speak for a long time and so I simply say again that I give my whole-hearted support to a resolution of this kind. If other parts of India would not listen to us and give us at once all the money that

this scheme requires it would be considered as an act of great wrong and so I appeal to the rest of India to help us. We are now losing about 6 to 10 crores of rupees annually for purchasing foodstuffs from abroad for this State alone and suppose we utilize 6 crores of rupees for the embankments for two years I am sure West Bengal will not care to get anything from the Central Government by way of any subvention after 1951 for foodstuff.

With these words, Sir, I take my seat.

SJ. PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYAYA : আমীর শীকার দহোদ্বাৰা, শাবোদৰ পৰিকল্পনা সহজে কিছু বলোৱাৰ জন্য আমি তৈৰী হই নাই। আমীৱেৰ বিভিন্ন বাংলাদেশৰ বৰ্ষান মে আৰুত্তি তাৰ অবিকল্পনৈষ্ঠ শাবোদৰ অৱৰাহিকাৰ ডিতৰ পঢ়ে। আজক্ষেপ বাংলাদেশৰ মে এইটা প্ৰধান মৰী, মৰা আৰ শাবোদৰ, তাৰেৰ বৰ্ষো মৌলিক একটা বাবধান বৰ্ষেছে। গোৱা দিমালয় থেকে প্ৰৱাহিত হচ্ছে; হিমালয়েৰ থেকে তাৰ অন্ধ প্ৰৱাহিত হচ্ছে, কাছেই গোৱাৰ মে হাতী প্ৰৱাহিত তাৰ জন্ম কোন বাবধান অন্ধা কাটকে কৰতে হয় না। কিছু দাবোদৰ এবং বাংলাৰ যাবো কৰকৰণী নাই এখাৰ বাব ততন দিয়ালয় থেকে দেখোৱা নি। এখাৰ বিভিন্নেছে হেটন-নামপুৰ থেকে। এই নামগুলি হচ্ছে পামোদৰ, হৃষিৰেখা, কলনারাখ, বৃন্দাবনী। হেটনগামুৰ পাহাড় বৰকে আৰুত্ত যদি মনে বৰকৰেৰ সব সবৰ হোটিনগামুৰ থেকে শাবোদৰে জল আসতে পাৰে না। আগে হোটিনগামুৰেৰ পাহাড় বনে আচাৰণিত ছিল এবং সেই মনে পুতুল পদিয়াৰে পাতা পঢ়ে আৰুত্ত, কাছেই হোটিনগামুৰেৰ পাহাড়ে যে জল পড়তো তা পাবেৰ বৰ্ষে, পাঠাৰ মধ্যে আৰুত্তকে বাকত, এবং সেই জল বীৰে শাবোদৰ মধ্যে পৰাজয়ে আৱ সাৰা বৎসৰ শাবোদৰে জল বাকতা। ইন্দ্ৰজল আসবাৰ পৰ থেকে হোটিনগামুৰেৰ সমষ্ট বস নষ্ট হয়ে গৈছে। কাছেই হোটিনগামুৰ পাহাড়ে মে জল পঢ়ে তাতে সব বালি ধূমে নামিৰ গাঁড়ে পঢ়ে। আৰ সব জল এক সকলে পঢ়ে বনে দাবোদৰে প্ৰচৰ্দ বন্ধে হয় যাৰ মদে সমষ্ট দাবোদৰ ঔদ্যোগিক প্ৰক্ৰিয় বন্ধায় বিবৃত হয়। প্ৰথম বৰদ বন্ধাৰ পুৰোপ ইয় মে সবৰ East Indian Railway বৰ্ষান পৰ্যাপ্ত বিষ্ণুত হৈছিল এবং সেই দেৱ বৰকা কৰাৰ জন্ম গৰ্জনৰেষ্ট বীৰ বিভেত আৱক কৰেন। উৰুন চৰচূড়াৰ বাতিৰে কু'নিকোৰি বীৰ দেৱ হৈ; কিছু পৰে railway lineএৰ উৰুন বিভেত বীৰটা বৰোজত কৰা হৈ এবং পৰিষ বিভেত বীৰটা অস্ত্ৰুতী বৰা হৈ। আৰপৰ কণ্ঠোদৰ থেকে আৰক্ষ কৰে দেৱাত বালি পৰ্যাপ্ত বাবেৰ অদেক আৰম্ভাই তেওঁে গিবেছে এবং তাৰ কৰেই আপনাৰা আমীৰ মে ১৯১৩ সালেৰ বন্ধা হৈৱেছিল। তাৰপৰ বেছেই পুৰু পুতি কু'বৰ্ষু বৰকৰ বন্ধা হচ্ছে। এবং এসব বন্ধাও ১৯১৩ সালেৰ বন্ধা থেকে বিবেৰ কিছু কম সৰ। এই মে দুলিকেৰ বীৰ বৰোজত কৰা হৈ না, তথ্য এক দিকেৰে হৈ, এৰ মধ্যে শাবোদৰেৰ পাৰ্শ্ববৰ্তী সত্ৰ বেত অসূৰ্য হৈৱে থাব। যেসব ক্ষেত্ৰে আগে সোনাৰ বালি ও বন্ধা হচ্ছে মে সমষ্ট ক্ষেত্ৰ নষ্ট হয়ে গৈছে। মৰীৰ বালি পঢ়ে বে কৰিগুলিতে মে জৰিকে কালোৰ কৰে তোলা এবং বৰ বাবধান। এবং বৰ বাবধান।

আজক্ষে মে পৰিকল্পনাৰ আলোচনা হচ্ছে সেটা পুৰোজৰ কাৰণে অ্যাবেশক। এই পৰিকল্পনাট সকলে হেটন কৰতে হচ্ছে যাতে হোটিনগামুৰ পাহাড়ে বস জন্মাতে পাৰে। আৰ মৰীগুৰি বীৰ দৰে থেকে মোটোৰপুৰে পাহাড়েৰ সমষ্ট বালু ধূমে আসবাৰ জন্মা, তাৰ কলে সমষ্ট বালু দেখে এসম কি গোৱা পৰ্যাপ্ত কাৰাত কলতে অসুবিধা ঘটেছে। আপনাৰা আমেন, হোটিনগামুৰ থেকে মে হাতী নাইৰি বিভিন্নেছে তাৰ একটাৰ মধ্যে বালুৰ কোন সমৰ্পণ নাই। বীৰীৰা গুৰে এই নাইৰি পাৰ হচ্ছে এমেছিল এই যা। কিছু হৃষিৰেখা থেকে সমষ্ট বালু ধূমে আৱৰাব কলে অন্য কিমে সহজেৰ বালি কৰে একটাৰ বীৰীৰ মধ্যে হোটার আৱাজৰ পৰিবৰ্তনে আমীৰেৰ কৰিব আৰুল affected হৈব। কাৰি কলনারাখ, গোৱোৰালি বনে একটাৰ আলোৰ আৰে, তাৰ একদিকে শাবোদৰে আৱ এক কিমে আপনাৰাবে। এই তিনীৰ বীৰ বিভেত কোৱা বোহনা সৰ্ব কৰেছে। প্ৰতিমিহত, শাবোদৰেৰ বন্ধাৰ ও কলনারাখৰেৰ বালি সৱাবাৰ জন্ম গোৱা dredge কৰতে হৈ। শাবোদৰেৰ বন্ধাৰ হোটিনগামুৰ পাহাড়ে মে বালু ধূমে আলে তা গোৱাৰ বন্ধা দিয়া সমুদ্রে নিয়ে পঢ়ে। কাছেই শাবোদৰেৰ মে পৰিকল্পনা তৈৰী হচ্ছে এতে মে বৰ বৰ হৃষ তৈৰী হৈ, এটা কিছুই হচ্ছে, কিছু হোটিনগামুৰেৰ পাহাড়েৰ দণ্ড বলি বলুন্মিতে পৰিষণত না কৰা হৈ তাৰে আলে কৈ মে হৃষ তৈৰী হৈ দেশমি বাসুতে কৰে যাবে এবং——

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, your time is up.

SJ. PRAMATHA NATH BANDYOPADHYAYA : আৰ তু দিমিট সহজ চাইচি। কথাপি আজক্ষে মে চোঁটা হচ্ছে, এটা আপোজনক চোঁট। বালোৰ সব চেয়ে বালু উৎপন্নক জেলা হচ্ছে বৰ্ষান জেলা। দেৱ জেলাৰ ইপকার হৈ প্ৰক্ৰিয়। মে বালু দেখেৰ বৰ্ষে সবচেয়ে বেশি সৰ্ব জেলা জেলা হৈ বালু

গামোদের পরিকল্পনা শেষ পর্যাপ্ত কল্পনা হয়। আবি আশা করি যে এই পরিকল্পনা ভারত গভর্নরেট এবং অন্যান্য গভর্নরেট বিলে কার্যকরী করবেন যার কলে পদ্ধতি বড়ের কল একেবারে পরিবর্তন হবে।

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to give my whole-hearted support to the resolution moved by Sj. Shyamapada Bhattacharyya. Various members have referred to the various aspects of the scheme and dealt with the advantages that might accrue to West Bengal out of this project. Sir, to my mind, Damodar Valley affects the very life of West Bengal. It is no mere exaggeration. If you look at facts you will find that this Damodar Valley Corporation deals in a way with one of the key problems that will have to be solved if we have to solve the problem of West Bengal. Sir, when I say this I have many things in mind. The House will pardon me if I say that it is not proper to look at the resolution of the Damodar Valley Corporation in a piecemeal fashion. Sir, what is the picture of West Bengal today? I will take the House to a few years back and I would refer to conditions that Bengal, particularly West Bengal, was in since the days of War, Famine and Partition. Sir, it is well known all over India, if not all over the world, that while during the war other provinces were in a slightly better condition because of high price of cereal, West Bengal and Bengal as a whole had different picture. There was in fact a devastating war; there was a denial policy; there was the devastating famine, and on top of this came partition with all its resultant consequences and all its tale of horror and suffering and privations.

Sir, that is the picture of West Bengal today. A reference has been made to the problem but, Sir, the problem to my mind is far bigger and far deeper. If we analyse the demographic changes of West Bengal even from 1901 we shall find that there has been under pressure of events a distribution of population and there was a great trek from the villages to the towns because the villages became unhealthy, because people in the villages had no sufficient means of livelihood, because people found conditions of living attractive in towns. Even those who did not find sufficient employment in towns had to migrate from villages because of new circumstances. Sir, I would like to give the House only one figure and that will prove that West Bengal has now become the most urbanised province in the whole of India. The percentage of urban population in West Bengal was about 13 per cent. in 1901; it came up to 27·48 in 1948. I am afraid it has gone beyond that level at the present moment. So, Sir, that is the picture and if this trek from villages to towns continues unabated, what will be the result? The result will be that cities will be over-congested, that villages will be, if not already, decayed. There will be shortage of agricultural labour on the one hand in the villages and there will be over-congestion in the cities with practically no improvement of the living condition of the people who would rot there. That will be the position. West Bengal will be a hollow shell of decaying villages surrounded by a ring of cities with all its difficulties and disadvantages and with no amenities. Sir, in the interest of West Bengal it is essential that this should not be allowed to continue and if we have to do that, the only solution lies in resuscitating villages.

Sir, reference has been made to the East Bengal refugee problem. Have we taken note of the fact how people in West Bengal villages are growing destitute every day? What is the result of this pressure of events on their economy? Sir, it is not only the question of East Bengal refugees. If we cannot revive the villages, if we cannot resuscitate the village economy, the result will be that in no time we shall be confronted with the problem of refugees even in West Bengal villages. So, Sir, from all points of view it has become urgently necessary to resuscitate the villages in such a way that people can find condition suitable to live there, people can find sufficient means of livelihood there. That can only be done by improving the

economic condition in villages. But how to improve the economic condition of villages? To my mind this Damodar Valley Corporation is the biggest scheme that has yet been undertaken in West Bengal for that purpose. We are trying to have some improvement through small irrigation schemes and so on, but the House will realise, as everybody realises, that these are more or less in the nature of palliatives and cannot go to the root of the problem. So, Sir, if we have to tackle the problem at its root, we shall have to undertake and carry through in the shortest possible time a scheme of this magnitude.

Sir, my friend Mr. Bhattacharyya has referred to a remark that was made by Mr. B. Das in the Indian Parliament. It is perhaps not parliamentary practice to criticise or to refer to the proceedings of other Houses. I would, Sir, not therefore refer to or criticise the statement he made, but I would certainly record my protest against the remark he made, namely, that the Damodar Valley Corporation is the greatest cancer in the body politic of India. If there is mismanagement in the Damodar Valley Corporation, remove it by all means. But, Sir, if you say that the scheme itself is a cancer in the body politic of India, I think the House will agree with me unanimously that we must enter our emphatic protest against that remark and we must point out to the Government of India as also to the members of the Parliament that if Bakra Dam costing 100 crores of rupees can be gone through and if other schemes like the Hirakud Dam are not to be cut down for want of finance, what is there to prevent the speedy execution of the Damodar Valley scheme?

Sir, a question has been raised that the problem of finance stands in the way of speedy and full execution of the Damodar Valley scheme. Sir, I have tried to analyse the problem but to my mind this problem of finance should not in any way stand in the way of speedy execution of the Damodar Valley scheme. My reasons are as follows: It is well known that India is importing food worth many million crores of rupees—and not always from soft currency areas—in order to meet the food deficit of this country. In 1948-49, 130 crores worth of food had to be imported from foreign countries. Sir, if this food import is not to continue it is essential that we should have large river valley projects in our country so that we may not spend our foreign exchange reserve on the import of food. So, Sir, if we can find funds for the import of food, if we have no difficulty in that matter, I do not know what is there to prevent that fund from being diverted to the execution of this long-term river valley project so that expenditure on that account can be reduced in one or two years to come.

Sir, then again the experience of the Tennessee Valley Authority shows that these river valley projects pay for their cost, at least substantially, in no time. May I, Sir, refer the House to one of the reports received from the Tennessee Valley Authority. I am quoting an extract from Lilienthal's book on Tennessee Valley Authority. There he says, as a result of the Tennessee Valley Authority there has been tremendous increase not only of food production but of various other products in that region and the value of those additional products comes up to a very big amount. I would quote one or two more instances. In 1939 the Tennessee Valley Authority Co-operative Administration programme began. In 1942 the annual report of the Tennessee Valley Authority stated, the number of milch cow increased from 343 to 743. In Virginia the report is that food production doubled, and so on and so forth. So, Sir, if we take into account the value of these additional yields, I have no doubt in my mind that this is a sufficient guarantee even for an orthodox financier to think of it as a good investment. As a matter of fact, it has been thought to be an investment even by international standards. Had it not been so, the World Bank would not have advanced money on this account. Now, Sir, the crux of the problem that faces us today and that has been pointed out specifically in the resolution is whether we are going

to push certain dams which are so vital for the flood control operations. Sir, you are aware, that when the Committee presided over by the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan started its work, after scrutiny of the various reports on the Damodar problem it came to the conclusion that the problem of Damodar cannot be solved unless it is tackled on a multi-purpose basis. That Committee recommended that as the floods in Damodar are caused by storms in the Bay of Bengal, it should be possible to get clear warnings in anticipation of any heavy storm. Therefore, the Tennessee Valley Authority model should be adopted and it should be converted into a multi-purpose scheme. The primary purpose for which this multi-purpose scheme was drawn up was flood control, irrigation and power. When, Sir, the original estimate was drawn up by Mr. Voorduin it was estimated thus: flood control was expected to cost Rs. 14 crores, irrigation was expected to cost Rs. 13 crores, and power 28 crores of rupees. The arrangement arrived at between the Central Government, Government of Bihar and the Government of West Bengal was as follows: in the matter of power out of Rs. 28 crores required for the purpose West Bengal was to contribute 9.33 crores, Bihar was to contribute 9.33 crores and India 9.33 crores. About Irrigation West Bengal was to contribute 11.7 crores, Bihar 1.3 crores and India Government nothing. About flood control measures West Bengal was to contribute Rs. 7 crores, Bihar nothing and India Rs. 7 crores. So, Sir, we shall find that out of a total cost of Rs. 55 crores India Government was to contribute 16.3 crores, Bihar Government was to contribute 10.63 crores and the West Bengal Government 28.03 crores. The heaviest burden fell on the Government of West Bengal, and the burden of financing flood control measures fell very heavily particularly on West Bengal. But the West Bengal Government agreed to all these proposals and accepted the arrangements that were drawn up between the three Governments. Now, Sir, on this basis a scheme was drawn up and preliminaries were being examined. If, Sir, there is now a proposal to cut down flood control measures, that would not only be a grievous wrong done to West Bengal, but, if I may say so, that would be almost a breach of faith with West Bengal, because West Bengal has agreed to accept the burden of flood control measures. If the proposal is confined only to power or even to irrigation and if it is not for flood control, the result will be West Bengal will be deprived of most of the benefits that this scheme is likely to produce. I do not say that it will not get any of the benefits, but, Sir, the primary object with which the scheme was started will not be served. Therefore, Sir, when we hear that perhaps financial considerations will compel the authorities to slow down the scheme and that would perhaps affect the construction of the dams at Maithon and other places, I must confess that we feel sad. Sir, I may also point out that of all the dams the Panchet dam is the only dam on the Damodar river itself. The irrigation experts will perhaps be able to tell us that the river Damodar carries the largest volume of water; other rivers, for instance, Barakar and Utri, carry a lesser volume of water than the river Damodar. So, Sir, if the Panchet dam is left out and it is not constructed at the present moment, I am doubtful if the large volume of water carried by Damodar and uncontrolled by any dam would not defeat the very purpose of the scheme. That, after all, is a matter for technical experts to decide, but even if the technical experts decide that it will be possible to control flood without constructing the dam in the Damodar river itself, what we as laymen should insist upon is that there must be some arrangement for flood control which will lead to the benefit of the people of West Bengal. These are the vital issues for West Bengal and we cannot look at it with equanimity if there is a proposal for slowing down the programme or cutting down the work. I hope the Government of India will realise, the province of Bihar will realise, as also other provinces will realise that it is dangerous in the present context of things to cut down or slow down the work in this manner. Sir, it has been recognised by authorities at Delhi that Bengal's problems are India's

problems and if Bengal's problems are to be tackled satisfactorily, we have to go down to the root of the matter and must at least start work which in two or three or four years' time will materialise, so that the living conditions in West Bengal may be improved. If we cannot do that, with the huge refugee problem and various other problems confronting this Border Province, we shall have to face such tremendous difficulties that it will be difficult to keep the situation under control. So, Sir, we must tackle the problem immediately before us and adopt measures that are likely to solve the problem to a certain extent. We must at the same time make a foundation for the permanent improvement of the country, so that after independence the hopes aroused in the minds of the people may be fulfilled, if not this year or in the next year, at least within some measurable future date and the people can feel that their upliftment is sure to come and they will not have to live on an extremely and inconceivably low standard of living and suffer the inconveniences that they are suffering at the present moment.

SJ NISHAPATI MADHI : শনিবার প্রোকার সহোর, আজ আবার যত্ন প্রয়াপের দ্বারা প্রস্তাব এই পরিষদে উপস্থিতি করছেন তাতে আবার একবারে এইবাবা জামাইছ, যেহেতু শান্তির সীমান প্রান্ত পোর্ট প্রয়াপের উপস্থিতি ব্যবৃত্তি পরিকল্পনার অন্তর্ভুক্ত উচ্চে, সেহেতু এই পরিষদ এই অভিযন্ত জাপন করিয়েছে যে অক্ষীয় অভিযন্ত অনুগ্রহী টক উচ্চে কার্যালয়ী করার অধিক বিনার হচ্ছে বনার স্বত্ত্ব অতিপ্রয়োগ রেখ নাইন, পৰম্পৰাট ও বীৰের বেৰাবত এবং বনামপ্রয়োগ নৰমাণীকৈ সাধায়ান বাণশেষে পণ্ডিত বৰ মাঝি সৰকাৰৰে বে বিশু অৰ্থব্যায় হইবাৰ আৰুকা আছে তাই নিৰাপত্তকেপে শান্তিৰ বনা নিৰোবেৰ অপৰিহার্য অভিযন্তে সাইকল ও পাকেট ছিল বৰ্ণৰ বিৰ্য কৰিব অবিলৈ কৰ্মালকী কৰা হচ্ছক। এই প্রস্তাব আৰি সমৰ্থনৰেখণে সমৰ্থন কৰিব এবং তাৰ পৰ্বতৰ বৰা এই পরিকল্পনা বচন কৰেছেন, উভিধৰে বৰা ডেৰে শান্তিৰ অৰ্থমৌকি ও সামাজিক অৱস্থাৰ কথা বিচেনা কৰে বৰা একিকে কৰ্মালকী কৰে তুমছেন তাদেৰ সমৰ্থাপ্রয়োগ দ্বাবাৰ দিচ্ছ।

পণ্ডিতৰ আজ অৰ্থনৈতিক সহস্যাৰ প্ৰিপন্তু। চাৰিপিং খেকে আজ পণ্ডিতৰ বহুৰ বে শোচনীয় অৰ্থাৎ তাৰ আজ পুনৰ্বিবাদেৰ জন্য এই সব বৃহৎ পৰিকল্পনা আবাবেৰ মেলে দানোৰ, যত্ন পৰাপৰি, আজৰ, গৱা ও বিলাবী প্ৰতিতি নীৰী বৰ্ণ বিশেষ ব্যৱলাক। যত্নিন এই সব পৰিকল্পনা কৰ্মালকী না কৰা বাবে তত্ত্বিন আবাবেৰ সত্ত্বিকাৰেৰ ঔইনেন্দ্ৰ বান্দৰে বৃছিৰ কোন উপায় নাই। এই পণ্ডিতৰজোৱে ঔইন-বৰ্ষ সহস্যাৰ নিম্নে সব পৰিকল্পনাকে কৰ্মালকী কৰিবাৰ উপৰতা দেখা দিয়েছে। আজ এই প্রস্তাবে আবাবা এক বাবো এই কৰা বলছি কেন্ত্রীয় সৰকাৰৰ মেল অবিলৈ এই মেলেৰ কলাবেৰ জন্য—এই মেলেৰ নৰমাণী রক্ষাৰ জন্য সবৰ শান্তিৰ পৰিকল্পনা কৰ্মালকী কৰে তোলেন। কথেৰ বৎসৰ দোলো শৰোবৰেৰ কাজ আৰুত হয়েছে, কথেক কোটি চৰকোণ ঘাৰ হয়েছে। এই পৰিকল্পনামাৰ একিকে বনা বিশেষ কৰা হচ্ছে, তেন্তিন এই মেলেৰ বাবে পাণ্য পদাৰ অধিক উৎপন্তু হয় হাতোও একটা তাল কেচ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হচ্ছে। আজ পণ্ডিতৰজোৱেৰ অৰ্থাৎ অনেকেই আবাবেন। ২৯ জানৱাৰ ৩ শক্তি ৭০ বৰগাইন এৰ পৰিবিৰ। লোকেৰ সংখ্যা ২১০০ কোটি, বাবা পিতৃ প্ৰতি বৰ্গমাইলে ৮০১ অৰ্থ লোকেৰ বনাবাব এৰন নৰ শক্তিৰ কাছাকাছি হয়েছে। তিনকোটি একৰ কলাবেৰ জন্য, তাৰ বধো দুই কোটি একৰে হান হয় আৰ তিনি লক্ষ একৰে পণ্ডিতেৰ চাহ হচ্ছে। আৰকে আবাবেৰ অৰ্থাৎ বাঢ়াৰ কোন উপায় নাই। এবাবে এই অল্পহাবে অল্প জৰি হয়েছি কাজ কৰতে হচ্ছে। মেই জন্য একামে নিজামেন সাধায়া নিতে হচ্ছে। জল সেচেৰ ব্যৱহাৰ এবং অন্যান্য ব্যৱহাৰ অবলুপ্ত কৰে বালোৰ পৰিবাৰ বাঢ়াতে হচ্ছে। এই পৰিকল্পনা মেই বিক বিয়ে একটা পৰ দেখাবে। আবাবা আৰ একটা কৰা এই প্রস্তাবেৰ সকলে বলতে চাই; এই নীৰীগুলিৰ বাবে দেখো বাব বে বৃক্ষক্ষেত্ৰে হোট হোট শিল্প কৰা হিল। আৰা নীৰী, তাৰা দুৰ্বল, গৰীব। মেচ-অৰ্যীবাপৰকে আৰ অনুৰোধ জামাইছ, তিনি বেহন মৰী নৰা সংকাৰ কৰছেন, বৰ্ণ বৰ্ষহেন সেইহেপ এই সব পৰিবেৰে বেখাবে অবস্থান কৰত মেই শান্তিৰ বেন তাল কৰে তোলেন। বেনৰা এই সব গৰীব আৰা সহস্যত খেতে পাব আ, নিকার ব্যৱহাৰা নাই, ব্যৱহাৰীও তাল কিছু নাই, তাৰেৰ সামাজিক ঔইন-বৰ্ষ অতি বৰাপ। তাৰেৰ উৎখাত কৰে এই বৃহৎ পৰিকল্পনাৰ বেন গঠে দোলা না হৈ। আৰা বৰ পৰীৰ, তাৰেৰ মদি অভিযন্তে দেশৰাৰ হৈ, এই বিলাট পৰিকল্পনার জন্য তাৰেৰ বাবি বৰ্ষ খেকে উচ্চেল কৰা হৈ, এবং এই বৃহৎ পৰিকল্পনার বহুৰ বাবি তাৰা কোন ঘৰা না পাব, তাহলে তাৰা আৰ কোনোও কোন ঘৰা পাবে না। আজ বলি আপনাবাৰ সত্যিকাৰেৰ মেলেৰ কলাবৰ জন্য তাৰ জৰিবেৰ না বেখে কৰ্মালকী কৰতে চান, তাহলে এই সব মোকাবেৰ জাতিদেৱ জাতীয়ৰ বাবো মেলেৰ ফৈলিকেৰ বৰ্ষ গঠে তুলতে হচ্ছে। আবাবেৰ এই পৰিকল্পনামাৰ ব্যৱহাৰে বাপৰন কৰতে হচ্ছে। আৰ তা মহি

না করেন আহমেদ সেচিবিজারে বড় বড় অক্ষিলার হেথে অনেক কলম টাইপাইন করার মে যাচ্ছা হচ্ছে নেটো পিসিয়ে পরিষ্ঠ হচ্ছে। আবাদের মেনে ক্রতুকের সংখ্যা কর। অর্থও বালোর পতকরা ৭২ জন কৃতক। এখন বলি হিসাব করা যাও আহমেদ মেনা বে বে আবাদের মেনে পতকরা ৪৬ জন কৃতক। অবশ্য যাহা অনেক মোক এসেছে কিন্তু আহমেদ মধ্যে অবিকাশ মোকই কৃতি করে আচল। আর যারা আচারী এসেছে মেনে চাবীর নিকে সহজ দিচ্ছে। কৃতি কাজে কুকুর নিয়ে তারা চাল না। তবু জল ধাক্কেই কলম থাকে। আজ চাই প্রু--প্রেস্বুর করবার মোক, এই সিকে সরকারের সৃষ্টি মেজাজ উচিত। মামোদুর পরিকল্পন অনেক কিন্তু উপকার হচ্ছে মেনা যাব। কিন্তু আবার এই পারী শিখগীর নিকে সৃষ্টি দিচ্ছি না। আবি করিমা মে আবার প্রাবের মোক হাঁটুর উপর কাগজ পরে বেসেবে তাল মানুবের বড় পড়ে ধাক্কে। চার দিক থেকে কুস আবাহণে তৈরী হচ্ছে। বিশেষ করে ৩৪ হাজার পারীর মধ্যে মেজাজ বজ্জুলি শেখানো মনে মনে পিসিত মরণাচী এসে এইগুলিকে আবর্ণ প্রাবে--হেচ সহজ কাপে গড়ে তুলছে। মাত্র পরিকল্পনার মধ্যে যাতে প্রশংসন প্রশংসনের সঙ্গে সহযোগিতা পাশ্বে করতে পারে এই যাচ্ছা করতে যাগীবাদের জন্য যাতে হেচ মৃহ শিল্প বৈয়ুতিক শিখ যাবা যাপিত হয় তাপিকেও সৃষ্টি দিচ্ছে হচ্ছে। এ সেচ-মুকীবহাশাম ও সেচিবিজাগের কৃষ্ণকক্ষকে এই বিষয় বিশেষ সৃষ্টি মেবের অনুরোধ আনাচ্ছি। আবার ব এই মেনের কল্যানের জন্য, বড় মুক মোকের আশুয়ের জন্য আবাদের পারোপুর পরিকল্পনাকে সর্বাঙ্গে কার্য্য করা বিশেষ সরকার। এই বিষয়ে মোন দিচ্ছে নাই। এই সিকে ক্ষেপণ: জনসত্ত কৃতি হচ্ছে। আবাদের: কৃত্যধার তীক্ষ্ণ এই গীরীবাদের নিকে সৃষ্টি মেনে, --এই কথা বলে আবি ম্যারাপুর বাবুর এই প্রতার সর্বাঙ্গক সর্বন করছি।

8). BASANTLAL MURARKA: Mananeo Speaker mahodai, mahatpurn perustao apke samney rakha giya hai, main uska redhai si samarthan kerta hoon, aur sathi parastabak mahadai ko bhi dhanabad de hoon, keon ke jeh bohot mahatpurn parastao hai. Jo Bengal ka sub si rachnatak kain hai, sub sey bara kam hai wah Damudar ka kam hai. Beng ke uper sara Bharatversh nerbher kerta hai. Bengal Bharatversh I raksha kersakta hai. Jati Bengal kamzore ho to sara Bharatversh kamzo. hojaiga aur ager Bengal takatwer ho, balman ho to sara Bharatversh takatwer hojaiga. Bharat ek arthic sankat sey guzer raha hai, is arthic sankut ko door ker ney ke liey, is arthic isthiti sey raksha parne ke liey, bera kalpana hai wah Damudar kalpana hai. Is kam ko juld sey ju lia jai. Main herdai sey iska samarthan kerta hoon aur asha kerta hoon I isko juld lia jaiga.

8). KANAILAL DE: গভীর বহাশাম, এই পরিষদের সমুখে মামোদুর পরিকল্পনা ডুরান্তি করার মে প্রাপ্ত উপরাগিত হচ্ছে, আবি সেই প্রাপ্ত সর্বাঙ্গকরণ সর্বসম করাচি। মামোদুর এক সবরে পশি বায়োর প্রধান সম্ম হিল। মামোদুরের বনার মাল জল হোটিনাগপুর পাদাক বেবে এসে বর্জনান জেলার কুল প্রাবিত করে নিত, সেই জেলের সঙ্গে উর্বর সুভিতা বিশে খাকার প্রাবিত করি কলমে পূর্ণ হচ্ছে বেজ ১৮২০ সালে Government একটো report মেবা বাব বে, তাবজ্বারের মধ্যে বর্জনান অন্যৎ উর্বরত কেন। মামোদুর বনার হুই কুল প্রাবিত হচ্ছে নিয়ে বর্জনান জেলার জমি উর্বর করে নি আবি কুলকের মধ্যে সমৃজ হচ্ছে উঠেতো। আবি মামোদুরের কুলে যাব করি, জেলেবাসুর জন্মেছি বর্জন অকলে যাব ১০ বিবা আবি হিল সে একজন অবহাস্পন্দ মৃহ বলে গো হত। এক এক বিবার ২৪।২ মুখ যাব হত এবং এই ক্ষেত্রে বরিশাম প্রচুর পরিশাম হত। আবি সেই সবরে মামোদুরে তীব্রত পরিতে শামেলিগুও হিল না। কিন্তু বিব �rail line ইল সে সবর থেকে মামোদুরে এই বজলয রূপ পরিষ্ঠিত হচ্ছে ধূলের লীলাৰ পুকুট হচ্ছে উঠেলো। Rail line বক্স করবার জন্য বীৰ বীৰ বল এই বীৰ বীৰৰ কলে মামোদুরে জল দুই কুল প্রাবিত করতে পারলো না এবং ক্ষাগত হোটিনাগপুর পাদাকের বড় বড় কুল কেটে কেনার কলে কেবী পরিবাবে যালি ও সুভিতা কলের সঙ্গে আসতে আপলো জন কলে মামোদুরে গঢ়াৰ ধাম পূর্ণ হচ্ছে লৈল। এই বীৰের জন্য মামোদুর বক্সবৰকল পরিতাপ করে ধূলে লীলা আসত কলো। গত ৩৫ বৎসৱের বধে মামোদুরে ৩।৪ ধাম প্রচুর বনায় হচ্ছে নিয়েছে। আবার ১৯।৪ সালে মামোদুরের বে পথা দেবেছি--আবাদের বালকাকলে, সে কি তীব্র। গত শত প্রাপ্ত পিচিত হচ্ছে বিবেছে বৰ মধ্যাচী বনার জেল বিবে প্রাপ্ত দিচ্ছে, হাজার হাজার গুচ বাবুর বট হচ্ছে বিবেছে, কুট বিলন্তু সোক অক্ষী

বরের হাইকোর্টে উপর বলে নন্দিতে ডেন শিরেছে জাতের উজ্জ্বল কর্মসূল হয় নাই। এই সামোনের অভিনন্দনের বদ্যা নিবারণ করলাম যে পরিকল্পনা, সে পরিকল্পনাকে অর্থ-ক্ষতির সোনাই লিপি বক করে রাখলে পশ্চিম বরের অভাব কড়ি হবে।

এই পরিকল্পনা অর্থ-ক্ষতির সোনাই লিপি বক করে রাখলে পশ্চিমসালের প্রতি অভাব অধিকার করা হবে। যে সোন পুকুরেই যোগ সামোনের পরিকল্পনাকে সকল ক্ষতি হবে। সামোনের পরিকল্পনা যে ক্ষম হবে ক্ষেত্রে পূর্বে সোন হবেছিল তাতে সামোনের অভিনন্দন বন্যাগীভূত লোকসম সঠাই বর্তীর শিশুর মেলেছিল। তারা ডেবেলিম, —কর পুরুষ বরে বে কর তারা সহা করে আসছে সেটা জাতের দৃঢ় হয়। এবন তাতের নেই ধূঁটা যদি সার্বক না হয় তাহলে তারা নিবারণ ডেনে পড়ে। ভারতের বিভিন্ন প্রদেশের বক বক পরিকল্পনা আবাস হয়েছে এবং কাজও কড়ি চলেছে। বিষ ধূঁটাগোর বিষ পশ্চিম বাংলার পকে এই অভাবকার কাহিটাৰ বখন কেন্দ্ৰীয় সহকৰ হাত দিবেছেন, সেটা কেন বক হবে আৰু দুঃখতে পারি না।

উচিত্যা, পথিদ ভাৰত ও বেহাৰ প্ৰদেশে বে কাটা *data* হওৱাৰ বৰ্ণ দেওলি সবই হবে, কেবলমাৰে পশ্চিম বাংলার এই অভাবকারীৰ পরিকল্পনাটি বক সাধা হবে, এবং অভিনন্দনের জ্যায বক সাধা হবে তা পৰ্যাপ্ত আৰা যাবনি। অভিন আৰাদেৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় সহকৰকে বিলেভজাবে চাপ লিঙ্গে হবে। সামোনের পরিকল্পনা বহুবীৰ, সামোনেৰকে রাবীগুল থেকে নোৰাহ কৰা হবে। বৰ্ষাৰ ৩ মাস ছাড়া সামোনেৰ মৌৰু চলতে পাৰে না। যদি ১২ মাস মৌৰু চলাচৰ হয় তাহলে এই অভিনে অধিবিনিয়নেৰ বিলেভ স্থিতি হবে। বৰি অসমকাৰ ক'বে নিয়মিতভাৱে নীৰী স্থোত্ৰে চালিত কৰতে পাৰা থাৰ জাতে তাৰ পাখ থেকে হোট হোট পাখ কেটে পৰ্যাপ্তজী আলনে চামেৰ জন্ম ঘন মেৰা মেতে পারে। সেৱ অকলে জনেৰ অভিনে বৰি পৰ্যাপ্ত কিনু আৰে হয় না, কেবলমাৰ বান হয়। যদি অল বৰে বেহাৰ বিভিন্ন খাল কেটে সবজ অজলে আৰণ্যকৰত পুৰাপিত কৰা থাৰ তাহলে মেশেৰ প্ৰয়াণপৰ্য বৃঢ়ি হবে এবং আৰাদেৰ আলাজাৰ বিটো থাবে। বিষ এ কৃত্তু সকল কৰে হবে ?

হচ বক বিশিতে বৃত্তম বৃত্তম পৰিকল্পনাৰ আৰাদেৰ কল আৰাদেৰ দেখাদো হয়, বিষ সে সবজ আৰা কৰা-মাৰেই পৰ্যাপ্তিত হয়। সামোনেৰ পরিকল্পনাৰ বা আৰু আৰা কৰেছিলাম, এবং অভাব জোৱেৰ সকলে যে কৰা অধিবিনিয়েৰ উনিয়েছিলাম, আৰাদেৰ সেই সামোনেৰ পরিকল্পনা কেবল আৰু সাজ পৰ্যাপ্তিত হবে আৰে, এ আৰু সহা কৰতে পাৰি না। এই পরিকল্পনা সকল হলে পুৰ্বে বন্যা নিয়মিত হবে, সেখ বন্ধনোৰ পূৰ্ব হবে, সেজন্য এই পরিকল্পনাকে সাৰ্বক কৰতে আৰাদেৰ সকলেৰ আপুন চেষ্টাৰ প্ৰয়োজন।

সেই উচেল্পো আৰ আৰু পশ্চিম বক পথিদেৰ সকল সতা এক বাক্যে এই প্ৰস্তাৱ পৰ্যাপ্ত কৰাই, বাক্যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় সহকৰ সামোনেৰে কাজ কৰ না কৰেন, এবং পোচ বৰহেৰ বধে বেন কাটাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰে দেন; এই বলে আৰি এই পৰ্যাপ্ত সাৰ্বিক কৰণে সহৰ্ষন কৰাই।

8j. BANKUBEHARI MONDAL: সামীৰী স্থীকাৰ বহুমুখী, সামোনেৰ বাবু যে সামোনেৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ পুতুল এনেছেন তা আৰি সাৰ্বিক কৰণে সহৰ্ষন কৰি। যে *Bartleyge*-এৰ কথা আছে, তাৰ অপৰ পাহে আৰাদ বাঢ়ী, কাছেই সামোনেৰ শহৰতে কোথাৰ কি বস্তুবিদা তাৰ অভিজ্ঞা ও জ্ঞান আৰাদ আছে। ১৯১০ সালে বৰ্তন পুৰুষ সামোনেৰেৰ বন্যা হয় তখন আৰি কৰেছেৰে হাত ছিলাম। বৰ্তনগত কথা: বাপবিদালী যোৰ সামোনেৰে, বন্যার সাহাদেৰে জন্ম বে টোক। পিয়েছিলেন সেই টোক। নিমে পলে পলে ছাত্ৰোৱা ধূৰ্মতদেৰে সামোনেৰেৰ আৰা শুৰুহিল। স্থীপুৰ্ণে যে সমষ্ট সোকেৰ বাবু তাতেৰ অধিবিনিয়েৰ বাটিৰ বৰ। সেই সমষ্ট বাটিৰ বৰেৰ দেখাল পতে পিয়ালি, অধিবিনিয়েৰ গৰ বাবুৰ টোকাদি বাবু দেনে ডেনে পিয়েছিল। যাতি বেলাৰ বৰন বাবু আলে তখন সমাই পুৰিবোহুল বলে সামীৰী বাইৰে বক কেট আসতে পাৰেনি। পৰ্লেকেণ্ট-এ সে সৱৰ বন্যাৰ বন্ধেক সাহাদ্য কৰেছিলেন। সে বন্যাৰ বৰ্জনৰ সহৰ্ষনে ডিভেল এক সামুদ্র জল হওৱাৰ সহৰ সহৰ অনে পুৰিত হয়েছিল। সেৱামে *calif* লিপি সহৰ সামুদ্রকে বন্ধা কৰা হয়েছিল। Railway line বা বৰ্জনৰেৰ পশ্চিমে সে সহৰ ডেনে থাব, তাজাহা শৰ্কোৰ থেকে কাটোৱাৰ মে বেল লাইন সেটাও ডেনে থাব।

১৯৪৬ সালে বৰ্বন বন্যা হয়, তখন পশ্চিম টোকনেৰ কাছে হাজাৰ দাকৰ বিবা আৰি জাতেৰ অবোধ্য হয়ে পিয়েছিল এবং আৰি পৰ্যাপ্ত সে কথি উজ্জ্বল কৰা হয় নাই। এই অধিবিনি সই হওৱাৰ জন্ম আৰাদেৰ পাল-শৰ্কাৰ পাটি পক্ষেছে। এবং সেই সহৰ অধিবি সামুকল্পণ বন্যা এক সময় অবৰাপ্যু লিপি আৰা সিস্টে হয়েছে। সেই কথা সামোনেৰে *data* দূৰী যদি কৈৰী হয় তাহলে সোকেৰ এই বন্ধেৰে দুৰ্বলা বটে থাব। কৰ্তা আৰম্ভ পুৰুষ, কে জাবে বন্যা কৰে আসবে। তাৰ বন্ধা সামোনেৰে তীব্ৰবীৰী সোকেৰা সৰ্বলোকে জৰি কৰে থাকে।

জানা আগো করেছিল দামোদর পরিকল্পনা কার্যে পরিষ্ঠিত হবে, কলে তাদের দুর্ব কঠ দূর হবে। Durgapur canal-এর বে বলোবত্ত হচ্ছে তার জন ১২ বাস কাছে। আর পানাগড়ের কাছে বে canal আছে তাতে বর্ষার সবর জল মেরা হয়, সব সবর সে জল পাওয়া যাব না। তারপর এখন বে পরিকল্পনা চচ্ছ দেই পরিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী পশ্চিম বঙ্গের বর্ষান এবং বীকাড়ার করেকটা জায়গার canal তৈরী হচ্ছে। কিন্তু ক্ষেত্রী গভর্নরেশেন্টের বে রকম আগে আগে কাজ হচ্ছে এবং টাকার অভাবে বে রকমে কাজ বুজ হবার উপর হচ্ছে তাতে বাংলাদেশের বিশেষ ক্ষতি হবে।

বাংলাদেশে যা হচ্ছে সেটা হলো বৰাকৰ নীৰীৰ বীধ। কিন্তু এটা যদি পৌষ্ট আৰম্ভ না হয়, কালবিলাৰ হবে, তা হলে আমাদের দেশের সমৃহ ক্ষতি হবে। তারপর, দেনা কৰে গৰ্ভনেশেণ্টের এই কাজ চলেছে, সে দেশের হৃদয় দিতে হবে, কিন্তু কোন বিলেশ কাজ হবে না; আবি আমাদের এসিকেবেটা কৰলে দেশের যা খাল্য ঘটিতি সেটা পুৰণ হবে, বিলেশ থেকে ঢাল দাবে খাল্য আবাতে হবে না। তা হচ্ছা এই দামোদরের ধারে পুৰ্ব বঙ্গের অনেক মেকিউড়ি ধান কৰতে পাৰবে, আবি পঞ্চান সবৰ খাণ্ডী গেছিলাম, তখন দেখেছি বন্যার জলে অনেক লোক এলে অড় হচ্ছে, ৩৪শ মোককে ২১০ দিন ধৰে ডিলে মেটে রাস্তাৰ ধারে বলে খাবতে হচ্ছে। তারপর পুৰাপুৰালে অতিক্রিক গৰবেৰ জন্ম দামোদৰে পাৰ হওয়া দাব হয়। বৰ্ষার যদি ধান হয়, তখন সেই ধানের গতি এত বেই যে অনেক সবৰ লোকদেৱ ভালিৰে নিয়ে যাব। ব্যাবেক হলে দেশৰ অহুবিধি জনসাধারণেৰ অনেকটা লাভ হবে। তাহাড়া canal-এ বাছও হবে। দেশৰ জায়গাম canal ধাবে না সেখানেও জলেৰ বশোবত্ত অন্যতাৰে কৰা চলবে। এই বলে আবি এই প্ৰস্তাৱ সৰ্বাত্মকৰণে সৰ্বৰ্ধন কৰছি।

SJ. KANAILAL DA88: শাননীয় স্থীকাৰ সংসদৰ, আবি এই প্ৰস্তাৱ সম্পূৰ্ণভাৱে সৰ্বৰ্ধন কৰতি। বৰ্ষাননে ভাৱডৰৰ প্ৰধান সমস্যাই হচ্ছে refugee আৰ খাল্য। আবি হবে কৰি যদি এই দামোদৰ পরিকল্পনা থিক পুৰাপুৰিষত কৰা যাব তাহলে এই দেশী সমস্যাটি মিটে যাবে। Damodar Valleyতে ৮২০ বীধ কৰবাৰ বে কৰা হচ্ছে এবং তাতে যে বৈদ্যুতিক পশ্চিম উৎপাদন হবে ততুয়া বৰ factory চলবে যাতে ধানি যুক্ত বেকাৰ সমস্যাৰ সৰাবান হবে। তাৰ আৰ একটা কাজ হবে flood control, তাৰ কলে বাংলা দেশেৰ বে flood হয় সেটা বৰ হবে।

পৌৰাক বহোদৰ, আমৰা আনি এই দামোদৰেৰ বন্যা আমাদেৱ কত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ ভাইদেৱ ভয়েৰ কাৰণ হবে পৈড়িহচ্ছে। প্ৰতোক বছৰে দেখা গোছে যখন flood হয় তখন বৰ্ষান জেলাৰ রাখনা ধানৰ এবং অন্যান্য অজলেৰ অভিযোগ নষ্ট হৈ। একটু আগে শাননীয় সদস্য বৰচূয়াৰ বলেছেন যে শক্তিগত টৈলেৰ কাছে বৰ জৰি সং হৈ গোছে।

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question be now put.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, it is going to be put.

SJ. KANAILAL DA88: সেই জন্য দামোদৰ পরিকল্পনা আৰম্ভ কৰবাৰ সকলে সকলে কৰা হচ্ছে তাৰ বধো যদি নীচেৰ দুটি dam-এৰ কাজ বৰ্গিত কৰা হয় তাহলে পশ্চিম বাংলাৰ উপকাৰ তো হৈবেই না, বৰং বিশেষ রকম কৰিব হৈব। এ বিশেষ ক্ষেত্ৰী সৰকাৰকে কে কৰপোৱেন কৰ্তৃপক্ষকে আৰু, এই দুটো বীধ একই সকলে তৈৰী কৰাৰ জন্য, অনুৰোধ কৰছি। সৈলে অনৰ্বক আৰু কতক্ষণি টাকা food supply ও control-এৰ বাধাপাৰে এবং বেলওৰে বীধেৰ জন্য বৰচ বে কৰে আগছি প্ৰতি বৎসৰ, সে বৰচাড়া বৰ হবে না। এই বলে আবাৰ বৰচূয়া বে প্ৰস্তাৱ এনেছেন সেটা আবি সৰ্বৰ্ধন কৰছি।

The motion of SJ. Shyamapada Bhattacharyya that the control of floods of the Damodar River being one of the objectives of the Multi-purpose Damodar Valley Project, this Assembly is of opinion that any delay in the fulfilment of that objective may involve, as has been experienced in the past, huge costs to the State Government of West Bengal in repairs of damages to railways, roads and embankments and in giving relief to the people affected and that therefore steps for the construction of dams at Maithon and Panchet Hill which are vital to the control of Damodar floods should be undertaken with the utmost expedition, was then put and agreed to.

Mr. SPEAKER: The next motion is of Mr. Sibnath Banerjee. Under rule 76 it is necessary to obtain the consent of the Minister-in-charge of the Department to which the resolution relates because the notice was short and as the consent has been refused, the motion cannot be discussed.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, I would like to make my submission. It was circulated day before yesterday—at least we got it yesterday and the Chief Minister or the Home Minister who is refusing consent must have got it yesterday and therefore, he should have told us that the consent was refused. At this time when the time for discussing the resolution has come, I am surprised to hear that the consent has been refused. This should have been done long ago. It should not have been on the agenda here. When this item is going to be discussed, to say that consent has been refused is not fair to the House and certainly not to me. Therefore, Sir, I would like to have your permission to move this and the consent should be taken for granted. If he sleeps and is absent from the House, it is not our fault. He should have told us why he is objecting. It is a very important matter on which the fate not only of Bengal but of the whole India depends. We are suggesting certain things which will pacify the people, which will ease the situation. What the present Ministry is doing is worse than Hitlerism. They are not capable of facing even one-man opposition and it was not opposition at all—it was a suggestion. After all, big men like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others are unable to find any solution and I did not claim that I have found a solution. It was only a short-term programme that was given and which was being worked out in the Peace Committee and also by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Roy himself. Therefore, I do not see any reason why this should not be discussed in this House. The provisions or suggestions that I have made will apply to both the Governments mostly. For instance, complete security of life and property should be guaranteed to the Muslims of West Bengal and also adequate compensation for losses should be paid.

Mr. SPEAKER: Please do not read the resolution.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: We claim this State to be a secular State but I want to say that this is not a secular State.

Mr. SPEAKER: You cannot discuss the resolution.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I am saying that this is not a secular State and the Chief Minister in refusing his consent has shown that it is not a secular State. It is a dictatorial State.

Mr. SPEAKER: You cannot discuss that. The only question that you can discuss is the point of order. If you have got any submission to make on the point of order, you can do so. But in making your submission, you cannot discuss the resolution.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I am not discussing the resolution. What I want to say is that the way in which consent has been refused is absolutely out of order, and it is dictatorial. There is a provision that consent has to be taken. If consent was to be refused, it ought to have been refused yesterday or day before yesterday, and the Minister concerned should have been consulted. Today the resolution is in the agenda, and the resolution was before us yesterday and we have come prepared. If consent had been refused earlier, all our trouble could have been minimized or avoided. The absence of the Chief Minister today is the most irritating part of the whole thing. Why should consent be refused? The Chief Minister owes an explanation at least to this House. Let the resolution be postponed. Let us hear the Chief Minister as to why consent has been refused, and then it can finally be dealt with—not today because the Chief Minister, who is

the only man who can give some explanation or reason as to why consent has been refused, is not here, and it is discourteous both to you, Sir, and to the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: So far as this resolution is concerned, I am bound by the rules which require 21 days' notice. The rule provides that if a resolution has to be moved with shorter notice, consent of the Minister-in-charge must be obtained. That consent not having been obtained, I am unable to go on with this resolution or permit the member concerned to move this resolution.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I am not claiming that.

Mr. SPEAKER: I should tell you this that this resolution does not lapse. If there be any more non-official day for resolutions while the Assembly is sitting, and if by that time 21 days expire, the resolution will still be before the House.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I am not making any further submission about 21 days' notice. I know that. We were never told that we would get a non-official day. The day when we were told that we would get a non-official day—immediately we knew that we would get a non-official day I submitted this resolution. Before that we did not know that we had any chance of non-official resolutions being considered by this House. Immediately we knew that there was a non-official day, I gave notice of this resolution. I would suggest that the taking up of this resolution be postponed for the next day, so that it may be taken up on that day, and at least the objection of the Chief Minister be heard. That is all that I am asking for.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have already told you that this resolution does not lapse. If there be another non-official day for discussing resolutions, and if by that time the time expires or if by that time the Minister gives his consent, then it can be discussed. Otherwise, it cannot be discussed.

So far as the question of sending resolutions is concerned, a member is entitled to send resolutions at the commencement of the session or I believe even before the commencement of the session, and one has to be alert in these matters, so that the time may not lapse. Unfortunately, that has not been the case with regard to this matter, and in view of the fact that the necessary consent has not been obtained, whatever may be the reason for it, I am unable to go on with this resolution any more. As there is no other business of the House, the House stands adjourned.—

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Speaker is all-powerful. Is there no provision to override the Chief Minister's objection?

Mr. SPEAKER: No. I have considered the matter very carefully.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: We have got your superior consent. When we have got your consent then consent of the lesser flies need not be taken.

Mr. SPEAKER: There is no discretion to be left in me under rule 76. Therefore I cannot curtail the time. The Minister concerned has got to give a reply on this matter which is of such great importance. I do not want to probe into the reason or want of reason. You can understand very well the importance of the subject and the necessity of the Ministers getting ready for giving a proper answer.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 5.55 p.m. till 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 18th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

**Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled
under the provisions of the Constitution of India**

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 18th March, 1950, at 10 a.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 8 Hon'ble Ministers and 41 members.

STARRED QUESTION

(to which oral answer was given)

Rise in prices of oil-seed cakes

88. Sj. ANNADAPRASAD MANDAL: (ক) কৃষি বিভাগের মানবীয় মন্ত্রী মহাশয় অবগত আছেন কি হে—

- (১) গুরু খাদ্য এবং জমিতে সার হিসাবে ব্যবহার্য থাইলের দর চাঁচড়া পিলাহে; এবং
- (২) থাইলের মূল্য ব্যবস্থাপনার বিষয়ে ঘটিতেছে?

(ক) যদি (ক) বর্ণিত প্রশ্নের উত্তর হা হল, তাহা হইলে—

- (১) থাইলের দাম কমাইবার কোন ব্যবস্থা করা সম্ভব কি না; এবং
- (২) যদি কমান সম্ভব না হয়, থাইলের নাম গুরু খাদ্যের অন্য বিকল্প কোন চিন্তা তিনি করিয়াছেন কি না?

MINISTER in charge of the AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen): (ক) (১) হা।

(২) ব্যাপকভাবে বিষয় ঘটে নাই। আজুর চারের জন্য আগের ঘটই থাই ব্যবহৃত হইতেছে। দর বাড়িয়া যাওয়ার দরুণ ধানচাবে থাইলের ব্যবহার কিছুটা বর্ধিয়াছে সত্ত্বেও কিন্তু কম্পোট প্রক্রিয়া সারের দ্বারা স্টার্টিং প্রুণ করা হইতেছে।

(ক) (১) এই রাষ্ট্রে থাইলের উৎপাদন থ্রেই কম এবং তাহা ব্যাপকভাবে বাড়াইবার সম্ভাবনা নাই। অন্য প্রদেশ হইতে আমদানী করিয়া থাইলের অভাব সম্পর্কটাবে পূরণ করাও সম্ভব নয়। ভারত গভর্নেন্টের নির্দেশমত আগামী বৎসরের জন্য আসাম সরকার এই প্রদেশে বেশী পরিমাণে থাই আমদানী করিবার ব্যবস্থা করিবেন। এই সম্বন্ধে দুই সরকারের কৃষি বিভাগের মধ্যে সংক্রান্তভাবে মেখারেখি হইয়াছে।

(২) গুরু খাদ্যের ব্যবহারের উপরূপ শস্য (fooder crop) উৎপাদন বাড়ানৰ জন্য কৃষি বিভাগ ব্যাপকভাবে প্রচারকার্য চালাইতেছেন।

Sj. ANNADAPRASAD MANDAL : Supplementary question Sir,—মানবীয় মন্ত্রীর অবগত আছেন কি বে আঙুলীবে জন্য বে বাইল পরবর্তী পর্যবেক্ষণ থেকে করা হব তাৰ মধ্যে অবিকাল সময়ই সেই বাইল ব্যাপ কেওৱা হব এবং কোথাৰ ও কেন ব্যাপ হব লে সহজে অনুসন্ধান কৰিবোৱে কি?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN : বাইল সহজে অনুসন্ধান কৰা হোৰিল, কিন্তু সারেৱ পকে সেই বাইল পুৰী জন্য আৰি পৰিকল্পনা কৰে মেখেছি। তবে হী, গুৰু খাদ্যের পকে কোথাও কোথাও অস্থিবিবৰণ ঘটিছে।

Allegations against the Relief Officer, Berhampore, Murshidabad

***59. Sj. SHYAMAPADA BHATTACHARYYA:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Refugee Rehabilitation Department be pleased to state whether the Government received any complaint against the late Relief Officer of Berhampore, Murshidabad, in the matter of distribution of loan to refugees and expenditure of relief funds?

(b) If the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state—

- (i) whether any enquiry was held regarding those allegations; and
- (ii) whether any steps had been taken against the delinquent?

MINISTER in charge of the REFUGEE REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) An enquiry is pending with the Anti-Corruption Department and the Officer is under suspension.

(ii) Does not arise.

UNSTARRED QUESTION

(answer to which was laid on the table)

Potato seeds supplied by the Farm "Rangbul", Darjeeling

4. Sj. ANNADAPRASAD MANDAL: (ক) কৃষি বিভাগের মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহাশয় অবগত আছেন কি যে—

(১) দানিজিরঁওর "রংবুল" নামক ফার্ম ইইতে আলুর বৌজ ক্ষয় করিয়া সরকার আলু-চাষীদের সরবরাহ করিয়াছিলেন;

২ কৃষি বিভাগের কর্মচারিগণ ও স্থানীয় কংগ্রেসসেবকগণ ঐ আলুর বৌজ উৎকৃষ্ট বীজয়া প্রচার করিয়া আলু-চাষীদের ঐ বৌজ ইইতে প্রয়োচিত করিয়াছিলেন;

(৩) ঐ বৌজ ইইতে গাছ বাহির হয় নাই এবং আলুর ফসল কম হইয়াছে; এবং

(৪) কৃষকগণ সরকারের নিকট ঘটিগুরুণের দাবী করিয়াছেন?

(খ) যদি (ক) বর্ণিত অঙ্গের উত্তর হী হয়, তাহা ইইলে মন্ত্রী মহাশয় অনুগ্রহপূর্বক জ্ঞানার্থেন কি—

(১) সরকার চাষীদের প্রভুত্বাধৃত কথা বিবেচনা করেন কি না;

(২) ঐ বৌজ নষ্ট হইবার কারণ কি তাহার অনুস্থান কয়ার কথা বিবেচনা করেন কি না; এবং

(৩) ভবিষ্যতে ধারাতে ঐরূপ না হয় তাহার কার্যকরী ব্যবস্থা অবজ্ঞনের কথা মনে করেন কি না?

MINISTER in charge of the AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen): (ক) (১) "রংবুল" একটী সরকারি ফার্ম; স্তুতির উপর ইইতে সরকারের বৌজকরের কথা উঠে না। ঐ ফার্মের বৌজ কিছু পরিমাণ গাঢ়ারণ চাষীদের নিকট এবং কিছু উমত বীজবিকল্প রেজিস্ট্রেকশন চাষীদের নিকট বিক্রি করা হইয়াছিল।

(2) কৃষি বিভাগের কম্পার্টোরা 'রংবুল' উৎপন্ন বীজ রোগস্ত এবং তিতে কোনো
বাজিয়া প্রচার করিয়াছিলেন ইহা সত্য।

(3) ঐ বীজের ফলন সাধারণতঃ ধূৰ সন্দেৰণক হইয়াছে বাজিয়া সংবাদ পাওয়া গিয়াছে।
কেবল কালনা ও কাঠোয়ার কোন কোন জারোয়ার ফলন আশান্বৃপ্ত হয় নাই। ইহার কারণ
মিম্বে প্রদত্ত (৩) (২) প্রশ্নের উত্তরে দেওয়া হইল।

(4) কেহ কেহ করিয়াছেন।

(৫) (১) না; কারণ বীজ খেতে নট হইয়াছিল তাহা রাস্তায় হইয়াছিল এবং তাহার জন্য
সরকার দায়ী নহেন।

(২) "রংবুল" ফার্ম হইতে বিক্রীত মোট ২,০০০ মণি 'রেড-রাউণ্ড' জাতীয় রোগস্ত
বীজ-আলুর মধ্যে কালনা এবং কাঠোয়ার ব্যবসায়িগণ ৭০০ মণি জন্ম করিয়াছিলেন।
তাঁহারা যথন ৪০০ মণি বীজ-আলু আনিতেছিলেন তখন মার্জিনে এবং শিমিগুড়িতে প্রথম
ব্লটিপাত হওয়ার দ্রুগ বীজ-আলুর বস্তাগুরু সম্পর্কভাবে ভিজিয়া থার এবং প্রতিপ্রতি
কিলোগ্রাম নট হয়ে যায়। অতিপূরণের জন্ম রেলওয়ে কর্তৃপক্ষের নিকট আবেদন না করিয়া
তাঁহারা সম্ভবতঃ প্রস্তুত নট বীজ কালনা এবং কাঠোয়ার চাষীদের নিকট বিক্রয় করেন।
এইরূপ বৌজোপগের ফলেই ফসল আশান্বৃপ্ত হয় নাই। ১৯৫০ সালের ২৪শে জানুয়ারী
তারিখে একটী প্রেসেন্টেট মারফত এই অবস্থা জনসাধারণকে জানাইয়া দেওয়া হইয়াছিল।

(৬) সরকার ভবিষ্যতের জন্য সতর্কতামূলক ব্যবস্থা অবলম্বন করিয়াছেন।

৪]. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased
to state if Government has any responsibility in the matter of the sale of
such seeds?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Yes of course, Govern-
ment has some responsibility.

৫]. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased
to state if in this particular case the fault, if any, was due to businessmen
and not to Government?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: The fault was not due
to any Government action.

৬]. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to
state as to where the Government responsibility in the matter of the sale
of seeds arises?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Government
responsibility ceases as soon as the trader or the cultivator takes possession
of the seeds.

৭]. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: In view of the answer just now given
will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state as to what he means by his
answer to (৫) (৩), as the responsibility really arises in connection with the
sale of potato seeds by businessmen?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Government will take
necessary measures to see that there is no loss or wastage during transit
although it is not directly the responsibility of the Agriculture Department.

৮]. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased
to state how it is possible for the Government to ensure that there will be
no loss or damage in course of transit, if that happens when it is being
transported to the various places?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: No such assurance can be given but we have taken up the matter already with the railway authorities.

SJ. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether if a cultivator suffers any damage or injury as a result of such transhipment, Government will undertake any responsibility in such matters?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Well, the railways should certainly take the responsibility and they have been asked to give compensation.

SJ. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state as to whether he is aware that complaints were sent to the Government while in actuality the seeds were sold by businessmen to the cultivators and the damage was occasioned during transhipment?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: The complaints were received by the Government subsequently, after the seeds were sold and sown, I believe.

SJ. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state as to why, instead of asking for damage from the railways, the damage was asked for from the Government?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: They thought that there was no distinction between the railways which is also under the Government and the Agriculture Department. We have however advised them to seek relief from the railway authorities.

BUDGET FOR 1950-51

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

38—Medical.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 3,01,67,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "38—Medical."

Sir, there has been a certain number of cut motions put in to this demand some of which raise a general issue and others refer to particular institutions under the department. Sir, there is one issue which has been raised which says that the department has no plan. Well, I join issue with that issue. Because if anybody has followed the planning that was laid down by the Bhore Committee in 1944-45 which the Government of India accepted and all the Provincial Governments also accepted in theory, you would see that there is a complete planning of providing medical relief and ensuring public health measures for the States as well as for the whole of India. It is true that the planning which was made in 1947, has not been given effect to in many places because of various circumstances which are in the knowledge of members of the Assembly. Things have happened—political considerations, money question, economic conditions, depression in trade and so on—and have prevented the implementation of the finding of that Committee.

Now, Sir, what was the general finding of that Committee? It was found in 1944-45 during our enquiry that the total expenditure on medical relief and public health measures in the whole of India amounted to something like seven annas *per capita* per year and as I explained last year to the members of the Assembly the corresponding figures for United States of America and United Kingdom are 38 and 55. I do not desire to draw comparisons between one country and another because various considera-

are there which make one country different from another. There is no doubt also that in India we have not got that amount of co-operation from the public with regard to ensuring public health measures as we find in Western countries. That also is part of the reason why public health measures have not been so satisfactory in this country as it would have been otherwise. Even if we spend the money that they spend in England and America, it might be that it would not be possible for us to bring about the same result in this country because of the lack of appreciation on the part of the public of the usefulness of the measures or of the amount of healthy and willing co-operation that one would expect if such measures are to be carried out into effect. But there is another plan which was recognised early in our discussion and that was this that while the money that would be required to even give a semblance to the completion of the plan would be so much that the country might not be able to get it and provide it soon, the question of personnel was a very important matter. It is no use your trying to have a public health centre or a clinical centre unless you have proper type of men trained for the purpose—a training which even in Western countries today seem not to be complete yet. And yet if you look at the figures which I have quoted—three crores—and if you think that the total population in West Bengal today is 25 crores, then you can easily calculate that the demand that is being made today amounts to about Rs. 14-0 *per capita* per year for expenditure on medical relief alone and if you add to it Rs. 75,00,000 under demand for public health about which I shall speak presently, then you can easily see that the total amount of expenditure on medical relief and public health measures as a joint picture is that the amount has gone up by nearly three times. And if you add to these figures the amounts given by other organisations of which some are private and some belong to statutory bodies and industrial concerns and railways, you will find that the actual amount that is now being spent on medical relief and public health measures *per capita* per year would be much more than seven annas which was the figure we discovered in 1944. And yet we are not satisfied. Although we have increased the provision for medical relief during the last two years we still feel that we have not yet touched the fringe of the problem because here in this province the total mortality, if it is analysed, will be found to be too high because about fifty per cent. of our deaths is due to preventable diseases, and I for one would be very dissatisfied and remain so until we are able to control the large mortality due to diseases which are considered to be preventable. The main diseases from which such deaths take place are malaria, dysentery and bowel disorders, particularly amongst children between the ages of one and five. Therefore the problem of giving medical relief and taking public health measures is one and indivisible. That is the second finding of the Bhore Committee that we have to reorient our ideas with regard to medical relief. In a country like India where poverty reigns supreme prevention of diseases is of very much more important value than relief, and the question is how to ensure both, and there the Bhore Committee decided—and we are following their plan—that every doctor who is placed in charge of a health unit will be not only the doctor for curing diseases but also the doctor who will be able to perform his share of ensuring public health and sanitary measures, child-welfare measures, maternity measures and so on. For this purpose the Bhore Committee suggested that the country should be divided into different units and a rural unit will have a population of something like 75,000. The reason given was that if you take an ordinary average district in West Bengal or in any other part of India, 75,000 people live within an area of about 1½ to 2 miles forming a definite centre. Therefore you have to recast your public health organisation in such a manner that from one centre the medical officer can go to all parts of that particular unit. The total number of medical practitioners suggested by the Bhore Committee was 12 for 75,000 people. We have not even one-tenth of that number amongst our medical practitioners. Of

course, that is by the way. Therefore the next point was that each rural centre will have to be controlled or supervised for its work by a bigger centre which we might call for our purposes the subdivisional centre which will control five or six of such centres. Each subdivisional centre will have a college, according to Bhore Committee, for a certain number of students but if that was not possible, then the college would be situated in the district headquarters. But we should certainly have a hospital of six hundred beds in the subdivision so that the doctors attached to subdivisional headquarters will have an opportunity of supervising and advising the rural health officers. This point should be emphasized with all the power that one possesses, for this reason that the main difficulty of the rural practitioner is that although he is a capable fellow, he has got to do various types of work in rural areas, namely, maternity work, surgical work and medical work and you cannot expect a man to be an expert in all these different lines, especially as scientific developments in each of these spheres have gone so far ahead that the average practitioner has not been able to keep pace with them. Therefore if you want the village practitioner to control and be useful in the matter of medical relief and public health measures, then at the subdivisional centre there should be a certain number of people who would go, if necessary, to a particular village to advise and help the individual and bring the patient to the subdivisional headquarters if the patient be such that he requires further and more expert treatment. As in the case of relationship between the subdivisional centre and the rural centre, it was also visualised that there should be in the district headquarters a college which would have a thousand students with a hospital of 2,000 beds and it was expected that the men who were trained and who were teachers in the central college and hospital of the district will be able not merely to advise the men of the subdivisional centres but also on occasions be asked to go and give help to the village practitioner and help the patient in the village and take the patient over to the district headquarters if that was considered necessary.

Sir, that gives you a complete picture of what was visualised. The plan, as I said, was that there is not merely an arrangement for giving medical help to the smallest in the villages without charge but also there is the central institution in the district headquarters which would send its own public health staff to see whether the public health staff in the rural centre and in the subdivisional centre are working in a proper manner. That, again, goes on in a systematic way. When we want to put this plan into practice, the difficulty is that we are not writing on a clean slate. We have, for instance—as I have said in the opening part—a large number of hospitals or clinics or dispensaries opened by different individuals generously. Some of them are private individuals, some are under the Registration Societies Act, some are opened by the Railways, some are opened by the industrialists, some are opened, let us say, by the Asansol Mines Board of Health or similar organisations, some are opened by the local bodies like the district board, etc., although most of them have now come over under the Provincial Government. Therefore, we have got a variety of people who have taken great share in the past in providing medical relief and they naturally feel disinclined to give up their powers and such authority as they possess to any governmental organisation without some amount of trouble. This is one of the difficulties which I mentioned in reply to the cut motion of my friend Mr. Mudassir Hossain as to why the local fund dispensaries have not been taken over—that they have got some *amour-propre* to serve—and it is difficult except with patience to win them over to our side. At the present moment, in and around Calcutta there are several big State Hospitals and in the different parts of the province we have taken over 32 hospitals from the different local bodies. These 39 hospitals are run by the Government. Besides that we have got 143 A.G. Hospitals and 17 F.R.E. Hospitals. You ought to know exactly what these are and where they are. The F.R.E. Hospitals are those

which were started during the famine year. These are famine relief organisations and their money used to be paid out of the Famine Fund. Why they should have a separate nomenclature I do not know except to say that they thought at that time that the Famine Fund had some money and instead of calling them all A. G. Hospitals, they called them F.R.E. Hospitals so that the Finance Department would not object. But what relation famine has with medical relief I do not know, but possibly there is psychological relation between the two. Now, there are, as I said, 143 A. G. Hospitals—hospitals which were started during the war and many of them have done very useful service. There are three difficulties with regard to these institutions and I say this because many of my friends have asked me questions from time to time and also they are exercised in their minds with regard to them. What has happened is that many of these hospitals were built with such materials that they are now found to be crumbling down and the buildings have to be renovated. Now, the situation or the site of the hospitals were chosen at that period without reference to any plan such as I have suggested just now that the centre should be at a place from where the doctor can go to a certain area of which he will be placed in complete charge and who will be a whole-time officer of the Government to serve the people both from the public health point of view and the medical point of view. Therefore, A. G. Hospitals do not always fit in with the scheme such as we visualise.

My second point is that the A. G. Hospitals are manned by people who are not trained for public health work. They were selected for the purpose of giving medical relief. As I told you, it is no use your divorcing medical relief from public health. At the present moment the scientific opinion all over the world has come to this conclusion that you cannot separate the two—true, one is called preventive medicine and the other is called curative medicine, but they are both medicines. In our curriculum of studies for the medical students, we are now practically giving effect to that decision that preventive medicine should be an integral part of curative medicine. It is not merely a case of a man having a trouble in the lung which we call pneumonia and you prescribe a medicine. One has got to find out why is it that a particular person has got pneumonia while his friends have not got pneumonia. What relation has this man got to his economic condition, the environment in which he is working, the particular trade that he follows and why is it that one man gets it and not another, one lung is affected and not another. These are the problems with which we are faced and we are trying through our institutions to teach our students. I confess as an old teacher in medicine that as a student I did not realise the relationship between the community and disease until recently. Therefore, it is no wonder that our students who passed out in the past did not also realise the relationship between the preventive medicines and curative medicines.

The third difficulty about the A. G. Hospitals is that in most of these hospitals there is no outdoor clinic. The outdoor clinic is an important addition to the hospital unit because a large number of people come, particularly during the malarial season, who do not deserve to be admitted into the hospital but whose treatment in the outdoor should be quite satisfactory. Therefore, these hospitals will have to be recast from that point of view.

The fourth difficulty is that on taking statistics we found that the total number of beds occupied during the year have not gone even above 18 per cent. or 25 per cent. so that 75 per cent. of the beds are lying idle for some reason or other. Therefore, we have got to recast the whole thing and we have, therefore, started building up our new clinics and today of the 143 units that are available this year, we want to convert them into health centres in the case of 51 centres and in the year 1950-51, we shall convert 91 centres, leaving a certain number yet to function until we are able to put our health units in the manner in which we desire them to be. The

result will be that while the abolition of these centres, say this year, will mean withdrawing of 1,650 potential beds—not all of them occupied—we will put in 1,734 beds in the units which we want to do in 1949-50. We will be able to put in 90 beds this year before the 31st March and very likely by June we shall be able to put in another 34. Next year we shall be able to put in 83 such units with 1,394 beds. The result will be that the total number of beds provided will be about 3,000 and the total number of beds which will be taken off will be about the same number or probably less.

With regard to F.R.E. Hospitals, as I have already mentioned, they are practically of not much value to the community.

The next point that I want to put before the House is that having got that plan it was difficult for us to put it into execution quickly for two reasons. One was that it was not possible for us to assess at the beginning of the year 1949-50 exactly what the development grant would be that we would get from the Centre. This proposition of increasing our Medical Relief expenses to Rs. 3 crores and Public Health expenses to Rs. 75 lakhs or so we were encouraged to accept, because we have been given development grant from the Centre for 1948-49 and 1949-50. The difficulty has come in, while we made a programme of putting in 150 health units in 1949-50, we were informed about October, 1949, that the total development grant which they promised would be reduced by 30 to 35 per cent. and next year we shall not get any development grant. And yet having started this scheme, we could not drop it midway. Therefore the whole of the burden of completing the scheme, although the scheme would not be as extensive as we expected it to be, was completed out of the fund from our revenue account, and yet we feel that it is such an essential project that it is necessary that we should pursue it and we loaded even the revenue account with this large expenditure. If you look at the figures for 1948-49 and 1949-50, you will find that the amount which was spent out of the ordinary revenue on Public Health and Medical Relief this year and next year, i.e., 1950-51 will be increased by 30 to 35 per cent. Thus we have loaded the revenue account with 30 to 35 per cent. increase which we used to pay out of the development grant which we received from the Government of India.

There is one other point that I want to make. You will recall that this House a few days ago passed a Bill with regard to the Asansol Board of Health in which there was a provision that all persons living in that area should be the care of the Asansol Board of Health. What they used to do was—and in many places they do it even now—a person belonging to a particular industry, he only is looked after by the institution started by that particular industry or concern. A railway hospital would only take a railway man, and yet the gentlemen or people responsible forgot that the railway man may have his family. Sometimes their own dependents or wives are also treated. But they may have brothers; they may have other dependents, and if they come into the area with malaria they are bound to communicate the malaria unless they are treated. Therefore it was one of the fundamental principles that we followed in the Bhore Committee discussion that a certain area should be the care of a certain institution, whether it belongs to the railway, or to an industry or to a private concern or to a Government concern and so on. There should be no overlapping. Neither have we got the money nor have we the personnel to have this overlapping. The reason why we brought this Bill was that we decided that the area covered by the Asansol Board of Health should take care not only of coal mine employees but also of those who contribute to the welfare of the employees by having a market and so on, who live in that area and whose diseases may affect the people who live and work in the coal mine area. Therefore it was essential that we should have this new idea carried out. As I said just now, one of the difficulties of a local organisation is this:

man has started a hospital or a small outdoor dispensary. He is not very keen on giving it up, because he likes that his father's name or his grandfather's name should be perpetuated. Therefore he is not anxious to give it up. If we tell him that a village which is, say, three miles from that area and which is more central for a group of villages should be the health centre and he should give up his dispensary, he does not agree. In many cases we have allowed such people to continue their dispensaries, and we have started on our own, but if you look to the economy of the people as a whole it is important that there should not be this overlapping and duplication of work in certain areas. That is so far as the general policy of the department is concerned.

If you look at the development programme which has been circulated you will find, Sir, that the particular measures on which emphasis has been laid by the Medical Relief Department - for instance, the item on which emphasis has been laid are increase in the number of rural dispensaries, establishment of public health units, maintenance of auxiliary Government hospitals, A. G. hospitals (I have already dealt with them), rehabilitation or improvement of existing hospitals. We spent Rs. 12,82,000 last year; next year we propose to spend Rs. 13 lakhs. We have found that many of the institutions have been doing very useful work. During the war period they had gone into disrepute, because the buildings have not been repaired and improvements have not been possible. Therefore we want to rehabilitate many of them as far as possible. Then there is the question of establishment of a temporary Medical College in the Lake Area for a temporary one-thousand-bed hospital. As it appears in this budget, it is only a thing in which we act as the agent of the Government of India. The Government of India decided in 1947 to take over the barracks in the Lake Area for the purpose of converting it into a college for training the licentiates who were then in the war or are still in military service for getting the M.B. degree, and necessary relaxation was made in the rules by the Indian Medical Council as well as by the Universities, so that these boys can get training there. With regard to one thousand beds of the hospital, I think there are now about 5 to 6 hundred beds. The whole expenditure is paid for by the Government of India.

Then we have an Infectious Diseases Hospital, and we have provided for that. We have provided Rs. 3 lakhs; we have collected materials, and next year we will have Rs. 3 lakhs. We could have gone on quicker only if we had the money. As I told you just now, since the grant of the Government of India has ceased, it is not possible to go faster. Therefore we have provided only a small amount for this purpose.

There is one item in which I have taken a great deal of interest, and I am trying to push it, namely, the question of creation of an ambulance service. At the present moment we have a certain number of ambulance units both in the towns which were mainly run by private agencies as well as in village areas. Of course you can easily understand, Sir, that having no proper roads it is not possible for ambulance units to move fast from one centre to another. Most of them have to do work in certain centres within a certain area, and many of them are only called upon to do work in case of festivals, *melas* and so on and so forth. Then we have a new scheme for the control of venereal diseases for which provision has been made.

As regards treatment of tuberculosis, we have provided Rs. 20 lakhs this year. As you know, we have one hospital at Kanchrapara which has got about 420 beds there; now it is going to be of 500 beds. We are going to open probably next month another hospital of 200 beds at Digha in Midnapore district which has been taken over, and money has been spent out of the fund which was given by Mungiram Bungor some years ago, which was lying idle and at last they have agreed and we have

succeeded in rigging this up for the purpose of a tuberculosis hospital and you know, besides these two hospitals run entirely by Government, there is the Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital, and an annexe in Kurseong. The Jadavpur Hospital has got 380 beds or so and Kurseong has got 51 and I think it is going to be increased to 75 this year. Besides that there are a number of beds in different hospitals for persons who come for other diseases and then are found to have tuberculosis and therefore they have to be provided for. Belgachia for instance has got 48 beds, the Medical College 30 beds or so and the district hospitals have got also a few beds. But while these beds in general hospitals do take in tuberculosis patients the treatment in the scientific way is only done in certain institutions which are rigged up for the purpose. We have also one scheme which we have taken up--rather I should say two schemes—and the one is to convert the Campbell Medical School into a Medical College and we have provided Rs. 5,10,000 for the next year. As you are aware, the policy of the Government has been since 1947 or 1946 I think that the medical schools in Bengal should be converted into colleges. All over India the schools have been converted into colleges and we were the last to do so. At the present moment we have three schools under the Government. One is at Jalpaiguri, one is at Burdwan and the third is the Campbell. There is another one at Bankura which is not a Government institution but the Government gives aid to this institution. Now it was decided, as I have said, that the Campbell Medical School should be converted into a college. The question was whether we can also convert the Burdwan School into a college and also the Jalpaiguri School into a college. It was a very difficult problem to solve because for getting an ordinary hospital of the modern type with say 500 beds and arrangements for say 500 or 600 students the capital cost would be 15 to 16 lakhs and the recurring cost is something like 8 to 10 lakhs. So we have to think very seriously about converting these two institutions. Probably I did refer to but I did not stress it—it was the opinion of this Bhore Committee that every district centre within the next 30 years should have a college of its own which will train about a thousand students because the total number of medical practitioners needed will be 250,000. If I may talk of 1945, in the whole of India, not the partitioned India, the total number of doctors available was only 45 or 46 thousand. We will have to increase the existing number six times before we can make it possible to render that aid that we want the country or rather the people to get. But so far as this Government is concerned we are decided to move with the times and see how far we can get to the ideal and increase the total number. We did two things. First of all we increased the number of colleges. You are aware that in Calcutta there were two medical schools, the National Medical School and the Gobra Medical School. They have been joined together and converted into a college. The Campbell Medical School has been converted into a college. Between them they would be able to take about 150 to 200 students every year. Then the Medical College was asked to increase their number of admissions every year by getting the teaching done in two shifts. It is of course difficult but they are doing it. Similarly the Belgachia Medical College was asked to take students in two shifts so that although academically speaking a college is meant for one group of students if you would put two shifts on that it becomes more or less like an industrial concern. But in view of the quantity needed the quality had to be to a certain extent kept back. But what they have done is they have increased the number of teachers in these schools and different teachers teach students morning and evening. Along with that there is the other difficulty. We found that while the number of doctors is respectable, the number of nurses and the public health workers in India are absolutely at a minimum, you cannot think of it! I think the total number of nurses in the whole of India is 5,000 when you need 500,000 and the total number of social public health workers is not even 200 when you need 200,000. The second

difficulty which they felt was that they did not have properly trained pharmacists and assistants. Ordinarily the compounder who compounds drugs in a hospital or in a private dispensary has practically no definite training which you can call pharmacist. He has no knowledge of chemistry. He has hardly any knowledge of the action and reaction of drugs except what he sees in the practical proposition. So far they used to get 6 to 9 months' training in a hospital and just a sort of examination but the Government of West Bengal consider that it would be necessary to establish two institutions in Bengal which will train these technicians or workers because we felt that a good compounder in a village would be a good adjunct, a good assistant of a doctor. The doctor may see the patient and prescribe quinine but the next day a good assistant may be able to give the injection of quinine or even continue the prescription without taking the time of the doctor himself. Therefore we have converted the Jalpaiguri institution into a training centre for pharmacists and the Burdwan institution into a training centre for nurses. Last year there were 80 nurses under training and this year we want to have 150. I want to tell you again—because people think about it in a very superficial manner that, ordinarily, both a compounder and a nurse are supposed to be under training in an institution but the institution usually use their strength for the purpose of benefiting the institution, not for the purpose of training the individual. Suppose there were 50 persons in an institution to undergo training as nurse, each one, he or she, will get 8 hours' duty in 24 hours. After 8 hours' duty it is almost impossible for any woman or a man to again study for the theoretical part of the course and the result always has been that the woman or the man who passes out of such an institution has a very incomplete knowledge of the fundamentals of nursing.

Therefore we have insisted upon the nurses in this Burdwan institution being regarded as ordinary students and the total number of hours that should be given as duty should be restricted to the minimum necessary, for giving them a practical training in the subjects in which they are to get a theoretical training. So with that institution working, or with the increase in the standard or the raising of the standard of the requirements of a Nurses Council it would be possible, I feel, to increase the help that the doctor in a village requires.

Then there was a segregation hospital belonging to the Gobra institution which is called the National Infirmary in which we keep advanced cases of tuberculosis patients. There are 400 beds there. The difficulty is that the Improvement Trust wanted to take over this institution on account of the new improvement that is going to take place in that area. We are going to negotiate with the Improvement Trust to see that this institution remains there.

Then there are two other questions I should like to refer to. One is Ayurvedic College. That is a matter on which we are having negotiations with different institutions. At the present moment, I understand, there are three Ayurvedic Colleges in Calcutta which are doing fairly good work and we have given them some money. This year we want to get them regularised in a certain sense so that their aid may be more or less perpetual and recurring according to the standard which they themselves lay down for the carrying on of these institutions.

Then there is a Dental Medical College which was so successfully run by Dr. Ahmed, and the time came when it was felt that the matter should be taken up by the Government because the only good institution, a fairly efficient institution in Dentistry that I have seen is that which is located in Lahore, and after the partition that institution was not available to our students. Therefore we decided to take over the Dental College. We have taken a lease of the building in which the Dental College is situated. We have put in 3 lakhs of rupees in the budget of the next year in order

to be able to make it a really good institution. I can tell you that the President of the Royal College of Dentistry in England came here the other day and told me having seen the nucleus of the institution that he felt that the Government should come forward to aid and develop the institution which the Government is prepared and going to do.

Then there is one other point that I have got to mention, and that is the question of the pay of the staff. Last year I came to discuss this matter with Mr. Deben Sen because I found that many of the workers in different institutions were almost perpetually going on strike. A hospital is different from all other institutions in the sense that if the hospital workers go on strike, they put in trouble not only the authorities of the institution but they also put in trouble a large number of patients who have no concern with the dispute between the authorities and the workers.

Now the next point is that most of these institutions have to depend either upon contributions from the public in the form of capital grant or in the form of payment for beds, and many of these institutions get a very large sum from the Government. Therefore any increase in the salary of the staff, deserving as they are, would mean a larger contribution from the Government; and eventually we came to the conclusion—there are several items of arrangements and one of which was—that no person belonging to a hospital either in Calcutta or in the mofussil should get less than Rs. 50 overall including allowances, etc. I asked all the institutions whether they would be able to spend fifty rupees every month and if they could not, what was the amount of contribution that the Government would have to pay. We have received a very large demand which would be running to lakhs. I do not feel myself competent to contribute so much from our funds to these institutions, but I have told the institutions that if they can increase their income by increasing the fees of paying beds from rich people or by increasing the money received from operations, etc., and can increase their income by a lakh, we might give them another lakh. Something of that nature we can probably arrange with them.

The last question is with regard to Homeopathic institutions with which my friend Mr. Banerjee is concerned. That matter is being enquired into and we have appointed a Committee to go into the matter both with regard to Ayurvedic as well as Homeopathic institutions. There is a draft Bill which one of my member colleagues has put before me and I am examining it. It is possible that we might be able to come to some arrangement with regard to these institutions.

Then there are certain questions raised with regard to institutions like the Medical College, or the Kurseong Hospital, or the Ranchi Mental Hospital, or the Sadar Hospital at Murshidabad. These are matters on which I should not like to give any direct answer here. The only question about which I want to say is with regard to the Ranchi Mental Hospital. It is not possible, as has been suggested, to bring the Ranchi Mental Hospital to Calcutta or to Bengal. The difficulty is that there was an agreement at a time when Bengal, Bihar and Orissa formed one unit that each province was to pay so much to the Ranchi Mental Hospital, and therefore the control of that institution was in the hands of a Governing Body; of course there are representatives of the Government of Bengal on that body. But there also the Chairman is the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar, and I cannot say that everything that is being done there has had our full knowledge and consent. I have put the matter before the Government of Bihar as to whether it could not be made into a sort of an Inter-Dominion institution, more in substance than in form. I have not yet received any reply. But if the answer is in the negative or non-co-operative, it would probably be desirable for us to have our own institution for mental diseases because we find that as distress continues and new problems face the people of West Bengal, a larger number of people who are used to be sane may possibly become insane.

With these words, Sir, I move that the demand for grant under this head be sanctioned.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 3,01,67,000 for expenditure under the head "38—Medical" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the inefficiency of the department and failure of the Government to take over or to make adequate grants to the local fund dispensaries.

SJ. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 3,01,67,000 for expenditure under the head "38—Medical" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the indifference and negligence of the Government in the affair of the Kurseong Hospital.

Sir, I beg also to move that the demand of Rs. 3,01,67,000 for expenditure under the head "38—Medical" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the failure of the Government to check the spread of T. B. in the hills.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have nothing but congratulations for the Hon'ble Minister for the manner in which he has administered the medical affairs of this State. Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the exposition and learned discussion which he has just made before this Assembly and to me it seems that it is a wonderful exposition of things and I cannot take exception to anything that he has said and done for the amelioration of the condition of the distressed people of this State. But, Sir, all the same so far as it goes it is all very well, but if we look to the general state of poverty of the people, if we compare the state of poverty of this State or this country with the affluence and prosperity of the Western countries, I think it looks dismal that nothing can be done in spite of the best efforts, in spite of the best and sympathetic efforts and in spite of the energy which he is spending and hard work which he is giving to the problem in order to improve the real state of affairs.

Sir, if we look to the general wealth and the problem of taxation of the country we will see that perhaps taxation has reached saturation point. Sir, a pamphlet has been distributed, perhaps at the instance of the Government, to me as well as perhaps to the other members of this Hon'ble Assembly. Sir, the pamphlet has been issued by the National Chamber of Commerce, Bengal, and it is dated 15th or 25th November, 1949, and it has been named "Who pays the Exchequer". Sir, this exposition and investigation into the taxation of the country and into the wealth of the country reveals an astounding state of things. Sir, it will appear that middle class of this State or of entire India consists only of 12½ per cent. of the entire population and the remaining 87½ per cent. is what is known as the lower class, that is, the labouring class, that is the common class—the common man of the country known as the man on the street—and it is astounding that it has been said in the pamphlet that 87 per cent. of taxation is paid by that 12½ per cent. population and 12½ per cent. taxation is paid by the 87½ per cent. of the population. That means that the wealth of the country is concentrated in the hands of 12½ per cent. and the other 87½ per cent. has no wealth. It depends for their livelihood on their own labour, that is, personal labour. It will reveal another state of things. Out of this 12½ per cent. population, who are known as the upper and lower middle class population and who, as I have said just now, contribute 87½ per cent. of the taxation, those who earn wealth is merely 1/6th, that is to say, out of a total population of 12½ per cent. those who work and work hard is only 3 per cent. and that the 9 per cent. is merely parasite and they work nothing and they eat up or swallow up the money earned by the

remaining portion of them and this 12½ per cent. earns, as I have just now said, 87·5 per cent. of the total national income. This is the state of things which is alarming. Still we are always told that the prospect of middle class employment is very well. This is not in any way an imputation against you. As I have said, you have done wonderfully well and no man could do better than you have done. Only I beg to point out things which we can manage with the money which we have got because you are expanding and you are expanding. With all your efforts and best considerations you are expanding and trying to spend money in the best possible way and utilise the money, but, Sir, your programme is so very extensive that it is impossible to find money for all these developments. Therefore I am going to suggest how you can do all these things and even you can improve all these things ---

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Mudassir Hossain, you should address the Chair because in the proceedings it will be "you can do this". It will seem that I am to do it.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Whatever I am doing, you may take it as implied through you.

Mr. SPEAKER: I may take it but the proceedings will not.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: I beg to be excused. In future I shall remember, but it may be taken as implied that whenever I have been addressing our Hon'ble Prime Minister or Leader of the House, I have been doing it through you. It is always understood and that is implied. There is no other speaker and you can allow me a few minutes, or if you do not like I can sit down, because inefficiency does not mean that the Leader of the House is inefficient. I have said he is the greatest doctor of India and perhaps in the world he is one of the greatest doctors. Sir, we are fortunate enough in having got him as our medical Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER: You should discuss the subject before the House.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: This is also medical. Sir, I shall close the matter as soon as possible, because I see that you, Mr. Speaker, are not very much satisfied with what I have been delivering. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the subject on which I am speaking relates not only to medical, not only to public health, but to the entire affairs of this Province of Bengal, I mean, of this State. (Laughter.) Sir, "medical" is part of the affairs. This is not a matter of laughter. To my young friends over there it may be a matter of laughter, but not to our honourable Leader of the House who is serious in everything and knows how to diagnose a disease and to give curative medicine for it. (Sj. SURENDRA KUMAR BANERJEE: What is your disease?) I have no disease. Talking, talking, talking nonsense (laughter). Sir, the long and short of what I was driving at is that we have reached the saturated point. (Laughter.) You don't understand it but our Leader of the House understands it. It is a chemical word. (The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: It is not a zemindari word!) (Renewed laughter.) I have been in these matters for the last 60 years. (Sj. BIMAL COMAR GHOSH: What is your age?) I am not going to answer that. Very well, Sir, what I mean to say is that the whole youth, the whole manpower of this country should be mobilised for this purpose in the service of the country. That is my proposition. If you kindly take a census as to how long each man works, you will find that the average working hour will not exceed even one hour per day. What we want is that in order to maintain our freedom, in order to make our country prosperous, in order to make our country great, the whole manpower, the entire manhood of the country must be made to work hard—12 hours a day. The other day the Hon'ble Minister P. C. Sen

was talking with me at Rampurhat where I live. He met a Swiss gentleman and he had a talk with him and he enquired of him about the condition of their country. Mr. Sen asked "what is the condition of your country". The reply he got was "our country is in a very good and prosperous condition. You will be astonished to hear that there is not a single beggar in our country. The reason is that every man puts up 16 hours' work per day and he spends 8 hours in the ordinary avocations of life and four hours he spends in doing other business such as cottage industries like making watches, weaving cloths, etc. In this way he puts up another four hours' work." You will see, Sir, that that country has prospered by adopting co-operative methods and doing hard work. I would request our Leader of the House, through you, Sir, to adopt this co-operative method and the method of hard work.

SJ. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, mera jo pahla motion hai wah Kerseong Hospital ke bushai men hai. Ap log jante hain, main wahan ke admision ke perti responsible hoon jaisey yeh Government her ek beshai men House ke perti responsible hai. Public ka jo grievances hai wah jehan per lana hai aur wah grievances sub Government ko sunana perta hai. Is liey Kerseong Hospital ke beshai men jo kuch kannha hai wah hum kahenge. Kerseong men jo Hospital hai us men do doctor hai, wahan ek Civil Medical Officer hai aur ek medical officer hai. Pahley mujhey yeh maloom naheen wahan per do doctor keon hai kisibhi subdivision men do doctor naheen hai, serif Kerseong subdivision men do doctor hai. Ek Civil Medical Officer hai aur ek medical officer hai. Civil Medical Officer ka kiya kam hai wah mujhey achitarah maloom naheen hai, keon ke Hospital ka jo kam hai wah to medical officer karta hai. Jub British ke zamaney men Civil Medical Officer ka post create hua tha, wah is wajeh sey ke wahan do school hai, Dow Hills aur Victoria School aur sanatorium honey ke karen wahan her sal British Soldiers bhi atey the, un sub ke dekh bhal ke liey Civil Medical Officer ka post rakhya gaya tha. Aj British Soldiers naheen hui aur dhirey dhirey yeh schools bhi band hojaga. Abhi wahan per larke aur larkion ke sankhiin kam hogie hai. Keon unlogon ke liey, 3, 4 saorupen mahina kharaach kerke ek Doctor rakhya jai. Civil Medical Officer ke barey men public ka bohot he complaint aya. Hum Kerseong Municipality ke ek Commissioner bhi hain, yeh municipality men unke barey men bohot complaint aya. Municipality ka yeh duty hai ke wah public health dekhien. Municipality ke taraf sey ek resolution ker key Government ko bhi lekha ke municipal Commissioners ek din visit kerhagey. Municipal Commissioners aur wahan ke subdivision Congress Committee ke President aur Secretary sub ek din Hospital visit kerney gaey to wahan per joker maloom hua ke jetna complaint admision ney sunaya tha wah sub theech nikla. Wah complaint hum apko sunana chahity hain.

One Saila Rai, a labourer of Narbong Tea Estate, was said to be bitten by a tiger and was admitted to the hospital with crushed bones just above one of the ankles. The patient said that when he was admitted into the hospital he was in full sense and stated that the bones were broken just over the ankle and there was no injury below the knee save and except a scar made by the tiger's claw. The Civil Medical Officer who took the charge of operation amputated the leg above the knee. The strong muscles and tendons of the thigh contracted and the thigh bone came out. Another operation was necessary and the amputated limb was again stitched upon. On being asked on the subject the Civil Medical Officer said that the bones below the knee were badly crushed necessitating the amputation above the knee whereas one of the visitors found on private enquiry that the case was quite different and it collaborated with the statement of the patient. It was stated to him that the Civil Medical Officer took the above plea as it was easier to cut one bone instead of two. Thus the patient was deprived for his life of his chance to have an artificial leg. As the patient happens to be a poor labourer, the Civil Medical Officer probably underestimating

the importance of a poor man's limb had his experiment on it. We are of opinion that the doctor should try to save as much part of the limb as is possible and the treatment with the patient should be kind and humane.

One Santay Newar of bed No. 8 stated that he had an ordinary abscess in the leg but the Civil Medical Officer made operation once, twice and thrice when no pus had formed. Perhaps it was due to carelessness that the patient has developed osteomyelitis. In case of osteomyelitis, we are given to believe that some decayed or broken pieces of bones are generally pulled out but in this case perhaps the X-ray plates may go to show that there were no such broken bones. If at all it was a case of osteomyelitis then it was made so by careless handling. We saw the pus oozing out from the decayed parts and it was emitting an offensive smell. Looking at the condition of the sore we think that after all, the leg will have to be amputated because of the careless handling of the abscess by the Civil Medical Officer.

A boy of Ghayabari Tea Estate was admitted into the hospital with a dislocated forearm some time back. The Civil Medical Officer as he was stated to be a surgical expert set the bones. Even after the splints or plasters were removed, the alignments of the bones were found defectively set. The boy was then sent to the Victoria Hospital, Darjeeling, for readjustment of the bones but that could not be done and the boy was sent back to Kurseong Hospital where he was discharged with a defective arm bone.

Some time ago a case of leprosy was found to be admitted in the general ward of the hospital. The Civil Medical Officer failed at first to detect the disease and taking it to be a case of paralysis had him admitted in the general ward and the patient was allowed to mix and move about freely with the other inmates of the hospital. Afterwards when it was detected to be a case of leprosy then the patient was discharged from the hospital. The patient is stated to be in the Leper Asylum at Kalimpong. This is a communicable disease but it could not be understood how could a Civil Medical Officer make such a grave mistake and thus endanger the lives of hundreds of the inmates. We are given to understand that very recently the Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling, has been requested to destroy the mattresses and blankets used by the patient.

Another case, one Dalbahadur of Fatak, Kurseong, suffering actually from typhoid—

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Don't you think, Sir, that it would be better if he handed over to me these cases so that I could investigate them? For as he goes on citing the cases I have no means to say yes or no. I think he has put some question on this issue and those cases are being investigated. I think it will do no good to the members here by hearing those cases. He may send in those cases.

SJ. SHEO KUMAR RAI: I have already sent them.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I shall look into them.

SJ. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Main apko batana chahta hoon ke kiya ho raha hai. Acha main isko band kerta hoon. Is men sahi kerne waley. V. B. Serashi, Sri Gupta, Gholam Sadik, Sri Bhandari, myself, Maya Devi, Sri Poddar, Sri D. B. Pradhan, waghaira hain. In admion ne jo complaint Government ke pas bheja wah bheja tha July 1949 men, abhi 8 malina hogiya mager abhi tak koie Jand Government sey naheen mila. Unlogon ney Government sey request kiya tha ke in admion ko suspend kiya jai. Ek enquiry bhejha giya tha, prantu uska kam ulta nikla. Wahan ke jo doctor they, Dr. Ghose us samai transfer kiya giya. Jub Dr. Ghose ko transfer kiya giya to hum logon ko bohot dukh hua keon ke wah admion sey janta sey bohot hilmil jate they. Is liey Government ko hum ney unko

wahan rakhney ke liey request kiya. Government ney kutch naheen mana uske bad hum jub Calcutta a'ey to Dr. Chatterjee jo Director of Health they un sey hum sey batcheet ki, to us samai stay order unhoney bhejdiya. Us ke bad Dr. Brahmachari wahan gae. Un say kaha ke yeh jo Civil Medical Officer hai uske bishai men kuch action lena hoga. Dr. Brahmachari ney kaha dekha jaiga. Wahan jo Civil Surgeon hai wah C. M. O. ko defend ker raha tha, pichey suna ke C. M. O. uska relation hai. Dr. Chatterji ney kaha ke hum ney enquiry ke liey Civil Surgeon ke pas bhej diya hai leken 1½ mahina hogia aur Civil Surgeon ney koie report naheen bheja.

(At this stage the blue light was lit.)

Mujhe kuch samai diya jai, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SPEAKER: Hum apko samai dete hain leken ap jaldi khatum kijey.

SJ. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Civil Surgeon Saheb C. M. O. ko bohot defend kerne lagay aur kahne lagay ke jo pair kat giya hai wahan poison phailney ka dar tha yadi uper naheen kat diya hota to tamam zaher phailjata. C. M. O. kahtey hain ke unheey ka pair toot giya tha is liey kata giya tha aur Civil Surgeon kahtey hain ke poison phail janey ke dar say katu giya. Yeh kya bat hai. Wah kahtey hain ke leprosy ko pahla stage men detect kerna bohut mushkil hai. Paralysis aur iska symptoms shuru me ek he tarah ka hota hai. Jub detect kerney mey mushkil tha to pahley bi **keon** segregated ward men na rakha giya? Bulkey usko lejaker General Ward men rakh giya tha. Yeh sub dek ker hum ko bohoot dukh hota hai.

Dr. Brahmachari ney C. M. O. sey kaha aur wah bat haman aur logoen sey maloom huwa. Un honey kaha-

মের এখানে অবেদনিন থেকে বৃশিয়া এবেন exploit করে রেখেছে। তুমি একটি ভালভাবে এবেন exploit ব্যবহৃত পার না।

pher kaha ke Dr. Ghosh এর মৃত তার record ছিল, সে এই সব হেট লোকদের মধ্যে মৃত
মেলানোৰী করেছে, সেইজন্য তার খারাপ record হয়।

to yeh kaisi sentiment hai.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. Please do not mention the names of the officers too much because they are not here to reply. Therefore it is better that you do not mention the names of the officers too much. Moreover you have spoken much on the Kurseong affair, now please curtail your speech.

SJ. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Mera sert Leader of the House, maha mantari sey yeh kahna hai, yeh un sey mera appeal hai ke istarah ke admion sey hamara kam naheen hogा, acha admio bhejna hogा aur hum logen ka jo complaint hai wah sunna hogा.

T. B. ke beshai men mera kahna hai ke Darjeeling ke hill station men yeh bimari boluit barh ja rahi hai. Perteek gher me ek T. B. patient patay hain, pertek do admio men ek admio T. B. ka victim hai. 50 per cent. wahan per T. B. hai wahan per jo sanitorium hai us men 51 beds hain us sey kuch kam naheen hota hai. Us men serf 3 bed free hai, wahan ke janta gharib hai, wah 2, 3, sao rupee karach kerke un sanitorium me bimari naheen rakh sakhti hai. Government ko istarat dhyan dena chaheay. Abhi jo naya sanitorium bananewaley hain us men Karib 160 beds hongey, is liey main Leader of the House sey, maha mantari sey appeal kerta hoon, prarthana kerta hoon ke us men sey kam sey kam 50 beds Darjeeling ke janta ke liey reserve kiya jai. Yeh kam abhi dhila chal raha hai, yeh kam jaldi kerne ke liey grants jo baki hai wah jaldi diya jai. Jadvapur aur Kurseong men hum dekhtey hain ke kam sey kam 70 per cent. East Bengal

ke admî hain, yeh jo East Bengal ke hain yeh sub apna dhan sampati deker wahan sey aguey hain, is liey Government ko istaraf bhi dhiyan dena chahayen.

Jub tak ap log Darjeeling men wahan ke janta ko pertek department men responsibility naheen dengey wahan ke janta sukhi naheen ho sakti hai.

Hamare Hillmen men bohot L. M. F. aur M. B., M. D. bhi ho gaey hain. Maha mantari sey appeal hai yeh prathana hai ke wahan Government Hospital men yeh Hillmen doctors ko madka diya jai.

দেশিন মহামূলী বনেচিনেন--বাংলা দেশের মধ্যে যারা বাংলাভাষী সমাজ তাদের এবং অন্য ভাষাভাষীদের মধ্যে কোন বিরোধ নাই। আবি চাই protection. আবি কোনজপ minority community'র পাখি করছি না। তবে আবরা minority আছি বটে। যদি আপনারা আবাসের opportunity না দেন, কি করে আবরা বাঁচতে পারে? এ বাংলা এখন East Bengal সবচেয়ে কি করতে পারে? যারা পারে আসবে। এট বলে আবি আসন প্রচৰণ করি।

SJ. KANAILAL DAS : মাননীয় শ্রীকাৰ সহৃদয়, আবি খালি একটা কথা বলতে চাই, সেটা হচ্ছে mental hospital সবচেয়ে। Mental hospital আৰাদেৱ বাংলা দেশে নাই। এইটো আবৰা চাই। যেটা বৈচিত্ৰে আছে সেটাকে এখনে আৰাদেৱ জন্য বৃত্ত রাখাৰাখ দাস একটা প্ৰস্তাৱ এনেছেন। সেখনে আবৰা সব কিছু বিবিধ বেটোকা আবৰা দিই সে অনুগামতে পাই না। তাৰপৰ আৰাদেৱ এখনেও medical college and mental disease সবচেয়ে special শিক্ষাৰ কোন ব্যৱসা নাই। এটা আৰাদেৱ একটা national loss. এৰকম কোন ব্যৱসা না থাকাৰ যাবা গৱৰীৰ পাম্পল তাদেৱ কোম দ্যব্যাহা হয় না। চিকিৎসাৰ অভিবেক কৱেকটী জীৱন নষ্ট হওয়াৰ কথা আবি জানি। অনেক আৰাদেৱ অনেক বেটো সংখ্যাক mental hospital না হচ্ছে bed হওয়াৰ সকল। কাৰণ প্ৰায়শঃই সেখা যায় যখন লোকেৱা কৰে যোৱা দেয়--তখন পাৰিপাণিক অবস্থা অনেক সকল এন হয়ে ওঠে যে তখন সাৰাহিত্যকাৰে কোন কোন লোকেৱা mental breakdown হয়। সেইজন্য এভিকে আবি যাবা-যীৱীৰহাশেৱেৰ দৃষ্টি আৰুৰ্ধণ কৰছি।

SJ. KANAILAL DE : সতাপাল বঢ়াপুৰ, বাংলা দেশে আৰাদেৱ চিকিৎসা বিষয়ে প্ৰশান্ত কৰী বে যুক্তা দিবেছেন তা খুঁট আগামুদ, তবে অৰ্থাত্বে এই সহজ কাজ হতে সৰী হচ্ছে, এটা খুঁট দুঃখেৰ বিষয়; তবে যাতে খুঁট উচ্চ এই সকল বৰ্দ্ধা অৱনথিত হচ্ছে সে বিষয়ে সকলকাৰে বিশ্লেষ চেষ্টা কৰা উচিত।

আবি বীৰুতা সবচেয়ে খুঁট একটা কথা বলতে চাই। তোৱ কথিতি recommendation কৰ্যাত্মী কৰাৰ জন্য যালো দেশেৱ সবওৱা medical school বুঁত কৰে দেওয়া হচ্ছে। কলকাতাৰ কৱেকটী কূলকে কলেজে পৰিষত কৰা হচ্ছে। গুৰুৰ্বৈধেন্টৰ জলপাইগড়ি আৰ বৰ্জনামে বে খুঁট medical school হিল ডাও পৰে কলেজে পৰিষত হচ্ছে। কিন্তু বীৰুতায় যে বেসেকাৰী medical schoolটি গত ২৫ বৎসৰ সাহায্য না দিবে বেশ ভালভাৱে চলেছে, সেই medical school বাটে Medical College-এ পৰিষত কৰা হয়, আবি সকলকাৰকে জেনন্য অসুৰোধ কৰছি। গত ২০ বৎসৰ ধৰে বেসেকাৰী পুঁচেটোৱ পৰিচালিত হচ্ছে আৰ result: গৱৰ্ণৰ্বেটন কূলকলিৰ চেয়ে ভাল দৈ খৰাপ হয় নাই। তুমকাৰ বাংলাব টাৰা, চট্টগ্ৰাম, জলপাইগড়ি, বৰ্জনাম এইসব কূলেৱ চেয়ে বীৰুতা কূলে পাশেৱ সংখ্যা বেৰো ছিল। অতএব বৰ্জনাম, জলপাইগড়ি পুঁচেটোৱ কলেজে পৰিষত কৰাৰ পৰ্যবেক্ষণ বীৰুতাক কলেজে পৰিষত কৰা উচিত। সেখনে ১০২টা বেজ আছে। সকল হাসপাতালে bed-এৰ সংখ্যা প্ৰাৰ ১৫০। A. G. হাসপাতালেৰ bed-এৰ সংখ্যাও কয় নৰ, সেখনে বিবি কিছু সংখ্যাক বেজ বাড়ানো বাবে তাহলে ৫০০ মৌলীৰ বাবে হতে পাৰে, তাহলেই ৫০০ হজা বিবে একটা কলেজ অলাভাবে আৰজত কৰা বেজে পাৰে। অৰিষত জনসাধাৰণেৰ মধ্যেও কলেজ প্ৰতিকৰণ কৰা যাবে পৰিবাৰ সাহায্য পাওৰা মাদে, বিবি সুৰক্ষাৰ কলেজ প্ৰতিকৰণ প্ৰতিকৰণ দেন। গণভৱক সকলকাৰ আবি প্ৰচৰণ কৰে এবং আহলাদীৰ দাব বৰাজ কৰলে দাবী ৫ লক্ষ টাৰা জনসাধাৰণেৰ শিক্ষা তোলা খুঁট কৰা কৰা।

SJ. HARIPADA CHATTERJEE : শ্ৰীনীয় সতাপাল বঢ়াপুৰ, আবি অনুৰোধ কৰছে কিছু কৰা।

ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗାତ୍ର ସମ୍ପଦରେ ନାନ୍ଦୋବିତ ଶାକେଟ୍ ଓ ଆମାରୀ ସମ୍ପଦରେ ଥାଇଏ ଥାଇଲୁଛି ଆମ ଅଭିଭାବକ । ହୀ ହିଟେ ନର୍ଜିମେଲେଟ୍ ଆମ୍ବର୍ବେଲେର ପ୍ରତି ବନ୍ଦାଜାନ ମୁଣ୍ଡ ଥାଏ । ପ୍ରତିବର୍ଷ ସମ୍ପଦରେ ସମ୍ପଦରେ ଶାକେଟ୍ ଥାଇଲୁଛି । ନାନ୍ଦୋବିତ ଶାକେଟ୍ ଡେଇ କହିଯାଇ ୧୦ ଶାକେଟ୍ କାମ ହିରାଇଛି । ଆମାରୀ ସମ୍ପଦରେ ଶାକେଟ୍ ଥାଇ ୫ ଶକ୍କ ଟାକା ବାବା କରା ହିରାଇଛି ।

এলেপোর জনসাধারণের সাহায্যকার ও চিকিৎসার আয়ুর্বেদের আবশ্যিকতা সর্বজনবিনিতি। শারীরিকহৃষ্টত উভা সম্পূর্ণ অবস্থা আছেন। কিন্তু গত ৩০ বৎসরের বর্ষে শিশুপুরুষামুন্ত শেষী ও লীগু গর্ভবতেরে আবশ্যে এই পুনৰ্মে গুরুত্বমেঠ কৃত্বক একটা আয়ুর্বেদীর হৈতৈ ক্যাকাল্যু গঠন শাশীল আয়ুর্বেদের উন্নতির অন্য অস্ত কোনোপুরুষ ছেলে হচ্ছে নাই। এই হৈতৈ ক্যাকাল্যু ও গুরুত্বমেঠ হচ্ছে একটা জীবের অস্তুতাতে আর পর্যবেক্ষণ কোনোপুরুষ সাহায্য পাও নাই, যিনি অন্যান্যকে মেডিকাল ক্যাকাল্যুর জন্য প্রতি বৎসর এক শহস্র টাকা সাহায্য করা হচ্ছিল। শেষ বারীন ইতো পৰও এই আয়ুর্বেদ ক্যাকাল্যুটি কোম প্রকার সাহায্য করা হচ্ছে নাই। পর্যবেক্ষণ কোটেজে আয়ুর্বেদ ক্যাকাল্যুর জন্য ১ প্রাণাঙ্গ বৰাক করা হচ্ছে নাই অপর পকে মেডিকাল ক্যাকাল্যুর প্রাণাঙ্গ ৪১০ টাকার হচ্ছে বাঢ়ানো ১০ হালাব টাকা করা হচ্ছিল।

तात्पर्यसे बेबनदार वालोंपेक्ष यातीत सबक पुलेस विशेषज्ञ बेबनदार बेबनदार कंप्लेक्स पर्गर्मेंट हिंदू लोगों द्वारा सरकारी आयुर्वेदिक कलेज एवं धूमाताल प्रृथिवी वापर करिया आयुर्वेदिक उत्तुरिक टोकी वह पूर्ण होड़ित हो करा होड़ितिल। वरउठः कंप्लेक्सेर विशेषज्ञ आर्म अनुसारे हो एही नीति अनुसार वहा होड़ितिल। तेह वालीन होड़ितर लोक टोक्टो एकान्त निचिये वह यातीत अनाना सबक पुलेस एही पुलेस्टो वह कुछ यूनियन पाइडवाहे। किंतु अध्यायिक एही पुलेस गर्डर्मेंट आयुर्वेदिक जना एक बर्लिक्षण द्वारा करेदेन नाहि। एवढावे आमार एको graph आहे, एडे आवडा लेखे पाठिं U.P., Madras, Bombay एवं C.P. पर्गर्मेंट ठौलेव निज निज पुलेसेर आयुर्वेदिक उत्तुरिक जना प्रृथिवी वस्त्र कडे टोका द्वारा करिवदेहेहो— १९४०-४६ माले U.P.ते ६लक्ष ७हाजार टोका, Madras ५ लक्ष ५३ हाजार टोका, Bombayते १ लक्ष १५ हाजार टोका एवं C.P.ते ५२ हाजार टोका आवडा लेहे एको टोकाओ नव।

এবং ১৯৪৬-৪৭ সালে—U.P.তে ৬ লক্ষ ২৩ ঢাকাৰ টিকা, Madrasa c লক্ষ ৫ ঢাকাৰ টিকা, Bombayতে ১ লক্ষ ১১ ঢাকাৰ টিকা এবং C.P.তে ৬৫ লক্ষ ঢাকাৰ টিকা আৰু বাণিজ্যে এক কল্পনাৰ নথি। মেই বছক ১৯৪৭-৪৮ সালে U.P.তে ১৪ লক্ষ ৬৭ ঢাকাৰ টিকা, Madrasaতে ৬ লক্ষ ২ ঢাকাৰ টিকা, Bombayতে ৩ লক্ষ ৪ ঢাকাৰ টিকা এবং C.P.তে ৬৫ লক্ষ ঢাকাৰ টিকা এবং শালা মেলে বিক্ৰি হৈল।

এবং ১৯৪৮-৪৯ সালে U.P.তে ১৯ লক্ষ ২৯ হাজার টাকা, Madrasতে ৬ লক্ষ ২৫ হাজার টাকা, Bombayতে ৪ লক্ষ ৬ হাজার এবং C.P.R.তে ৮২ হাজার টাকা প্রাথমিক সরকারী আয়ুর্বেদের উন্নতির জন্য ব্যক্ত কর্তব্যাতের অপচ পর্যায়ে এক কর্মসূচি বায়ে করেন মাত্র।

যাহা হটক এই বৎসরের বাস্তুটে পুথের দেড় লক্ষ টাকা ধরার পর চূল্পীগুলি ডাটারেক্সিমা অৰু হেম্প্স্টেড ইন্ডিয়েলস ইন্ডিপেন্ডেণ্ট কলিগেশনের আবৃত্তিশৈলী ব্যবস্থাপূর্বক কর্তৃপক্ষ ও আবৃত্তিশৈলী ফোকালাইজের কর্তৃপক্ষের সহিত পৰামৰ্শ কৰিব। একটী পদক্ষেপ আবৃত্তিশৈলী কলেজ ও পৰেয়াগামী ধাপের ক্ষেত্ৰে একটা পৰিবেশনা প্ৰৱৃত্ত কৰে। গৱৰ্নেৰেটোৰ উপর যাগতে অধিক ঢাপ দেখী না পড়ে গোলা ডাটারেক্সিমা ইন্ডিপেন্ডেণ্ট পৰামৰ্শ ক্ষেত্ৰে অঞ্চল আবৃত্তিশৈলী কলেজ ও বেশোপৰ পীটের কৰ্তৃপক্ষ হাতাপেৰ হাবীভূত ধাপে ও অধাৰণ সম্পত্তি প্ৰক্ৰিয়া পদক্ষেপী কলেজে ও পৰেয়াগামী ধাপেন্দৰ জন্ম উচ্চ বৈচিত্ৰে হাতে উনিশ দিয়ে গোলি দেন। এই দুই পৰিবেশনা পুৰো ১৭১৬৮ বিদ্যা ভৱি ও পুত্ৰ ১২১২৮ লক্ষ টাকার সম্পত্তি কৰিবাছে। উপৰোক্ত পৰিবেশনা অনুমতী বৎসরে শাৰ ২০-৩০ লক্ষ টাকা বাবে কৰিবা গৰ্ত্ত মেষ্ট হটকে আৰ্ট সচেষ্টে এই সহজ পৰিবেশনা আবৃত্তিশৈলী কলেজ ধাপেন্দৰ কৰিবত পৰিবেশন। কিন্তু যিও বৰ্ষাবলৈ গৱৰ্নেৰেটো এই মহানপৰ্যাপ্ত বছৰ লক্ষ টাকা পুতি বৎসর ধাপে কৰিবা ৪৫টি মেছিলেক কলেজ বৰিগা বাসিন্দাকে তুলিয়ি অনুপ্রয়োগ কৰিবা পৰিবেশন একটী যাত্ৰা আবৃত্তিশৈলী কলেজ এৰণও ধাপেন্দৰ কৰিবত পৰিবেশন ম। শাহা-বাহীবলীৰ হৰত ধাপেন্দৰ এই বিবৰে কাজ কৰিবার জন্ম ঠোকাৰ বিবাদে উপস্থুত লোক দাই। বিবৰ আৰি জাণি এই বিবৰে কাজ কৰিবার উপস্থুত লোক এই নথীতে আছে। তিনি ইচ্ছা কৰিবলৈ ঠোকালেক সামগ্ৰে এই কলেজ ধাপেন্দৰ কাজে অগ্ৰসূৰ হইতে পাৰেন। আৰি বাছিঙ্গতজনে অনেক লোকেৰ সহিত আলোচনা কৰিবা সেইসাথৈ ঠোকালেক ধাপে এই পুথেৰ বৰ্ষাবলৈ ধাশা-বাহীবলীৰ জাকাৰ বলিস আবৃত্তিশৈলৰ কোৱা পুষ্টী গৰ্ত্ত মেষ্ট হটকে হাতে উচ্চ দিয়ি এই পুথেৰ আবৃত্তিশৈলৰ উন্নিষ্ঠুৰুক কোৱা পুৰুষ বিবৰ কৰিবত দিবেন ম। আৰি আপা কৰি অৰ্থাবৰ্তনে এই ধাপে সমৰ্পণ কৰি পৰিবেশন তিনি দেখিবাব দিবেন। তিনি অৰ্থেৰে প্ৰক্ৰিয়া পৰিবেশনা অৱক্ষী

আয়ুর্বেদের কলেজগুলির সাহার্যে সরকারী আয়ুর্বেদ কলেজ স্থাপনের ব্যোবস্থা করিবেন। আবি আরও আনিদে পারিলাম এই খবরে সংশ্লিষ্ট বাজেটে যে ৫০ হাজার টাকা এবা ইয়াহো তাহা সরকারী কলেজের উৎসের ব্যায় দা করিয়া বর্তমানের বিভাগগুলির বধ্যে বণ্টন করিয়া দিবার ব্যবস্থা করা হইতেছে। আয়ুর্বেদ কলেজ-গুলির বর্তমানে যে শোনীয় অব্যাহৃত হইয়াছে উহাতে এই ব্যবস্থা দ্বারা আয়ুর্বেদের কোন উন্নতি হওয়ার সত্ত্বানা নাই। ব্যক উহা অপেক্ষা স্বত্ব কলেজগুলি একত্র করিয়া একটি সরকারী কলেজ করাই অনেক মুক্তিমূল্য। কারণ এই টাকা বাহা দেওয়া হয় বণ্টন করিতে তাহার হিসাবপত্র ঠিকভাবে ধাকে কিনা সে বিষয় সম্বেদ আছে।

এই সম্পর্কে আর একটি বিষয় না বলিয়া পারিতেছি না। যদিও গভর্ণেন্ট কর্তৃক একটি টেক্ট আয়ুর্বেদ ক্যাবাণ্টি করা হইয়াছে উহার মেজিস্ট্রেটুড করিয়াজগণকে আজ পর্যাপ্ত কোন প্রকার বর্ধ্যাদা দেওয়া হয় নাই। ব্যক্ত উহাদিগকে হাতুড়ে বলিয়াই গণ্য করা হয়। বর্তমান গভর্ণেন্ট সম্পূর্ণত একটি সার্কুলার বাহির করিয়া করিয়াজগণের সার্টিফিকেট সরকারী কর্চারীগণের ছুটি প্রস্তুতির জন্য গৃহণ না করিবার নির্দেশ দিয়াছেন। কিন্তু শীঘ্ৰ গতপঞ্চেষ্টের আবস্তেও করিয়াজগণের প্রতি এইকল অগমানজনক আচরণ করা হয় নাই। আবরা আপা করি পাহা-অঞ্জীবচান্দ অগোপে উহার প্রতিকার করিবেন।

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I am sorry my friend Mr. Mudassir Hossain is not here. He talked about co-operation. I am thankful to him for the certificate he has given me personally, but I would be more thankful to him if he could exercise his influence over the neighbourhood in which he lives and works to develop the spirit of co-operation. I am afraid there is a common tendency in this country even today that when you talk about co-operation you feel as if this is a matter which should be done by somebody else. Co-operation is an operation amongst equal—"co" "operation"—and if you wait for somebody else or even for the Government to develop co-operation, that co-operation becomes meaningless.

Sir, my friend Mr. Sheo Kumar Rai has referred to the Kurseong Hospital. I could not follow whether he is objecting to there being two posts—one of Civil Medical Officer and the other of a doctor of the hospital, or he was objecting to the individuals. If he was objecting to the two posts because he said that the Civil Medical Officer only attends to the European Schools and so on and so forth and therefore probably it is not necessary, that is one proposition. But if he thought that the Civil Medical Officer Dr. Bhattacharjee or whoever he is is not a man who should be relied upon, that is another proposition. I remember he asked a question and I also saw the papers of the enquiry made by our officer with regard to the charges made by the Municipal Board. These allegations were not found to be correct. He found them to be incorrect. Whether it was the Civil Surgeon or Dr. Brahmachari or somebody else, I have yet to find out, but he puts a very peculiar proposition before us which makes me shudder to think if I were a practitioner in Kurseong because if my diagnosis or my treatment, however faulty it may, were to be judged by a group of men, or even any Congressmen or Congress Secretaries or members of the Municipal Corporation, then it would be an impossible position. I trust that such a proposition will not be seriously put forward. Here is a group of people who come to the hospital and say this treatment has not been done properly, it has not been diagnosed properly. If that be so, I would ask every member of the Municipal Corporation to become a doctor himself and try to treat some patients. I am afraid that the whole approach is wrong. Whether it is Dr. Chaudhury or Dr. Ghose or Dr. Bhattacharjee, you have got to consider about him that he is a man who knows a little more of medicines than myself and if I do not feel like that and if I say that this man has got leprosy or this man has this disease or this man has not got this disease, I am afraid no medical institution can be run and no self-respecting medical practitioner can practise anywhere in this world. He asked why was Dr. Ghose transferred. He said that Dr. Ghose was a very good man and so forth. Listening to him I felt that the very reason why he has been transferred is because he is a good man and others needed

his services. You cannot be so selfish, my honourable friend cannot be so selfish as to keep a good man always to himself. Let him go round and let him give the advantage of his knowledge to other people.

With regard to the question that he has raised as regards T. B. patients it is true that tuberculosis is on the increase, but I want members to realise that the number of patients today suffering from tuberculosis would amount to 20 to 30 lakhs. It is very difficult to give correct statistics. The total number of beds at the hill stations would not be more than 1,500, and there is another point to which I also want to draw the attention of members, and it is this that while in an ordinary hospital a bed is occupied by a patient on an average of 15 days for a medical bed and 20 days for a surgical bed, a bed in a T. B. hospital is occupied by a patient at least for six months, unless he happens to die earlier or unless he gets cured too quickly. But that means that if you have got 1,400 beds total in Bengal, you can treat 800 patients in a year, and the total number of patients would be, as I said, between 20 and 30 lakhs. Therefore, Sir, it is a problem, a stupendous problem affecting not merely the hill people but also affecting the plains people, and it is true that in virgin soil tuberculosis spreads more quickly, and that is what is happening in several hill stations, namely, Hazaribagh, Kurseong, Darjeeling, Shillong and so on. But we are trying to go ahead as far as possible. But it is very difficult even to think of realising that stage when it will provide even for a hundredth part of the total number of patients that require treatment.

As regards free treatment, the difficulty arises in this way that in an ordinary hospital the cost per bed per day is about Rs. 2-8; in a tuberculosis hospital the cost is Rs. 5, if it is a properly-conducted hospital. Therefore, if there are 200 to 400 beds in a hospital, it means a fairly big sum to arrange for every day. Ordinarily, the hospital has to depend partly upon the payment made by cabin patient or room patient or paying bed patient and partly upon contribution from the people which is a very small amount, and partly contribution from the State. As regards the State taking charge of this matter, I would refer to the subject which had been raised by other friends. After all, the State has not got any source of income except what it gets from taxation. There are people who say that payment through indirect taxation is not so good or satisfactory as payment through direct taxation. If a patient goes to a hospital he may either be treated free in the hospital, and the State may pay for it, or he may contribute something to the hospital in order to meet the expenses. In the first case, payment is made by means of indirect taxation and the State realises taxation from all sorts of people who never had tuberculosis and would never go to hospital. They have to pay for the upkeep of the hospital. On the other hand, payment made by individuals is a direct contribution. This is a matter which is not only baffling us here but baffles many rich countries in the west. We generally follow this principle in Bengal, namely, that if you have got 300 beds in a hospital we generally keep 200 beds as free and 100 beds are paying beds, hoping that payment made by the hundred beds would keep the others as free beds to a certain extent. Even so, it is difficult in the first place to provide for the large number of patients suffering from tuberculosis and, secondly, to meet the expenditure which is necessary for the non-paying patients out of the resources received from the paying patients. In any case, we are trying to do our best to provide for T. B. patients.

With regard to his charges regarding Dr. Bhattacharjee, if he would give me a list of the charges I will certainly go into that and will see what is the position.

My friend Sj. Kanailal De comes from Bankura, and he has said two things: (1) that the institution is a good institution and (2) that Government has not paid any contribution. It was a private institution which was run very successfully for the last five years. May I tell him that on

both points his information is wrong? In the first place I have been a member of the Bengal Medical Council for many years, and I know that successive Inspectors have inspected the Bankura hospital and college and reported very strongly against the continuance of this institution. As a matter of fact, I think four years ago there was a proposal before the Bengal Medical Council to withdraw affiliation from the Bankura Medical School. Probably my friend does not know that. One of the members of this Medical School who also came from Bankura offered to pay certain sums in order to improve the facilities of that school, but nothing materialised. Similarly, with regard to the contribution, I think if I remember aright—I am speaking from memory—that about Rs. 25,000 was paid last year. Therefore it is not that they have not been paid, but it was done with a particular purpose. I saw the member from Bankura; I had free discussion with him and I told him that while it will be our objective that every district centre should have a medical college ultimately, but a college meant Rs. 16 lakhs capital and at least Rs. 8 to 10 lakhs for maintaining 500 beds with a certain number of students, taking into account the fees paid by paying bed patients and fees paid by the students. Even so, we find that our expenditure comes to Rs. 7 or 8 lakhs. With regard to the abolition of the hospital, I asked him to give me a report within 5 or 6 months as to whether they have been able to raise the five or six lakhs of rupees about which my friend suggested. I have not heard from him yet. Anyhow I suggested further that instead of closing the institution it is much better to utilise that institution for the purpose of training medical assistants and surgical dressers. I want to explain to the members here because probably most of them are not properly familiar with all this. A doctor is ineffective in treating a patient unless he is supported by a good nurse and also by good medical assistants. Not only that. In a poor country like ours a large amount of work which could be done by a trained medical assistant or a surgical dresser is now being done by a doctor who has got to be paid 2 rupees or 1 rupee whatever the fees for the village patients. It would be filling a very useful gap until the time comes when it is possible to develop that institution into a full-fledged college. The Bankura institution refused all co-operation. My suggestion was I may say I am making a present of it to Mr. Kanai Lal De, my proposal was that they keep their institution and utilise the name of that institution for a combined institution. There is a branch of the Dufferin Hospital, there is the civil hospital there and they have got their own hospital. I said, "for the three institutions set apart for three different subjects have a united institution altogether, one institution to do surgical work, one to do medical work and the third the Dufferin hospital to do gynaecology work. If they agree to do so it would be possible for us to see that the whole thing may be taken into the Government institution and for the time being keep the hospitals, keep the beds, keep the teachers as they are, but let the students be trained as medical assistants and surgical dressers" and I would tell Mr. Kanai Lal De deliberately that a doctor today is not so useful and unless he has very high qualifications it is not possible for him to earn his livelihood whereas a medical assistant or a surgical dresser is more useful to society because he looks after the poorer people at much less cost than a doctor. The training would be for a less number of years, probably two years. A large number of young men of the middle class can go in there and get trained in two years' time and can earn at least Rs. 75 to 100. But the authorities of the institution were adamant and would not listen to any argument or reason. However we still hope that good sense will dawn on them and they will come and get into this scheme.

Sir, with regard to my friend Mr. Chatterjee about the question of an Ayurvedic College—probably he has got it and I do not know who wrote out that speech for him but I am perfectly sure that it did not give him all the information—the fact is on three occasions we met but the poor Ayurvedic leaders did not agree to have one institution in the sense that they could

~~the~~ merged one into the other. We are still progressing; we are still negotiating. I believe Mr. C. C. Biswas is the President of one of the institutions. They came by themselves and everyone wanted this thing to be taken up and they were all very full of promises but when it came to handle realities and settle down to work as to who would be the chairman of the managing committee, who will conduct, there was no unanimity. But still here also I say that it is possible perhaps that they will come to some agreement. At the present moment what we have done is that we have given them a little money to tide over their difficulty this year. This morning I met Mr. C. C. Biswas and we decided that next week or the week after next we will meet and see that some decision is arrived at with regard to them.

With regard to the Mental Hospital my friend has raised the question that a hospital should be built here. I do wish it be done. At the present moment we are spending—at any rate it was Rs. 3,97,293 in 1948-49 and I suppose the amount is more or less the same for 1949-50—Rs. 3,97,293 is our contribution to the Ranchi Mental Hospital. Having seen the hospital myself there is no doubt whatsoever that the situation of the hospital is ideal from the point of view of having a good well conducted mental hospital. If they would agree, as I said a little while ago, to bring a little more co-operation between the two Governments it may be better. Otherwise we may have to go up to the Government of India for changing the Act which made it compulsory for us to pay a certain sum to the hospital. We will have to look into it. The building of another hospital is again a matter of finance. Whether it would be possible or not we cannot say. We have got a small observation ward of 15 beds in Bhawanipur which is only a temporary one.

As regards a diploma in psychology one of our students has gone to London. He is due back in another month or a month and a half and as soon as he comes back it would be possible for us to have a diploma in the University and arrangements made in one of the places here, probably the Presidency General Hospital for training students.

As regards the suggestion that there should be a mental specialist what he means perhaps is that the psychological test should be applied to every officer before he is appointed. There is an officer appointed by the Government of India who is doing that so far as Central Departments are concerned and we have agreed to the arrangement that as soon as he is able to come his services would be placed to start this method of psychology test also in Bengal. (Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: On the members of this House first!) It depends upon the particular ideology which you have. They may start from one end and go to the other.

With these words I oppose all the cut motions and I commend my motion for acceptance by the House.

The motion of Janab Mudassir Hossain that the demand of Rs. 3,01,67,000 for expenditure under the head "38—Medical" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and lost.

Sj. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Sir, in view of the assurance given by the Hon'ble the Chief Minister that he would look into my cases, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motions.

Mr. SPEAKER: Has the honourable member leave of the House to withdraw his cut motions?

(There was no objection.)

All the cut motions standing in the name of Sj. Sheo Kumar Rai that the demand of Rs. 3,01,67,000 for expenditure under the head "38—Medical" be reduced by Rs. 100 were then by leave of the House withdrawn.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 3,01,67,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "38—Medical", was then put and agreed to.

39—Public Health.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 77,85,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "39—Public Health".

Sir, while talking on the subject of medical relief I feel that this word "public health" is a misnomer. There is nothing like public health and private health and they need not be matters of any discussion just now. What public health really means is that each individual thinks that he is a member of a community and therefore has certain obligations to his neighbour and to the society to which he belongs and similarly every member has a right to be protected so far as his health is concerned so that his positive health may be increased.

Sir, this is my personal view and I think the time would come when this word "public health" would disappear and it would be merely preventive medicine and curative medicine, but such as it is today, I have got to take the nomenclature that the Finance Department has given me. Now, Sir, when we talk about malaria there are first of all certain aspects of an anti-malaria project which has got to be taken from a broad standpoint. Similarly when you talk of a community you talk of the individual. Now, Sir, there are four or rather six diseases of which we are generally cognisant and about which we get concerned not only because they come in epidemics but also because they involve policies for prevention of the spread of the disease and probably in many cases restriction of the individual so far as his movements are concerned. These are malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, small-pox, cholera and plague. There are other diseases like dysentery, bowel disorder, and so on, which also affect the health and these are the main ones which ordinarily we think of. With regard to malaria, the steps so far taken by the Government are that there are nine anti-malarial operations in municipal areas and 36 operations in rural areas; secondly, there is intensive distribution of anti-malarial drugs both in quinine and palludrine through hospitals, public health and other bodies; and the total amount spent for this purpose has been Rs. 3,10,000 this year and the next year it would be 4 lakhs. Then we spent a fairly big sum for Ludlowii control in the surrounding areas. I think we spent Rs. 8,40,000 in the fringe area recurring and Rs. 1,70,000 non-recurring was sanctioned by the Government of West Bengal. But when we talk about malaria we ought to be clear in our mind as to what we mean by anti-malarial measures. There are three points of attack against this epidemic: the individual may be protected by, let us say, making him remain within a mosquito curtain so that the infected mosquitoes cannot bite him. That is a proposition which is almost impossible to realise in this country not only because it is not possible for everybody to have a mosquito curtain but also because of our habits and ways of living. Most of our people live outside in summer and it is not possible for them to be protected in this fashion.

The next point is, giving of drugs which are of anti-malarial nature. The two drugs I have used recently are palludrine and mepacrine from European countries, and cinchona. As I have explained to the members the other day when I was talking on the Grant for Cinchona, the view of the Government and my own view have been that when we have got a machinery for producing anti-malarial drugs in India there is no reason why we should import drugs from outside as a measure of protection. This importation of drugs from outside has been the result of the policy that was

adopted by the previous Government, and there had been in our investigation an opportunity of finding out how deliberately the production of quinine in India at a cost much lower than the rate at which it was being sold by the Government even in the recent past, was restricted in order that Java quinine could get in. Why that was so is a matter for further investigation. However, today we are in a position to say that we should try our best to raise quinine as much as possible in this country, either in Darjeeling area or in Madras area. I have written to the Premier of Madras Presidency to look into the matter so that between them and us we may be able to produce sufficient quinine—and I am sure we can do it—for the purpose of giving it to the poor people. It is possible that in that way we may be able to put the stocks of quinine, as was used to be done in the olden days, into post offices from where the villagers can easily get one, two or three days' doses or a larger number of doses and get themselves protected against malaria.

The third method of protection against malaria is the use of drugs for killing mosquitoes. One of the drugs for killing mosquitoes is the D.D.T. as everybody probably knows, and up till now we have been importing D.D.T. from outside and taking it from the Imperial Chemical Industries.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Dr. Roy, the position is that we have yet got another demand and I propose that you should curtail your speech.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: All right, Sir. Now D.D.T. is being manufactured in Bengal.

As regards leprosy, there is a Leper colony established in Bankura. Ultimately there will be 404 patients there. The other one at Gobra has got to be looked into because it is under a Trust, and we will see how we can arrange to co-ordinate the two things together. Plague control in Calcutta and Howrah has been in operation from January, 1949, and we have got a Plague Unit for which we are spending Rs. 7,65,000. We have 200 mobile medical units and 220 Health Assistants to work in co-operation with the local bodies for controlling the epidemic diseases in different parts of the town.

As regards maternity and child welfare, there are 36 centres and a proposal for ten new ones is under consideration. There is a person appointed in charge of nutrition of school children and his report is being awaited.

As regards water supply in different areas, so far as the rural areas are concerned, I may say that the total number of tube-wells sunk this year is 591, the number of tube-wells re-sunk is 1,159, and repairs were done to 54,522. The number of masonry wells constructed is 46. I am aware of the fact that we have not been able to give every village unit sufficient amount of water-supply from tube-wells mainly because of the lack of tubes. I have tried my level best to get some supply from outside countries because it is not manufactured in India. I have succeeded in getting some, but still it is very very unsatisfactory.

With regard to unfiltered water-supply in Calcutta we have given to the Corporation a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs for unfiltered water-supply and a loan of Rs. 15.58,000 for improving the filter beds for good water-supply.

With these words, Sir, I put before the House my demand for acceptance.

81. KUBER CHAND HALDAR : সামীর প্রীকার বচালু, পাবনাকারী জন্য পানীয় কলেজ। এইটি বাবু সদরে আছে বলৈ কিছি পরীক্ষার নাই। সদর আর পানীয় কলেজ দে শাসনাগ, আবুন তেবেহিলাব দে ইংরাজ ইলেম থেকে চলে যাওলো পৰ মেটা মুঢ় হয়ে গৱেষণা ও পরীক্ষার সম্পর্কাদে আগবে। কিছি এখনো পর্যাপ্ত আৰ কোন বাবুজাহি হোলো না। যদিও Rural Water-supply Committee একটা আছে, লেই কমিটিৰ অৱৰ খেকে দে প্ৰেক্ষা কৃতিবালেনোৰ বাবুজাৰ দৰ, আও গৱেষণা কৰা হৰে আকে। যদি বা দেখা

শহীদেন কোন কারণে একটা টিউবওলের হর তাহে এক একটা unionের যথে বেরাবে ১৫১৬ থানা village—সেখানেও সেই unionের Presidentের শাস্তিদেই সাধারণত সে টিউবওলে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়। একটা ঘটনা আবি জানি—সেখানে District Magistrateএর কাছে এবং সরকারের কাছে অবেক অভিযোগ ও আবেদন করেও প্রেসিডেন্টের বাড়ী থেকে টিউবওলেটা প্রাপ্তের বাবাখানে,—পরীর কেন্দ্রস্থলে আনার ব্যবস্থা করতে পারা যাবনি। সরকারের মেন এসিকে নজর দেওয়া হয়। কর্মপক্ষের সব সরবরাই চারীদের উপর একটু নজর দেওয়া উচিত। কারণ পারী অভিযন্তের সোকই কঠোর পরিস্থিত করে সহজের জনসাধারণের জীবনধারণের টপার করে দেয়। অর্থে পারী অভিযন্তের সোকই একটু পারীর জীবনে ব্যবস্থা নাই।

আবি এখন কচুরিপানা সহজে একটু বলব। শাস্তি-বাড়ী যথাপর বলেছেন, যে কচুরিপানার ভাল সার তৈরী হচ্ছে। কিন্তু সব আগামী দয় না। এগুলি প্রাপ্ত প্রাপ্ত হচ্ছেন। আমাদের জেলার কড়কগুলি অলাটে এবং কচুরিপানা হচ্ছে যে সেটাৰ তলে যে জল আছে তা লোকে বুঝতে পারে না। কচুরিপানা ধাকাব ধূলি আপামোগে নোকে যাবেরিয়া ভোগে। খাসবাহানের বিকল্পৰ বিল নাথক একটা কচুরিপানাভূষ্টি জলা জেলের বলোবাস্ত দিয়ে সরকারের কাছে কচুরিপানা নষ্ট করার জন্য '৳' ঢাকার টাকা জয়া দিয়েছে, তা সবৈও সরকার সেই কচুরিপানা নষ্ট করা বা তোলার কোন বলোবাস্ত করেন নাই।

আবগৱে health centre সহজে কিছু বলব। আমাদের জেলা মুশিদাবাদে কড়কগুলি health centre করার জীব আছে। অনেকদিন অক্টোবর ই'ল অনেকেই টাকা deposit দিয়েছেন কিন্তু সে health centre করন হবে কিছুই জানি না। যৰী যথাপ্য ময়া করে আলাবেন। আর সরবেরগত ধানার অধীন নির্বিভূত ঈস্পাতাল ও বহু পুর্যে construction স্বক হচ্ছে, সে ঈস্পাতাল শেষ হবে কি না এবং খেলা হবে কি না আবি আনন্দে চাই।

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 77,85,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "39—Public Health" was then put and agreed to.

47—Miscellaneous Departments.

The Hon'ble KALIPADA MOOKERJEE: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 22,77,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments".

Sir, most of the cut motions relate to the policy and programme of the Labour Department. So I would like to make a few observations about the policy and the programme and working of this department.

The progressive character of labour policy of this State, in line with that of Government of India, has been maintained during the year in spite of contrary forces.

The policy of this State has been an emphasis on all the three methods of settling industrial disputes, namely, direct negotiation, conciliation and compulsory adjudication. The aim is to canalise the struggle of the working classes into constitutional channels and thus to avoid the losses to the nation in the shape of unnecessary stoppages of work which would inevitably occur if employers and employees were left to fight out the issues between themselves. To facilitate direct negotiation, Works Committees have been formed. And when conciliation fails, Government consistently follow the policy of referring such unresolved disputes to tribunals with one reservation, viz., that there should be no stoppage of work before or during the proceedings before a tribunal in furtherance of that dispute.

Now, let us refer to the conciliation machinery. The goal of labour policy is to achieve labour management co-operation through collective bargaining. As trade unionism is still in a formative stage, the scope for collective bargaining requires to be promoted by Government encouragement and support for some time to come. Our conciliation services operate as an agency of industrial diplomacy and function as a neutral party seeking to find some common ground for an agreement acceptable to both sides. For the performance of this delicate task, often protracted negotiations are

unavoidable. There is adequate machinery for this. The Labour Commissioner has under him 2 Deputy Labour Commissioners, 7 Assistant Labour Commissioners and a large number of Labour Officers who, as whole-time impartial conciliation officers, intervene whenever necessary to help Union-management co-operation and to aid in preventing or shortening all strikes and lockouts.

In 1949, out of 3,217 disputes reported during the year and 1,003 pending from previous year, 1,889, i.e., 54.4 per cent. were settled by conciliation, 133, i.e., 3.8 per cent. were referred to Tribunal and 1,452, i.e., 48.1 per cent. were settled either by unconditional resumption or negotiation between the parties through collective bargaining.

In 1949, out of 159 strikes and lockouts, 71 were settled by conciliation.

Our steady endeavour has been to reduce friction between labour and capital and to bring home to the workers that ultimately increase in wages must depend on increase in production. As the figures below will indicate, there has been a decided improvement in the labour situation and since Industrial Truce Resolution of December, 1947, the relation between Labour and Management has steadily improved.

Number of stoppages in 1947 was 376; in 1948 the number came to 200 and it has been further reduced to 159 in 1949.

Workmen involved in 1947 were 412,432; in 1948, 238,858 and in 1949, 164,902.

As regards adjudication, in 1949, 133 cases were referred for adjudication and altogether 115 awards including 5 major awards, of Industrial Tribunals were enforced. Six Judges of the Industrial Tribunals were busy with adjudication of disputes during this period.

The increase of wages and other tangible benefits gained by workers through awards including the major awards relating to jute, cotton textile and the engineering industry were maintained. The directives in those awards for securing uniform standing orders, rules of service, rules of leave, maternity benefit, holidays, provident fund, gratuity and pension, provision of canteens, etc., substantially helped in stabilising service conditions of workers.

One hundred and ninety-two Works Committees formed so far have been working smoothly. The formation of these Works Committees has also contributed in some measure in cushioning friction between capital and labour.

Non-implementation of awards.—The awards given by the Industrial Tribunals have in a great majority of cases been implemented. Twenty complaints were received in 1948 from the workers through their union and 34 such complaints were received in 1949. All these complaints were enquired into and the Managements were persuaded to implement the awards. In 1949 seven prosecutions were launched for non-implementation of awards. Three of these cases have ended in conviction and one case has been withdrawn following subsequent implementation of the award by the Management.

Now, fixation of minimum wages. Two Committees have been set up for fixation of minimum wages in rice mill, oil mill and flour mill under the Minimum Wages Act. Committees will shortly be set up for fixation of minimum wages in tanneries and leather manufactories, tea plantations and some other scheduled employments.

Family budget enquiries.—Family budget enquiries in respect of workers in tea plantation, rice mills, flour and atta mills and oil mills have been completed. The result of these enquiries will be utilised in fixing minimum wages in those industries.

Trade Union Movement.—Important trade union organisations have contributed in a large measure to the maintenance of industrial peace. The healthy influence exerted by them has to some extent prevented infiltration of ideological obsessions into labour movement, which have in the past been responsible for some acts of violence, intimidation and physical damage to property. There is still dearth of experienced and tried leadership in the movement. It is hoped that with the dawning of a new consciousness that class-integration and not class-conflict is the only effective way to step up production. The present period of economic and financial transition would be successfully steered through.

Unemployment.—Already seller's market has been replaced by buyer's market and depression has set in. Dead-lock in Indo-Pakistan trade relations continues. Retrenchments due to shortage of raw materials, accumulation of stocks, depressed economic conditions, existence of surplus labour, unceasing influx of displaced persons from East Bengal and entry of students of schools and colleges into the employment market have given rise to a multitude of problems requiring early solution. As counteracting measures, avenues for fresh employment are being explored in liaison with the Employment Exchanges, through which all placements are being insisted upon. Training in some technical and vocational trades is in progress. Victimisation due to wrongful retrenchment has been reduced appreciably through direct intervention and judicious reference to Tribunals. Two Expert Committees, one on cotton textile and the other on engineering industry have been set up to explore *inter alia* the scope of training apprentices in various industries. Information about all apprenticeship schemes has been collected for incorporation in a booklet which may serve as a guide for those who may seek employment in industrial concerns.

As a result of devaluation, blockade of jute from Pakistan and increase of its prices, the jute industry faced new problems. Its proposal to avoid retrenchment of permanent workers by restricting working period have therefore been accepted as unavoidable.

The general body of workers have faced the ordeal of hardship and economic distress with admirable patience.

Employment situation—During the period under review, i.e., January, 1949, to 31st December, 1949, 115,358 employment-seekers including 24,493 displaced persons registered themselves with the Employment Exchange, and during the same period 20,837 persons including 649 women and 2,686 displaced persons were placed in employment.

Training centres.—Arrangements have been made for imparting technical and vocational training to displaced persons and ex-service men in training centres run by the Directorate of Re-settlement or Employment. On 31st December, 1949, 430 persons were receiving training in nine technical training schools and 279 persons in 12 vocational training schools. On 31st December, 1949, 259 persons were on training as apprentices in 86 schools.

Legislation.—For the sake of uniformity in the administration of Labour Relations Machinery, Central Acts are followed in this Province. The only Provincial legislation is the Maternity Benefit (Tea Estates) Act providing for maternity benefit in Tea Estates.

Labour Welfare.—To supplement the efforts of the private employers, 17 Welfare Centres are being run by Government. The activities of these Centres include provisions for recreation, indoor and outdoor games and dissemination of news and views on labour problems and display of magic lanterns, cinema shows and educative charts.

Housing of industrial workers.—In the current year the employers have undertaken very few housing schemes. Housing of workers is a crying need of the country. The Government of India have under consideration a scheme for industrial housing to be executed in co-operation with

employers. On account of financial stringency, it has not yet been possible to finance even a modest scheme. Spade work is being done and schemes will be undertaken as soon as funds permit.

Agricultural Labour Enquiry.—An enquiry into the conditions of agricultural labour has been undertaken. Preliminary enquiry has been completed in five villages and schedules have been sent to Government of India. Main enquiry is in progress in 12 villages. It is proposed to hold the enquiry in 59 sample villages.

Factories Directorate.—With the enforcement of the Factories Act, 1947, and the promulgation of the Factories Rules thereunder, there has been need for strengthening the Factories Directorate. Steps are being taken for expanding the Directorate to enable it to assume additional responsibility imposed by the new Act.

Shops and Establishments Act, 1940.—This Act has recently been extended to all the district headquarters towns except West Dinajpur and Malda and to Asansol, Serampore and certain other municipal towns. There is a demand for extending the Act to the remaining municipal towns, but it has not been possible to do so on account of inadequacy of staff. The Act will be extended to other towns as soon as the present financial stringency is overcome. A Bill has been drafted to amend the Act in order to provide for a period of notice before discharge to employees in shops and establishments, to regulate the employment of young persons and to provide for certain other amenities. For want of time, I do not think it will be possible to introduce this Bill in the current session.

Statistics.—In the Labour and Factory Directorates, information is collected about work stoppages, absenteeism, accidents, price collection, employment trends and wages and other conditions of service based on awards. Reliable data for determination of labour productivity is not available and hence it is difficult to relate wages to productivity. An important factor which contributes to the widening of the gap between labour policy and its administration is the lack of adequate information and statistics about labour matters. There is vital need for more basic information about trends of wages, prices and employment and requisite statistics regarding employment in unorganised industries to help decisions in planning and carrying out adjustments necessary to attain higher level of employment and to serve as economic barometers. The Statistical Sections of the Directorates are yet not well-equipped to undertake the task efficiently. Proposal for strengthening the Statistical Section of the Labour Directorate is under consideration.

With these words I commend my motion for the acceptance of the House.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the policy and practice of the department.

I beg also to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about not having an independent grant for Labour.

I beg further to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about favouritism shown to I.N.T.U.C. as compared to Hind Mazdoor Sabha.

I then beg to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about expenditure of a huge sum of Rs. 11 lakhs on Miscellaneous.

I next beg to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the delay in setting up Tribunals and in the proceedings and delay in enforcement of the awards.

I then beg to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the inefficiency of staff for inspection of factories.

I also beg to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about delay in disposing of cases under Workmen's Compensation and Payment of Wages Acts.

I further beg to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about insufficiency of Assistant Labour Commissioners and their staff and facilities for their work.

I then beg to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about insufficiency of pay and grade and allowances of the staff in Labour Directorate and Labour Welfare Centres.

I also beg to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about insufficiency of the grant.

Lastly I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the administration of the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1940.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I wish to make a departure today and I shall speak in English. I understand that the number of Bengali shorthand writers remains the same though (formerly only half a dozen speeches were made in Bengali in this House) now a much larger number of Bengali speeches are delivered in this House. Sir, I draw your attention to this aspect of the matter.

Now, Sir, I congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for one thing only and that is where he has said that the arrangements for having statistics are inadequate. Sir, I do not know where to begin and where to end as I have quite a large number of cut motions and as the time is short I shall be brief. Let me start with what the Hon'ble Minister has said this year in the beginning and also what he said last year in the end. Sir, he has said that "we do not believe in class war" and he has said hard words about me and about those who believe in class war. He said that he was going to bring about Kisan Madjor Praja Raj by Congress methods and when he invoked the name of Mahatmaji I told him not to drag in his name. Today again he is claiming that he has been following the same methods to encourage direct negotiation. I am very sorry to inform this House that that aspect that the unions should directly negotiate with the employers has all along been discouraged. He talked of Works Committees. Either he does not know about this or he has forgotten all about these committees. There is no scope for them to have direct negotiation about the terms of service and other things. They can only

maintain amicable relations on small matters. The function of this committee has not been to encourage direct negotiation between the organisations of labour and employer. This is not being done. I find recognition of unions, curiously enough, has not been done. The tribunals in this province say that it is not within their jurisdiction and therefore they could not do it. They say that a new Act is going to be passed and it will deal with it. The Hon'ble Minister has not helped the unions in the matter of recognition. Therefore the talk of encouraging direct negotiation is not borne out by facts. He had to fall back upon the results of the tribunals. Last year he quoted extensively from the awards of the three tribunals for jute, cotton and engineering and said that "We have made considerable progress in that the wage has been increased from Rs. 48 to Rs. 58 and so on." But in cotton textile the amount is Rs. 50 only. This year nothing has been done. If I remember aright and if he also remembers aright it was his predecessor who set up the tribunals and so he should not have taken credit for this result even as this was not his performance but that of his predecessor, Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, the then Labour Minister. To take pride on this account is also misleading the House. Sir, the increase is only Rs. 10 to Rs. 12. Nothing has been done by the present Labour Minister. He is only maintaining the *status quo* and to maintain the *status quo* is not an achievement, but, Sir, that is the policy of the Hon'ble Minister. To maintain the *status quo* is to hoodwink the public. Sir, nothing much has been done either by the tribunals or by the Hon'ble Minister. There are many industries for which the tribunals are not appointed to adjudicate on any dispute arising. In the engineering tribunal there was no grade system for all. There was some grade for the unskilled but for the semi-skilled and super-skilled there was no grade. Sir, nothing has been done during the whole year. In spite of the fact that there was some fall about it (I was told that some sort of a tribunal was going to be started) no work has been done and no result has been achieved in this direction. The result has been nil, because there has been no policy. Not only this, Sir, but inaction is also responsible for this state of things. Under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" for which a sum of Rs. 22,77,000 has been asked for I said there should be set apart for labour grant more, but I am surprised to find that of this sum Rs. 10,59,000 is for Miscellaneous and there is nothing for the extension and development of trade unions on sound lines. Now, Sir, sound lines do not mean spoon feeding. No trade union which can stand up before the employer and have direct negotiation has been encouraged by this department. The only thing that has been done is that these trade unions go to the Hon'ble Minister and get a tribunal and get some satisfaction that something is being done. Only spending 11 lakhs for the development on sound lines is not the sound way of doing things. If you really want to do sound work then you will have to see that the workers' organisations are made strong enough to get recognition. You should help them to get recognition. That would be doing things on sound lines. If you do not do that then the way in which the money is being spent is being wasted, it is worse than that. Because I have a shrewd suspicion that there is an ulterior motive behind your spending so much money under this head. You are preparing ground for your coming election which is being postponed time and again. Then there is a nominal advisory board which functions no better than the Hon'ble Minister in charge so far as the labour question is concerned. During 1949 there was only one sitting of the board although so many problems were coming before it. Since then there has been no meeting although ten months have elapsed. Even then whatever little the advisory board decided by a common agreement between the three irreconcilable parties, the Government, the employer and the labour is not given effect to by the Minister in charge. For instance, this advisory board pressed early in 1949 that the Minimum Wages Act should at once be given effect to and that Government should take definite and exemplary steps against those who would not implement

the provision. But we know that only two very small firms with a total number of a couple of thousands of employees, whereas in West Bengal, taking the shops and establishments, the number is nearly two millions, are now covered by the Minimum Wages Act.

As regards the administration of the labour disputes let us take the Industrial Disputes Act, and this is a question on which depends largely the peace and prosperity of the province. Sir, the Labour Directorate consists of the Labour Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and other officers, but what has been the result so far in this direction? The Minister says that three thousand odd cases have been disposed of. As I said last year and as was elicited from answers to supplementary questions put in this House, I can definitely say that the figure given is misleading and wrong. This three thousand means that three thousand letters were written, and in most of the cases the letters were written to the Jute Mills Association for the Commissioners are not authorised to write direct to the jute mills and the replies from the Jute Mills Association mostly were that everything was O.K. And copies of those replies were forwarded to us and in this way three thousand cases were disposed of by the Labour Directorate. I should like to know from the Hon'ble Minister in detail about these three thousand cases, about the manner in which everything was made O.K., the manner in which every dismissal has been justified, the manner in which all blame has been given to the other side. This unhappy state of affairs has been long continuing. So dissatisfied men have had to pay unsuccessful visits, either to get a settlement through conciliation or to see the termination of the affair. But the conciliation machinery moves with a snail's pace if at all it moves.

Then, Sir, I must say in fairness to the Directorate that many of its officers are not quite equipped in every respect. They should have proper conveyances sanctioned for them, and, as I said last year, their offices should be located in the densely populated industrial areas and not elsewhere as at present. Moreover, I am quite conscious of their short-comings and their difficulties; they cannot enforce the attendance of employers. I could have understood the position even if the Hon'ble Minister could have compelled the employers to attend. Still the Hon'ble Minister says that he has done so much. Sir, this is not a fact, and he has only been trying to mislead us all. The Act limits the time within which period the conciliation should be finished, and he says that he has done much in this direction. I challenge him to go through the files and if he does so, he will find that hundreds of files have been pending from six to eight months. Sir, we find that while the Directorate writes polite letters, the employer says, "I won't do that", and there ends the matter. Even when the employer condescends to discuss and asks the Commissioner to come and meet him, he finds that there is no conveyance for him. Such is the state of affairs in the Labour Directorate.

Coming to the question of Tribunal I should like to mention that at every stage partly the Act is responsible and partly the administration is responsible for its failure. First of all the whole process takes too long a time with the Tribunal. Let us take the Works Committee. They raise a subject--most of them are not entitled to do so and so there is no conciliation. They take months and then the union takes it up but there is no conciliation. Then the Commissioner recommends that a Tribunal is to be appointed and then it remains with the Secretary or the Minister and it takes months and months. Sometimes it depends upon the skin to which a particular trade union centre belongs. Then there is submission of statement, framing of issues, hearing and preparing and signing the award. Then the Minister puts his signature and it goes for publication. Then comes the question of enforcement. All these take on an average not less than one year. I submit that this Act was not given to us for this long-drawn delay. Sir, if there is a trouble, what is needed is a quick decision

and this unfortunately we are not getting. To cite one instance, the Howrah Municipal Employees' Association had a Tribunal and after the Tribunal gave its award, the statutory period of its enforcement expired. Then they wanted modification and clarification of certain anomalies. For eight months they went on corresponding but nothing was done. Ultimately they gave a strike notice and a conciliation board was formed but nothing happened. Then they actually went on one-day strike which they had to prolong for two or three days more on account of the *lathi* charge by the police. Then a tribunal was formed. This tribunal is still going on although there has been no hearing on the merits of the case. There was hearing on the 11th December, 1949, 14th January, 6th February, 8th February, 22nd February, 1950, and today the case is again to be heard. After the tribunal has been sitting some persons have been given notice and we have moved that they have no right to do so. Three months have since then elapsed but they have not come to a decision yet on this point. I do not want to mention names, Sir, but it is our experience that the members do not come in time, and what is most dangerous for us most of them have a capitalist bias. This is unfortunate, and I do not know how it can be remedied immediately. But the fact is there and in selecting Tribunal judges this matter should be borne in mind.

Now, let me take the three big cases where the largest number of employees are concerned, I mean jute, plantation labour and coal. Of course, coal does not come directly within the jurisdiction of our Labour Minister. But as it is in Bengal, so far as the difficulties and troubles of the coal workers in Bengal are concerned, something has got to be done by our Minister. As regards the jute mills no direct negotiation is possible because workers' unions are not recognised and because the Labour Commissioner even is not recognised by the jute employers. Thirty-five thousand jute mill workers had to go and the Minister says complacently "well, they had to go." Of course, that raises a much bigger issue—the trade war with Pakistan. I do not think this Minister can do much about it, but this trade war is harming the peasants of the East Pakistan and the jute workers of this country. Mr. Walker I do not find him here—or Mr. Jalan and others of the Jute Mills Association do not suffer nor the landlords in East Pakistan. It is the peasants who are suffering because they do not get the price for jute. Thirty-five thousand jute workers had to be sacrificed—they were dismissed—and the rest of the three thousand workers are working only 5 days a week. Formerly they were working three weeks a month. Now, they are being made to work more hours for the same pay, that is, they are working only 5 days. But the profits of the jute mill owners have remained the same though all the cut, all the sacrifice, is expected of the workers and the Minister here says "well, they had to go." At least the rate of profit of the jute mills is not taken into consideration. Why was it not cut a little so that some more people could get employment?

Then the plantation industry employs almost the same number—about 25,000—and occupies the same significant position just like the jute industry. The plantation industry is also a considerable foreign exchange earner and the honourable members will be surprised to hear that it pays dividend in many cases as high as 200 per cent, while the workers are getting low wages below Rs. 16 per month in spite of the investigation and report of the Rege Committee and the continuous agitation of the unions for the betterment of their conditions. I here want to say with all the emphasis I can command that this Government is guilty of surrendering in these three major industries—jute mills, plantation industry and coal—about coal I do not accuse this Minister, but this Minister along with the Minister at the top both together are responsible—they have surrendered to the big industrialists. Far from helping direct negotiation and helping the unions to get recognition, we find that the workers are being persecuted and a little hint of that was given in the speech of the Minister himself here—"subversive"—he did not use the word "subversive", he used some other expression

which I do not just now recollect. But this is not the Congress way as we all understand the Congress way—it is not Dr. Suresh Banerjee's understanding the Congress way nor of others understanding the Congress way but it is Hon'ble Kalipada Mookerjee's understanding the Congress way. That is what is happening, that is, those who differ from him are being suppressed and victimised. Here I must say one thing that this province is a little better than the sister province of Bihar. In Bihar those who differ from the official Congress view are more harassed and imprisoned. Here this is not done—I do not know why? This is perhaps because the Hon'ble Minister himself has no trade union group of his own. Had he possessed a group of his own, perhaps we would have met with the same fate, but as it is, it is bad enough; specially when there is a clash with the I.N.T.U.C. group, we find that absolutely no justice is done to the other groups.

I drew the attention of this House to the several arrests and exterrnent orders of trade unionists from Asansol—I need not mention the names. I find I am already running short of time. I will mention one thing which I did not mention. That is about the Tittagarh Jute Mills Majdoor Union. There the question came about the Works Committee election. I do not exaggerate when I say that 90 per cent. of the workers belong to the Hind Majdoor Sabha and the I.N.T.U.C. cannot muster even 10 per cent. Therefore, when the election came, most of those who stood for election found themselves in jail including Z. H. Khan, Haridhan and Amal Bagchi. They prayed "There is a case against us. Let it be decided. So, postpone the election". I do not think they succeeded. Only five days back I went there. They said "Can you not do something to get it postponed so that there may be fair election?" They made their own representation to the Government. I do not know the result, but I shall be very much surprised if their prayer is listened to. I might mention here that I was one of those who narrowly escaped being arrested at Asansol. What happened? There was a meeting—(Sj. Sushil Kumar Banerjee was muttering something.) Speak up. Why are you so modest? Sushil Banerjee cannot be accused of being modest. (Sj. SUSHIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I say, you are a clever man.)

Anyway, we were having a meeting of the Hind Majdoor Sabha group of workers and we were attacked by the I.N.T.U.C. group. When some of our group went to complain to the thana, they were arrested. When I telephoned the people and asked them why they were late, they said some of them were arrested and that I also would be arrested. As I knew that I might be arrested, I did not go there. Next time I went there and I asked what was the matter. They said there was no case against me. I do not know what made them not to arrest me. I would have welcomed it. I have been arrested many, many times by the British Government, by the League Government and by this Government also in the Dunlop Rubber Factory case. Of course, I got acquitted in spite of the efforts of the Congress friends. Here also I would have got acquittal. What happens is this. They issue warrant against anybody who goes there and challenges Mr. John, the King. That sort of thing—if I may say so without any disrespect to the sister province—is imported from Bihar and things like that have not happened here except at Tittagarh and Dunlops. But whatever has happened is bad enough and it should be stopped.

Regarding the policy, there are two Bills circulated in the Central Assembly. Again I say I cannot blame the Minister here for that, but I must say that he must have either agreed with the provisions of those Bills or must have connived at those Bills. At least we are not aware that he or his department opposed them. That is a charter of slavery that is being fashioned in New Delhi and from the talk that our Minister gave us today it

seems that he likes the line that is being taken up there. I do not want to say much on that today, but I want to mention several instances where justice was denied because our union was not affiliated to the I.N.T.U.C.

Orient Fan Company.—I personally went there at least a dozen times and assurance was given to me that justice will be done but ultimately it was not done, because of the I.N.T.U.C. or because of the fact that the employer of that factory is a very important industrialist. The other companies are Atlas Engineering Company, Indian Rubber Manufacturing Company, and Radha Kissen Cotton Mills about which a special mention is necessary because there was an illegal lockout and we could persuade the Minister to think that it was an illegal thing. He, of course, prosecuted the employer, but the prosecution failed because of the absolute inefficiency of the department. The manager himself was not prosecuted, and the man prosecuted was not anywhere near the factory for the last six months. So absolute inefficiency of the department caused the failure of the prosecution. After that we approached the Government and said "well, let us have an appeal, or let there be another prosecution including the manager, because the manager was not prosecuted". I was told in connection with some supplementary answer "it is not our business". Then why did you prosecute that company at all, I ask? If you prosecute a company, prosecute it honestly and effectively and not for show. And if prosecution fails, you can go to a higher court as you always do. That cotton mill is closed by now for nearly one and a half years and the workers are all scattered and it is difficult for them to find money to pay to the barristers and lawyers to lodge an appeal. I say when the Government thought that some employer had disregarded the award, it was for them to prosecute. As a matter of fact, the Hon'ble Minister may be amused to hear that the lower court had not heard the name of the Industrial Disputes Act. I supplied him with a copy of the Industrial Disputes Act. I do not want to be hard on him, but I want to say that most of the Subdivisional Officers and Magistrates are like that. It is only the courts that are dealing with those matters that can do justice to the case. According to the Act there is no other way out. This case could be conducted in a more efficient and better way by engaging experienced lawyers who knew more about it. If that failed, there should have been an appeal with the aid of experienced men and better lawyers.

(At this stage the blue light was lit.)

Sir, I shall take another five minutes

Sir, the fundamental difficulty of the Minister himself is that he cannot honestly go forward with a forward policy because the way in which they are treating their own employees stands in his way. In the jute mills the employees are given Rs. 58. Now, if it is recommended that more than Rs. 58 should be given to them, then most of the employers will say "your own chappassis are not being given at least Rs. 58. Unless you do that, you have no business, you have no right to say anything". If they say that they will be quite justified. I am prepared to support Mr. Walker who said that Government, while trying through the Tribunal to increase the wages, are themselves paying less. I said the other day that the minimum should be at least Rs. 80 and every year there should be some increment. We demanded through the union that there should be some improvement but no improvement was made, no tribunal was given. The Central Pay Commission recommended that the minimum should be Rs. 30. The existing minimum is Rs. 17, but as a result of the negotiation with the Hon'ble Minister you will be surprised to hear that he has given now a grade beginning from Rs. 13. The Pay Commission recommended Rs. 30 as the minimum; the minimum of the existing scale is Rs. 17; and the new scale starts with Rs. 13. Can anything be more ridiculous than that?

Now, I would like to say a few words about agricultural labour. There also the Minister talks about agricultural labour, but nothing has been done. That is all that I have to say about this. I would like to say two things only and I shall finish. That is about jute mills. With regard to the present disturbances I want to say that the minorities in this country should be saved at all costs and the minorities in Pakistan should also be saved at all costs. That is our socialist line. But here what do we find? Here at Telinipura some disturbances took place. I won't blame the Chief Minister alone. He could not save it. We also could not save it. Why, I ask, after that proper attention was not given to the matter? What happened is this: the Muslim workers wanted to work but the Hindu workers would not allow them to do so. What were the Labour Department, the Labour Minister and the Labour Directorate doing? Did they try to induce the Hindu workers to allow them to do the work? They only left the matter to the Magistrate there, and he refused to have anything to do with any trade union. The Friends Ambulance Unit went there but they were also unwanted and therefore they went away. The position now is that Telinipura is not working with full complement, though we have succeeded in making the Hindus and Muslims work together. Then at Gondalpara no protection was given to the minorities. The Magistrate could not give protection. He said that Chander Nagar is a difficult place and that political complications were there. I don't understand it. Chander Nagar is now under this Government and they could give the workers protection that they needed. In Gondalpara not a single Muslim worker was allowed to work by the employers and the Government could not give any protection. They have been asked to take compulsory leave for three months. I can understand this much that when there is some heat, the workers may remain away or they may remove their families to safe places, but to compel them to take leave for three months or not allowing any Muslim workers to work is an impossible state of thing and I do not know what our Minister is doing about it.

Then again in the Port Commissioners retrenchment is going on. They have not dealt with that subject at all. Complacency of the Ministry is really criminal. I have mentioned merely jute mills but in all industries people are being retrenched, and to talk of the labour exchange is absolutely beside the point. They cannot meet the problem. We have to create employment and see that those men are employed somewhere. We see that in one department people are being retrenched and in another department people are being recruited.

About the Port Commissioners, of course, this department is not directly under his control but he must have a say, and there also, I am told, the Muslim workers are being forced to take leave. That is not the way to solve the problem. We can certainly condemn Pakistan for what they are doing to their minorities, but we shall have no right to condemn them if we cannot put our house in order. If any single Muslim worker runs away for fear of his life or because he cannot find a job, then certainly the talk of condemnation of Pakistan will not be fair.

With these words, Sir, I support my cut motions for the acceptance of the House.

SJ. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Pahley main apka dhiyan istaratf akershit kerna chahta hoon ke is hall men ek bhi Hindi stenographer naheen hai, serif ek Urdu Reporter hai. Hindi bhasha ek rasht bhasha hai is liey is ka taraf dhiyan dena chaheay.

Abhi yeh labour ke beshai men main kuch suggestion dena chahta hoon. Darjeeling aur Dooars men beshesh kerke Tea Industry hai. Sub adhikar ke pahley rahney ka adhikar sub sey pahley hona chaheay. Jisko hum occupancy rights kahtey hain, wahan per mazdooron ka koie adhikar naheen hai. Sao, derhsao bares age wahan per jetney hill tribes they wahan

aker baithey they; tub labour kum tha, Tea Garden ka manager, ek jage ke labourers ko doosrey jage lalach deker lejate they, aur istarah doosrey jage ke labours aur jagi latey they, prantu ab labourers ki sunkhia barh rahi hai, is liey yeh kosheesh horahi hai, ke aur labourers ko wahan sey hataya jai. Ab yeh log sao dersao bares sey wahan per bus gaey hain, abhi unkro ejcetion suit aur doosrey doosrey kaidey sey nikala jata hai. Yeh bohot dukh ki bat hai. Jis admni ne wahan per aker jungle phar ker bagan lagaya, ab wahan per uska koie adhikar naheen hai. Is liey is ke barey men kanoon hona chahey, aur mazdooron ko occupancy rights hona chahey ta ke un mazdooron ko wahan per sey nekal na saken.

Doosri bat yeh hai ke wahan ke manager aur pujipati kaisi chal chul rhe hain, ke aker koie admni ne kharab kam keya to samucha family ko wahan sey hata deya jata hai. Abhi yeh zamana hai, ke apna jo wife hai, jisko orthangini, better half kahate hain, wali bhi jub adhikar mangne rahan hain aur jab uska bhi right hai to larke aur larkean keon sua bap ka kahna sunnev lagengey. Yadi koie larke ney kharab kain kiya to samucha family ko nekal diya jata hai, yeh bari dukh ke bat hai. Teesta valley men yeh bat hoie ke wahan sey 69 heads ko nekal diya. Hum ney wahan ke manager, aur Commissioner ke samney yeh bat rukhi, ke nekal ney ko koie wajje naheen tha, koie reason naheen tha. Ab yeh log starve ker raha hain, abhi koe pather tor ker jebika ker raha hai. Abhi Labour Commissioner aur Welfare Officer dono ko kaha ke unlogon ko kam men lagana chahay. Teesta Valley ke beshaat men, hum ne age bhi kahu **ke** in 69 heads ki kuch taisala kerdiyey, maga Labour Commissioner Sahib, manager per faisala chore ker chala gaey. Abhi maloom hua ke Labour Commissioner Sahib khud 2, 4 bagan ke manager hain. Jub Hon'ble Dutt-Majumdar Sahib wahan per gaey they to hum bhi milney gaey. Pulashari men ek jagah thairna para, wahan per do Labour Officer bhi they. Labour Officer ney manager sey kaha --

कि, ता नी गाँधीजन का ?

Aur 2, 4 char ka packet sath legaey. Jub yeh manager aur Labour Officer men aisi batchit hosakti hai, to yeh sub admni mazdooron ke **kaisey** bhalaie kei saktey hain. Is liey hum Labour Minister ka dhiyan akershit kerte hain. Mera suggestion hai ke is mamela ko achitarah hath men liya jai.

Jub sey National Government hua mazdooron ka bhi unnati hua. Phaley jo Government the wah business men ke thi aur wah business men ke interest ko pahley dekti thi. Aj hamarey National Government ko mazdooron ka interest dekhna chahey. Isley ap logou ko istarat dhiyan dena zaruri hai.

The Hon'ble KALIPADA MOOKERJI : शिवार्थ परिषद्पाल यहोस्त, निवारण वायु और प्राकृतिक धारे में सब टीमटी प्रशासन उपचालित करतेस तो पाइकारी भावेट आवाजे करवाए दियें हवे। आविर आवाजे करवाए दियें तो प्राकृतिक धारे टीमटी प्रशासन उपचालित करते तार जावे दियें। पाजेट एवं धूम वेणी जावे दियें द्युत्तेजन नहें। (Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE : धूम डोट दियेट हवे!) तबे दू-एकठी करा आवि एट परिषद्पाल ट्रायलर करते छोटे। निवारण वायु और एकठी टीमटी प्रशासन बदलेस में चिल-बच्चून गता एवं I. N. T. U. C. वे बिहार नाम दियें गये। एवं एकठीन लोक, एवं प्रशिक्षित वक्तकउलि तार नियम गता आते। अभियोग वा नियम गता करत आते तार नाम्या आपनामे नम्ये उपचालित करव, गते गते I. N. T. U. C. वे नामा नाम्ये करत गता आते ताराओ जानेस आपनाया एवं कल भागाटे पारवेव। I. N. T. U. C. तें ११५६ डिसेम्बर पर्वात २६०,८८० रुप गता अनिकृष्ट हराते एवं निवारण वायु चिल-बच्चून उपचालित, निकृष्ट प्रशिक्षित, बाबू एवं एट प्रशिक्षित वायु वेणी दिव जान रहानि, १३ अून १९४९ हराते ११५६ डिसेम्बर १९४९ पर्वात निवारण वायु नाम्ये वर्षां चिल-बच्चून-जाति गता नाम्ये हच्छे ८,६५१ गता। २६०,८८० रुपाने ८,६५१ रुप दैजार आते पक्षपातिवेस I. N. T. U. C. दाले अडियोप करवेन, ताहाने एट अडियोप

যদো কল্পনা সতত আছে তা বেথ যখ আর বিশেষভাবে সভাদের কাছে নিবেদন করবার প্রয়োজন নেই। (Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE : শীকার মহলের, শীকারার প্রত্যক্ষ আছেন কি ? এ ঠাটীর Mental Institution-এ ডাক্তারিক উদ্দেশ্যে থাব। এটা absolutely false statement কৈবল্য করবেন।)

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: May I suggest, Sir, that he should not use the words "false statement".

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: All right, I may say absolutely incorrect and maliciously incorrect statement.

The Hon'ble KALIPADA MOOKERJI: এ বলেই তিনি আক্ষণ্যাদ লাভ করতে পারেন কারণ গুরুর খোর ধোকা। গুরুতাও নয়, ত্বরিতাও নয়, কোটি নয়। পিবার বাবু সেখানে পারমপূর্ণ লাভ করতে পারেন, কিন্তু তে কথা নয়। একব্যাপে কাহে বলতে চাই এ সবেও তাঁর সত্ত্ব স্বামীর মতি বিশ্বাস না হবে বাকে, তাহলে যতক্ষণ Sub-Committee করবে, Advisory Board রয়েছে, সেখানে তাঁদের শক্ত সংস্থা অনুপ্রাপ্তে representative না কাহাই উচিত। কিন্তু তা সবেও আমরা সবস্ত জাহাঙ্গীর হিল-বক্সের সভাকে representation দিয়েছি। Sub-Committee সবস্ত সভায় তাঁরা উপরিত খাবেন কিনা জানি না। কিন্তু যে সবস্ত Provincial Advisory Board আছে সেই সবস্ত Provincial Advisory বোঝ I. N. T. U. C. r. প্রতিনিধি পাঠাতে পারেন। হিল-বক্সের সভার প্রতিনিধিও সেখানে আছেন।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: May I say just one word, Sir ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, Mr. Banerjee.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: আমাকে যাত্র একটা sentence বলতে দিন।

Mr. SPEAKER: Order order, please take your seat, Mr. Banerjee.

The Hon'ble KALIPADA MOOKERJI: আপনি যখন বক্তৃতা দিবেছিলেন, তখন বলবাবুর কথা আপনাকে অবাধ কার্যকরা দেওয়া হয়েছিল।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: আবি একটা example দিতে চাই। শুনো ডোকারের যদো সেখানে প্রতিবন্ধ ৩০ ঘন বালানী; কিন্তু উৎসবেও তিনি মোটেই 10 per cent.ওর অধিক ভোক পান নাই। Ganges Printing—

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. I have been repeatedly warning you to take your seat. Unless the speaker who is in possession of the House gives way, I cannot permit you to speak like this. Will you kindly take your seat? If, however, you want to speak by way of personal explanation, you can do so at a later stage.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I am speaking by way of personal explanation.

Mr. SPEAKER: But not at this stage.

The Hon'ble KALIPADA MOOKERJI: পিবার বাবু তাঁর বক্তৃতা প্রসঙ্গে তেলিমীগাঢ়া স্বামী আবি একটা প্রয়োগ করবেছিল। যাওও তিনি কংগ্রেসকে পরিষার করে উপরিকে নিরোধে, ক্ষুণ্ণ সাথে সাথে কংগ্রেসের উপর থেকে বে অধিকার আগে হিল তার বলে আজও অনেক কিছু বলে থাকেন। কিন্তু সামা কংগ্রেসলোরী—৩০ বৎসর বয়ে কংগ্রেসকে সেবা করে জনসাধারণের প্রৃষ্ঠা অর্থন করবেছে—জামের প্রতিপ কটাকশাল করতে মোটেই তিনি কার্য্য করেন না। তিনি তেলিমীগাঢ়া স্বামী বলেছেন বে সেখানে স্বামী সংবিধানিক দুনিয়াৰ workers করেছে, তাদেৱ সেখান থেকে কোৱ কৰে অসম পরিবে দেওয়া হচ্ছে, আবে বিশেষে পাঠাবাৰ যথব্য হবেছে—এটা সম্পূর্ণ অসমৰ ও অসম্ভা। তাঁকে আবি একব্যাপে কলাতে পারি, তিনি যে ইচ্ছিত করবেছেন তেলিমীগাঢ়া বখন এইবৰুৱা পুৰিকদেৱ উপৰ দৰ্শকনা ঘটে নিৰেছে এবং আবে দুঃখুৰ্বৰ্ণন অৰ্থ নাই, তখন আমৰা সেখানে বেক থাবলি—এটা বিহুক বিবৰ্য কৰা। তত বে District Magistrate-ৰ উপরই তাৰ দিবে সেখানে পাঠাব হোৱিল, তা সহ, আবি সিদ্ধেও সেখানে নিৰোধিতাৰ

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: এই "বিকাকৰা" বলা কি Parliamentary? তিনি আমাকে দেখেছেন বে আবি সম্পূর্ণ বিবৰ্য কৰা বলেছি।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Mr. Banerjee, please sit down.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE : Please obey the Chair.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE : You keep quiet. প্রধান সচীবালয়ের আমাকে বলেছেন withdraw করতে, তাঁকেও বলা যাব বিদ্যা বসন্তেন না, আমতা বনুন। মুছনের বেগের একই শিরে ইত্যাহ উঠিছে।

The Hon'ble KALIPADA MOOKERJI : আমি আমতা বলেছি, "বিদ্যা" এলি শাই। তেলিমোড়াতে সবচেয়ে নিরাপত্তা ব্যবস্থা সরকার গৃহণ করেছেন, সেখানে বিনিয়োগী, পুলিশ সিরাপে করেছেন, আর আমের নিরাপত্তার পিকে দৃষ্টি করেছেন। একাধিকবার বিনিয়োগী কর্তৃপক্ষ আমের সরকারকে নিরাপত্তা আঞ্চল দেন এবং আমের পাতে কাবে পুনর্নির্মাণ করেন, তার জন্য নির্ভেদে দেওয়া হয়েছে।

গোলমাড়া উচ্চমিলের কথা তিনি বলেছেন, কিন্তু এত বিচক্ষণ পিস্তোখ যাবু সহজেই ঝুলে পেতেন বে চলেননাৰ এখনো কৰ্তৃী অধিকৃতী আৰে, আজও তাৰ merger ঘটেনি। তিনি বলে পেতেন বে আৰে গতৰ্থে চলেননগৱেৰ কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ গৃহণ করেছেন, মেটা হাত অৰু ডিয়াতে হতে পাৰে, কিন্তু আজও মেটা বাজৰে পৰিষেত ইয়নি। সেখনা আমি বিনিয়োগী ব্যাকুকে বলকো বে সেখানে পুলিশ পাঠিবে আমের নিরাপত্তার ব্যবস্থা কৰা সহজপৰ হব নাই। তুওও মেই পোনগুপ্তার কৰ্তৃপক্ষকে বলা হয়েছে বজবিল না কৰীয়া কাবে মেতে পাৰে ভুক্তিন আমেৰ সবচেয়ে ration বেৰুৰ ব্যবস্থা পাওয়া গতৰ্থে গৃহণ করেছেন। কাৰেই তিনি বে অভিযোগ কৰেছেন মেটা সম্পূর্ণ অবহেলক ও অবৃন্দক। এছাড়াও তিনি আজও নানা বিষয়েৰ অৰজনৰ কৰেছেন। তিনি বলেছেন বে সবচেয়ে tribunal বাব নিৰ্মেহে, মেই tribunalএৰ বাবে credit তিনি বিলে গৃহণ কৰেছেন। আমাৰ predecessor তিনি হিলেন Dr. Banerjee, আমিনা Dr. Banerjeeৰ পৃষ্ঠি জীৱ এত শ্ৰেষ্ঠ কৰে আগৃত হল। পৈশিনও তাঁকে মেখেছি ঔপু স্বামোচন কৰতে এতুবু দৃষ্টিত হয় নাই, Dr. Banerjeeৰ সবচেয়ে অনেক কথা তিনি বলেছিলেন। বিষ আৰ তিনি তাঁৰ পুৰ্বনোব পক্ষৰূপ হয়ে এই সভাৰ তাঁকে অভিনন্দন আনিবেছেন। ১৯৪৯ সালে Dr. Banerjee এখানে উপনিষত হিলেন কিঃ ১৯৪৮ সালে তৈনি হিলেন না। ১৯৪৯ সালে ৩,২১৭১ dispute উপনিষত, তা conciliation অভিনন্দনৰ বাবক ও Labour Directorate সামাবে ১,৮৮৯টি cases were disposed of through collective bargaining at the instance of the Labour Directorate এবং আৰাঙ্গা বে সবচেয়ে tribunalৰ বাব মেতে হয়েছে তাতে বল হয়েছে ১১৫৯ বাব মেতো হয়েছে ১৯৪৯ সালেতে এবং এইভাবে �tribunalৰ বাবক আজকে মালিক ও প্ৰিকৰণৰ বাবে বে সবচেয়ে মেটা সভাটো কৰণই উন্মতিৰ পিকে বাবে। তাৰ পুত্ৰক পুৰাপ হচ্ছে এখনে বে stoppage of work ১৯৪৯-৫৮ সালে বা কিঃ তা প্রতিক্রিয়া ৫০ তাগ হীন পোৰেছে। কাৰেই অৰজনৰ বে উন্মতি ঘটেছে এটা তিনি প্ৰকাশো অৰ্থীকৰ কৰলেও বলে মনে এৰ সভাতা তিনি নিচৰাই উপনিষত কৰেন।

আৰ একটা কথা তিনি বলেছেন—production fieldএ নামাভাৱে শকি যাবা বিকল বজাবলীৰ পুৰিক ও কৰী আৰেৰ পৃষ্ঠি নিৰ্মাণৰ, নিশীভূন এবং নিশ্চৰ কৰা হৰ। সেৱে সেৱে একধাৰ তিনি বলেছেন বে সমিতিৰ বাব সবকাৰৰ বিদ্যাৰ সৰকাৰৰে বে এতুবু পক্ষগুপ্ত-গোপ্যটী নৰ। তাৰ জন্য তাঁকে একটু অভিনন্দন আৰাই; সভাৰ কথা বলেছেন কি না আনি না। এখানে এৰকৰ কোন ঘটনা ঘটেনি। তথে একবাৰ তাঁকে বলবো বলি কোন পুৰিক-কৰী কোন বিষয়ে অভিন্ন হয়ে থাকে বা তাকে Security Actৰ কৰলে মেতে বল আই'লে সে productionএৰ বাব নাই। কিঃ সে বলি পোনাগুপ্তাকাৰ কৰে, যাবামাৰি কাটোকাৰ কৰে, আই'লে আৰ বে কল তা তাকে কুঠাতে হৈবে। তুও বে productionএৰ কৰী যদে সে সাতভু যাব পাৰে এটা সভাপৰও নৰ বা দ্বৃক্ষি ও দ্বৃক্ষিৰ পৰিচৰও নৰ। আজ অনেক বেলা হৈবে গৈছে। পুৰবতে অৰেক আলোচনা কৰেছি আৰ বিষ আলোচনাৰ প্ৰোক্ষণ নেই। আমি তাৰ সমষ্টি হাঁটাই প্ৰকাৰেৰ বিবোৰিতা কৰি এবং আমি বলে কৰি আৰাৰ বা দুন প্ৰাপ্তিৰ মেটা সকলে সৰ্বানিষ্ঠতাৰে পুৰণ কৰবে৮।

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE : On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. সচীবীৰ সৰীবালয়ৰ বে কথা বলেছেন I. N. T. U. C.ৰ হৃষি লক আৰাৰ আঠ লো জোৱাৰ হৈছে সেখানেৰ সংখ্যা, আৰ বিষ সম্পূর্ণ সংখ্যা বাব ৩,৬৫১—ৰোৱাৰে সম্পূর্ণ নিৰ্ভুল বিদ্যা। আমি তাঁকে সম্পূর্ণ conviction কৰে মেঘ

আবি একটা কথা মেঠা আবি শাব্দানে বলতে চেরেহিলাৰ, Ganges Printing Union মেঠা আছে
শৰীল শব্দু দাব President, তিনি claim কৰেছিলেন ১০ পাৰসেন্ট ডালেৱ I. N. T. U. C.ৰ মেঠাৰ কিছি
বৰ্ষন ভোট হ'ল তখন মেৰা গেল আবি ১০ পাৰসেন্ট ভোট পেয়েছি।

Sj. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: এটা সত্য কথা নহ, আবি withdraw কৰেছিলাৰ।

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: আবি একটা শত্রু কথা বলো। আমৰা আনি দাঙাহাজাৰা কৰলৈ
Security Act-এ পড়তে হয়। কিংৰ production-এৰ কাজ কৰাৰ অন্য জোৱা এই Act-এ পড়ছে, এটাই
আমাৰ অভিযোগ।

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, I cannot permit you to make a speech
at this stage in this way. Please sit down.

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000
for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced
by Rs. 100 was then put and a division taken with the following result:

Ayes—1.

Banerjee, Sj. Sibnath

Noes—15.

Banerjee, Sj. Susil Kumar	Mandal, Sj. Annadaprasad
Barman, The Hon'ble Syama Prasad	Mandal, Sj. Bankubehari
Chakravarty, Sj. Satish Chandra	Mandal, Sj. Umesh Chandra
Das, Sj. Radha Nath	Naskar, The Hon'ble Hem Chandra
Das Gupta, Sj. Khagendra Nath	Panja, The Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath
Das, Sj. Kanailal	Roy, The Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra
Gayan, Sj. Arabinda	Roy, Sj. Jajneswar
Haldar, Sj. Kuber Chand	

The Ayes being 1 and the Noes 15, the motion was lost.

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000
for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced
by Rs. 100 was then put and lost.

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by Rs. 100 was then put and lost.

The motion of Sj. Sibnath Banerjee that the demand of Rs. 22,77,000 for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" be reduced by Rs. 100 was then put and lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Kalipada Mookerjee that a sum of Rs. 22,77,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "47—Miscellaneous Departments" was then put and agreed to.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 1-50 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Monday, the 20th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India

The ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Monday, the 20th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 8 Hon'ble Ministers and 47 members.

UNSTARRED QUESTION

(answer to which was laid on the table)

Tube-wells in the districts of 24-Parganas and Murshidabad

5. Mr. JASIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Health Department be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of tube-wells sunk by Public Health Department in each of the districts of Murshidabad and 24-Parganas during the years 1943-44, 1944-45 and 1945-46, respectively;
- (b) the number of tube-wells now existing in each of the above two districts; and
- (c) the number of tube-wells required in each of the above two districts to meet the water-supply requirement of the districts?

MINISTER in charge of the HEALTH DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy): (a) 24-Parganas district.—

1943-44	.	.	N31.
1944-45	..	.	36
1945-46	...	...	118

Murshidabad district—In Murshidabad district sinking of tube-wells by the Public Health Department was not started till the year 1946-47.

(b) On 31st December, 1949, there were 4,848 and 1,883 tube-wells in the districts of 24-Parganas and Murshidabad, respectively, out of which 4,060 and 1,315 respectively were functioning.

(c) On the basis of one tube-well for every 400 persons and for an area of not more than a square mile, 6,683 and 3,800 tube-wells are required for the districts of 24-Parganas and Murshidabad, respectively. These figures include the existing tube-wells mentioned against clause (b) of the question.

BUDGET FOR 1950-51

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

64C—Pre-partition Payments.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker and on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 61,00,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "64C—Pre-partition Payments".

Sir, at the time of partition there were a large number of people and several companies in India which had dealings with the undivided Bengal, and whose bills remained unpaid at the time of partition. It was arranged according to the Adaptation Act that after the bills had been scrutinised by the Partition Committee, payment would first be made by the East Bengal Government, and the West Bengal Government would pay one-third back to the East Bengal Government. At the time of partition, the claims of private parties amounted to the figure Rs. 5,93,99,000. The inter-Governmental bills were for Rs. 3,71,08,000. With regard to inter-Governmental bills, no definite steps have been taken. The bills have not been properly presented by the different Provincial Governments for us to think of payment, but the real difficulty was with regard to private contractors or with regard to people who have sold property to the Government and for which they were not being paid, because the transaction related to a period before the partition. This created a great deal of trouble, and a large number of people were very much distressed on account of this, particularly the small dealers who had supplied materials to the undivided Bengal in 1945, 1946 or so and who are still not being paid. It was arranged, as I said before, that bills would be scrutinised by the Partition Committee which appointed an Application Committee. The committee consisted of one representative of the Government of West Bengal and one of that of East Bengal, and they were supposed to scrutinise these bills in order to find out how far the bills were correct and what were the recoveries that could be made from the different parties. Sir, what had happened during the period I am referring to was that sometimes payments were made to parties against which they supplied goods. In many cases, payments were made on the supposition, for instance, that the war would continue longer than it did continue. When the war suddenly ended, the materials were not supplied, and therefore the contractors were not liable for payment, in some cases. The contractors were given over-payment in other cases. All these matters were to be discussed and decided upon by the Application Committee, and the arrangement was that as soon as the Application Committee decided upon the value of the bills, the bills would be sent over to the Accountant-General of the East Bengal Government, who would make the necessary payment. Up to date out of bills worth Rs. 5,93,00,000, bills worth Rs. 3,76,00,000 have been scrutinised and passed by the Application Committee; and out of the 35,000 odd bills 27,000 odd bills have been passed. That shows that bills worth two crores of rupees still remain undecided upon in spite of various attempts made by the West Bengal Government to get the Application Committee to finish their work. Somehow or other on various grounds the things were postponed. The contractors mostly belonged to West Bengal and as the payments were not made the usual charge was that though the Writers' Buildings where the contracts were made in 1945 still remained Writers' Buildings and the Secretariat Buildings, yet payment had not been made to the contractors who had contracted in that building. So we were rather embarrassed and in spite of various arrangements made and various discussions in the Inter-Dominion Conference held, it was not possible to go faster. Of the 3 crores 76 lakhs worth of bills which were scrutinised, it was found that there were recoveries to the extent of Rs. 76 lakhs, so that roughly speaking bills worth Rs. 3 crores were payable by the East Bengal Government. The East Bengal Government took from us bills worth Rs. 62 lakhs of which they have made payments up to date only of Rs. 9 lakhs with the result that all these contractors who have no direct approach to the East Bengal Government naturally come and worry us, and it was felt that time had come now to try and satisfy those contractors, provided we feel that the bills about which the contractors wanted payments referred to materials, the use of which by this Government or by the undivided Bengal could not be disputed and which bills have been passed by the Application Committee.

Of these 3 crores of rupees worth of bills, about 1 crore refer to lands which have been purchased by the undivided Bengal and of which there can be no dispute, because we are still in possession of the lands. Therefore we proposed to the Central Government to allow us to pay to these contractors, to these vendors, their amount of money and to release them from their difficulties in that way. Therefore this item of Rs. 61 lakhs has been provided for in the budget in order to make a start of payments even though the original arrangement of East Bengal paying in the first instance and we paying later on is not being followed. This demand therefore is in order to release the contractors who, for no fault of theirs, have been left unpaid for nearly 2½ years. Many of the contractors have come and told me that they had supplied materials on loan from the banks and they have been paying interest to the banks and we felt that it was not fair and proper to keep them longer in suspense.

As I just now said, during these transactions, it appears that in some cases some money had been paid to the contractors for which full materials had not been given by them and they were due to return the excess and in that manner some of the money which was lying with them has been recovered both by the East Bengal and West Bengal Governments. This 61 lakhs which we desire to pay is not out of our funds but is out of the realisations which we have received from the contractors to whom money was paid during the pre-partition period in excess of the value of materials which they were to supply.

With these words, Sir, I move my motion.

Shaik MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: May I know whether this sum includes the rent of the requisitioned property of pre-partition days?

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: All the bills that were put before the Application Committee have to be scrutinised, whether the particular instance about which he is referring is one which has been included in the list of bills I cannot say. Probably you are aware, Sir, that the last date for putting in the bills was a date in 1948. If the bills had been put in before, they must have gone to the Application Committee.

Shaik MOHAMAD RAFIQUE: My bills amount to Rs. 100.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I hope the honourable member will be able to spare that amount (laughter).

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 61,00,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "64C—Pre-partition Payments" was then put and agreed to.

(XLVI-A—Receipts from Road Transport Scheme—Working Expenses and
82B—Capital outlay on Road Transport Scheme outside the Revenue
Account.)

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 1,65,06,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "XLVI-A—Receipts from Road Transport Scheme—Working Expenses" and "82B—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Scheme outside the Revenue Account".

Sir, about the middle of the year 1948 it was clear to us in the Ministry that there should be done something to regularise the transport system of Calcutta in the first instance and later on the transport system of the whole of West Bengal and it was visualised that it would be necessary perhaps to have a Transport Board for the whole of Bengal but in order that the Transport Board may function properly and with efficiency it was felt that we could begin as an experimental measure with running a few buses in

Calcutta in order to relieve the congestion and find out by operating these buses as to what extent we may be able, in the first instance, to supply the needs of the town and, in the ultimate analysis, to nationalise the transport system not merely for the city but also for the rest of the State. Therefore the Government purchased a certain number of buses and, without interfering with the ordinary private owner of buses which were running in Calcutta, we put on the roads a number of these buses on and from the 31st July, 1948. One of the things that we have insisted upon with regard to this State bus business is that the operators, the conductors and drivers will be paid in the usual way their monthly salary and that they are not to depend upon any commission to be paid according to the amount of realisation of fares from the people which seems to be the current arrangement amongst the private owners of buses because we felt that such an arrangement necessarily implies that the operators, conductors and drivers would like to run faster than usual in order to cover a larger number of trips and they also usually try to take in as many passengers as possible in order that their commission might be correspondingly higher. We started with a very modest beginning. We first of all purchased a 100 single decker petrol buses and put 70 on the roads first and gradually we went on expanding until practically throughout the whole of last year we had more or less 130 buses on the road, the total number that we have now being about 178. There is another experiment we are making and that is as to whether a single decker bus or a double decker bus would be more useful and secondly whether a petrol bus or a diesel engine bus would be more satisfactory. With regard to the first proposition we came to the conclusion that for the city of Calcutta a double decker bus is better than a single decker bus and the reason was that with the large increase in population in the town and the demand on the road surface by the people who move from one part of the city to the other there is not sufficient road surface to run a very large number of buses whereas a double decker bus would occupy the same road surface as a single decker and at the same time would carry double the number of passengers and secondly that a double decker bus with one driver and one conductor would be cheaper than to have two single decker buses with two drivers and two conductors and thus it was clear that we should have more double decker buses than single decker buses. We have already ordered 200 single decker petrol driven buses and they have practically come. We have now ordered double decker diesel engine buses for this reason that the diesel engines ate less costly on fuel than petrol buses. There is another advantage of having diesel buses in Calcutta, which was told to me by a friend of mine a little while ago, as to do so would release a large quantity of petrol for the mofussil areas for the vehicular traffic there. This is again another advantage of having double decker buses.

We purchased one double decker diesel engine Leyland bus and we have been running it for several months, and we find true to our expectation that it is a cheaper proposition to run one diesel engine double decker bus than two single decker buses of any type. We have now got a full-fledged Directorate with a very competent Controller or Director, and we are hoping to expand it in different directions.

One of the most important things in running a transport service is to have a fairly well-equipped Central Workshop and two or three District or Divisional workshops. At one time I had proposed to the Tramway Company to allow us the use of their depots in different areas for small type repairs and also for keeping them at least for a little while when the buses are off from the track. Our agreement with the Tramway Company has not yet been completed, but in the meantime we have raised two up-to-date garages—one in the north and one in the south. The one in the north is, in the opinion of the experts from outside the country—from Switzerland and England—a very well-equipped and very efficient bus garage. We have put down this year a sum of Rs. 23 lakhs for the land, building and

equipment of the garage. Then this garage would also be utilised for manufacturing the bodies of the double decker buses. We have received three chassis, diesel engine type, from England and we have also ordered the pre-fabricated framework of the bodies of these buses. The bus that we purchased from England, complete in all its parts, cost us Rs. 73,000 whereas if the body is constructed in India it would cost us Rs. 62,000 so that we shall be saving nearly Rs. 10,000 on each bus. And if there are 30 buses, it would mean a saving of Rs. 3 lakhs. Not only that. It will give us some insight into the method of building buses in the most scientific and advanced methods and also some of our workers will have an opportunity of earning and learning the art of body-building. But so far as I am concerned, I shall not be satisfied until I am able to manufacture here, with the help of those who are interested in motor-car manufacturing, etc., and of motor-car dealers,—so long as we cannot manufacture the chassis also in this country—at least the larger parts of the chassis except the very small parts which have to be imported for a certain time. We have already been in touch with one or two firms in England who are prepared to share with us in the matter of manufacture of chassis in this country and the workshop that we have purchased would be good enough for this type of work—for manufacturing chassis and bodies here.

We have followed certain rules some of which go beyond the limits of the Calcutta Corporation and which have proved to be very useful so far as the people of the city and its neighbourhood are concerned. It is obvious to any one that Calcutta is a growing city and is growing northward and southward as well as, to certain extent, eastward; and it is therefore found necessary that we should have bus service along the Gariahat Road to the end up to Dum Dum Airport, and so on, and we are trying to devise a scheme by which we shall be able to arrange with the Calcutta Corporation and the neighbouring municipalities that any area which is being developed should have a long route provision for extended motor service to that area. For instance, there is a large population growing in the new Refugees' Colony at Habra, and a proposal has been put forward to us and we are considering it as to whether we cannot run a service up to Habra, a distance of 24 or 25 miles, in order that people in that area—a very large number, who are going to have a permanent habitation there, can get an easy access to the city.

With regard to the attitude of the Government to the existing bus service, those which are doing good work now to my mind should continue so long as we are not able to replace or displace them. It is no use cutting down the private owners who are doing in their own way a good service to the people without our being able to supplant their service. But as soon as it is possible—and the sooner it is the better—we shall go ahead with our scheme so that ultimately we may be able to replace the whole of the bus service by a co-ordinated transport service run under the control of the Provincial Transport Board.

With these words, Sir, I move the motion that stands in my name.

SJ. HEMANTA KUMAR BASU : মানীচ স্মীকাৰ বহুবৰ,—কোম্পানিয়াজনসাময়িকে বাজারের অভিযাৰ কিছু পূৰ্বে হৈলিল, ট্ৰাই বাসেৰ দে বাবদা হিল—মিসেছ কোৱে শকল ৮টা বেকে আৰু কোৱে বলে ১১টা পৰ্যাপ্ত কোন ট্ৰাই বাসে উঠা বেত না, এইকল অবস্থাৰ অন্য অনেক accident ঘটত। আৰক্ষাৰ মণি কুই বাসে ভীড় হৰ কিছ আগেৰ তুলনাৰ এখন গোটা অনেক কৰে গিৰেছে। এখন আৰামেৰ সকাৰৰ দে transport বাবদা কৰেছেন তাৰ কলে লোকেৰ বাজারেৰ অনেক দুৰিয়া হৈৱেছে। তত্ত্ব দেখা যাব ট্ৰাইবলি রথেটী জনপ্ৰিয় অবস্থাৰ চলে। আগেৰ চেৱে অহুৰিয়া কৰে গোলোও এখনও অভিযাৰ চলেছে, তাৰ কাৰণ সহজেৰ লোকসকাৰা লিম লিনই বৃষ্টি পাইছে। লোকসকাৰ আৰামেৰ পৰ্যাপ্ত সিঙ্গেল ডেকেৰ আৰু double decker বাবদা কৰবেন এতে বাজিকৈ জনসাময়িকেৰ উপকাৰ কোৱেন। সহজেৰ বাজারেৰ দুৰিয়াৰ কসা পৰ্যাপ্ত দে transport বাবদা কৰেছেন তাতে

আমরা প্রতিবেদন মোকাবী আনন্দিত হয়েছি এবং আমরা আপনি কহিও এই সকল সহজে সরকার দেখ অন্যদলের অনন্যান্যাদের জন্য transport-এর ব্যবস্থা করা চাই করেছে। এই ব্যবস্থালি শতে পরিবহন-পরিকল্পনা ধারে সেবিকে গভর্নেন্ট দ্বারা রাখবেন। আমাদের ধারেও ব্যবস্থা করতে না পারার জন্য, আপি দুর্বল সহিত এই কথা আনাতে চাই বে বেছানে দেখানে ব্যবস্থালি ব্যবস্থা করা ব্যবস্থালি অগ্রিমত্ব ধারণ করন্তাবাবের অনেক অসমিয়া হচ্ছে। আর একটো কথা হচ্ছে এই বে, সহজে সামান্য কিছু মোবাদাল হয়েই আমরা সেখে আসছি State Transport-এর উপর আক্ষম হচ্ছে, কিন্তু এতে ভাড়ার সরকারের সম্পত্তি ও দেশের সম্পত্তি নষ্ট করা হচ্ছে এবং অনন্যান্যাদেরই বাড়াবাবের ক্ষতি হচ্ছে। এইজন্ম আজুবাবের কলে দুইখনি বাস সম্পূর্ণভাবে ভুগ হচ্ছে আর করেক্ষণবিনি কিছু কিছু নষ্ট হচ্ছে। যে করেক্ষণবিনি ক্ষতি হচ্ছে সেগুলি দেরাদুন করে কাজে সামান বাবে। কাজেই আপি যদিও যে State-র সম্পত্তি, যা সাকি অনন্যান্যাদেরই সম্পত্তি, তা নই করা করবেনই উচিত নহ।

ব্যবস্থার আগে আপি শুন্দে চাই আমাদের transport-এর ব্যবস্থা করে সরকার দে অনন্যান্যাদের বাড়াবাবের ব্যবস্থা করবেনে আর প্রশংসন না করে থাক। যাব না।

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 1,65,06,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "XLVI-A—Receipts from Road Transport Scheme—Working Expenses" and "82B—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Scheme outside the Revenue Account" was then put and agreed to.

50—Civil Works and 81—Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 8,09,05,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "50—Civil Works" and "81—Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account".

Sir, I do not want to take a very long time in giving a report of the activities of my department last year, but I would like to mention some of the broad features. As the House is aware, the activities of the department can broadly be classified under two distinct categories, namely, Buildings and Roads. These two categories again can be sub-divided in two further sub-categories, namely, Ordinary and Development. I do not want to examine in any detail our building programme for two reasons. The first is that generally, in the matter of constructing buildings, we act as the agency of other departments and secondly, I am aware that the question of roads is far more important than the question of buildings and the House is naturally interested to know more about roads than about buildings. I, therefore, would only point out to the House that in spite of prevailing handicaps and bottlenecks arising out of transport difficulties, scarcity of labour and of building materials, and further aggravated by the present financial stringency, our achievements in the matter of ordinary buildings and ordinary road communication may be judged to be satisfactory. This will be evident from a comparison of our financial provisions granted by this House last year with the revised estimates of expenditure recently passed by the House. The figures compare thus—

Budget, 1949-50.

Revised, 1949-50.

	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary buildings ..	67,38,000	82,62,150
Ordinary Road Communication ..	84,19,200	1,11,45,250

I now pass on to Roads. Last year, in presenting the Budget for this department to this House, I mentioned three or four things in particular. I first mentioned that in the year before, i.e., in 1948-49, we had set before us an ambitious road programme and in spite of our best efforts, we could

not reach the targets by the end of 1948-49. I further assured the House that our organisation was being geared up to ensure speedier execution of work as also completion of a greater volume of work, and I shall have to say something on this point later on. Secondly I pointed out that in addition to the ordinary developmental road programme, we had to formulate and take up the extensive border road programme for various reasons. The Partition had disrupted our lines of communications and that necessitated a re-alignment of the existing roads as also construction of new roads to serve these isolated areas. There was also the question of connecting land customs and police posts all along the borders. Thirdly, I pointed out that the Government of West Bengal had, for the first time in the history of any Provincial Government, taken upon themselves the responsibility of constructing village roads. That was entirely a new feature which placed new emphasis on the importance of village communications in the life of our community. That was in general the position last year.

Now, in recounting the story of the current year, I would like to deal with the different aspects of the problem separately. I would like to give to the House first a report of what we have been able to do to achieve the target we set before us last year. I shall then try to review the financial aspect of the question and the difficulties we are in because of financial stringency. Thirdly I would like to place before the House some of the other problems we have to face this year.

Turning to the progress of work and new features introduced this year I may say that we have, from the very beginning, kept in view the supreme importance of roads in this structural economy of the country and have devoted special attention to the need for developing an extensive network of roads all over the country. We launched upon as ambitious programme on the Government of India's assurance of adequate financial help. In fact, the road development programme of the Government of West Bengal was being financed out of the funds granted by the Centre either as grant or as loan. Now, on that basis a 5-year programme was drawn up, which was further subdivided into two phases and work started on the first phase after the Partition. The idea was that in the second or third year of our work, when there would be fair progress on the first phase roads, we would be able to take up the second phase roads. When, at the end of the five-year, both the first phase and the second phase would be completed, we would be able to take up the next 5-year programme similarly divided into phases. I may tell the House that our first 5-year programme included about 500 miles of border roads. Out of this first 5-year programme of 2,200 miles of roads, a total length of 1,300 miles has already been taken in hand. The department have already secured all waste and arable lands for 587 miles of roads, including 239 miles where possession has been received also of land other than waste and arable. About 25 crore cubic feet of earth-work has been completed against the total estimate of 200 crore cubic feet to be done on the first-phase programme. Brick-burning is now fairly in progress and out of the total estimated requirement of about 70 crores of bricks, about 10 crores have already been burnt, 15 crores already moulded and about 1.50 crores collected by requisitioning. Siling was laid on 148 miles of roads and water-bound consolidation done on 130 miles. Collection of materials has also progressed fairly well and we have been able to collect 3,324 tons of steel, 6,880 tons of cement, 1.5 crore cubic feet of stone, 160,000 tons of coal capable of burning 45 crores of bricks. I would like to point out in this connection that we have been able in this way to take over 1,600 miles of roads hitherto maintained by the District Boards either for improvement under Road Development Programme or maintenance pending improvement in gradual stages. More mileages of such roads are also expected to be so taken up in future.

I would lastly point out that we have also been executing as the agents of Government of India, the National Highway programme. Very late in

the year 1949-50 the Government of India gave us sanction and funds for commencement of the Calcutta-Siliguri National Highway from the Ganga river to Gazol *via* Kaliachak and Malda. This work is an exceptionally vital one and I have asked the department to take it up as a highly emergent measure. The Government of India have also given sanction for the establishment of a power ferry between Dhulan and Khejuriaghata to connect the southern part of the State with Malda. The ferry service is going to be introduced very soon. This portion of the National Highway, when completed, together with Gajol-Bansihari-Balurghat Road which is being constructed as a top priority work will give us an all-weather connection between Calcutta and Malda and West Dinajpur by rail and by road. We would have been happy, Sir, if the Government of India would have agreed also to take up the southern portion of the National Highway from Burdwan or Memari to Tildanga. Unfortunately, the sanction is not likely to come soon in view of the present financial stringency, more so when it involves many bridges including a big one over the Ajoy. In this situation, we have to fall back on an alternative route which we are developing from Calcutta to Krishnagar and then to Berhampore and from Berhampore along the existing roads up to Raghunathganj *via* Jiajungle-Bhugawangola and Lalgola. All these sections are already in progress. I may also mention here that a direct link has already been established between Bihar and Assam through the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.

Now, Sir, I turn to our problems for the next year. As I have already mentioned, this department made their very best efforts to gear up their machinery for the gigantic task before them and it yielded very appreciable results. We had not only reached the targets we set before us last year but exceeded them and wanted more funds for that purpose. I reported to the House last year that a Watercraft section was being created to eliminate partially the bottleneck of transport. Sir, these watercrafts have been in operation for about a year now under various difficulties, not the least of which were the difficulties in plying these boats in the Padma along the Pakistan border and I must say, Sir, that though they could not, because of these difficulties, yield the maximum results, still they went a long way in solving the problem of transport. I may also report to the House that we have been operating for some time past our departmental trucks for carrying road-building material and wherever they have operated, results have been most satisfactory. Another improvement was sought to be introduced about expediting earthwork. As I have mentioned earlier, we have been able to do up till now only about 25 crore cubic feet of earth-work as against the total of 200 crore cubic feet to be done on the first-phase programme. We have been lagging a little behind our target because, first, labour is not available everywhere and, secondly, labour rates are also very high. Thirdly, there are also the difficulties arising out of imported labour which is not easily available and is very often found to go away at a crucial moment. For these reasons we had to purchase earth-cutting machinery from the United States, which have just arrived and are now in the process of erection. This will be a new venture. I hope that these machineries will not only ensure a much quicker execution and will solve the labour problem but will also give us a large saving in expenditure without displacing at the same time the labour force available. I am, Sir, confident that the departmental machinery, now re-hauled and re-fashioned in this manner, is prepared to tackle the problems before it successfully. Last year, our problem lay mainly in overcoming the difficulties of transport, the difficulty of securing materials and so on. This year that problem no longer remains with us, at least to that extent, but the greatest problem for us now has become the problem of finance. I shall deal with this aspect of the matter in greater details later on but I must say that it is extremely unfortunate that the financial blizzard will strike us just when the department was properly equipped to go ahead with full speed.

Before I pass on to the question of finance, I would also like to mention two new features of the present year's Budget. The first is the road problems of Cooch Behar. We welcome Cooch Behar into West Bengal and the Government of West Bengal have, at the time of the merger, assured the people of Cooch Behar that their interests would be closely guarded by this Government. In accordance with that policy, we are drawing up an extensive road programme for Cooch Behar within the limits of the funds available, and I can assure this House as also the people of Cooch Behar that their welfare, so far as my department is concerned, will always be our first concern. Secondly, I would like to say a few words about the village roads. It has all along been the policy of this department to concentrate on main arterial roads and never to go beyond them. That was the traditional policy of the Public Works Department. But, Sir, any Congress Government cannot overlook the fact that India lives in villages and that the villagers have to walk miles and miles in slush and mud for getting a bottle of medicine or for sending their children to the nearest school. Sir, this is an inconceivable state of low human conveniences, which, if they continue, cannot but force people out of the villages. But we cannot ask our people to stay in villages if they do not get their barest human comforts and at least a tolerably good living. These village roads were so long entrusted to the care of only union boards and district boards. Accusation is sometimes made against the union boards and district boards for not discharging their duties properly. I also do not deny that the total receipts from road cess had not been utilised by the district boards as a whole for the construction of roads, merged as they are in the general district funds. I also do not deny that there are malpractices, and mismanagement in some cases. But I cannot agree with the view that the district boards and union boards as a whole have been deliberately neglecting their duties in maintaining the roads. While I would strongly condemn any mismanagement where it exists, it is no use denying the fact that the fundamental problem which they have to face is also the problem of finance and unless more funds are made available to them, it would not be possible for them to keep roads in good repairs even where the best possible management exists. Unfortunately, all our resources pooled together are totally inadequate for taking up improvement of all the district board roads and village roads in the State all at once. Therefore, we shall have to chalk out 5-year programmes and assign priorities. But, Sir, in spite of these difficulties, it has been the effort of this Government to do whatever is possible for the village roads. That is why this Government took upon themselves the responsibility of repairing certain village roads up to a low specification and that programme has been successfully gone through last year. Village roads also receive help from the Civil Supplies Procurement Fund where these roads serve procurement areas. Our village road programme and the Civil Supplies procurement road programme combined together have accounted for a total expenditure of Rs. 21.4 lakhs of rupees covering 663 miles of village roads. Now, Sir, in this year's Budget that emphasis has been pushed further, and we propose to spend about Rs. 35.5 lakhs on village roads this year. There has been put into this year's Budget besides the above amount, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the purpose of giving aid to contribution works on village roads. Government will grant a certain percentage of the total cost of the work if the local people come forward with the rest of the money necessary for that work. This will be a grant-in-aid scheme which opens up the possibility of local contributions and encourages local initiative and efforts. I would await with very great interest the result of the scheme and I appeal to the people to co-operate with the Government in taking up small works in this fashion so that we may gradually be able to expand the scheme further and further.

Another feature that I ought to report to the House is about the management of ferries. It has been decided that the control and management of

all public ferries falling on the alignment of roads taken over by Government for improvement under the Road Development Plan should be under Government management and control. Without this an efficient and thorough system of communication would be impossible to maintain. This would obviously result in a loss to district boards and a suitable formula is being evolved to compensate the district boards on this account. It is proposed to take over 15 such ferries from the 1st April, 1950, in pursuance of this decision.

Before I turn to the question of finance, I would mention one other point. In spite of our gradual expansion of work, we have been able to keep the establishment charges as low as possible and at a much lower level than during the administration of the department in undivided Bengal. If we compare the establishment charges with the volume of works undertaken, the proportion of establishment charges to the volume of work undertaken works out in the following way:—

	Per cent.
1946-47 ...	... 12.6
1948-49 ...	... 12.7
1949-50 ...	... 8
1950-51 ...	... 8.1

Finance.—Next I turn to the question of finance. As I have said earlier, it is the problem of finance that has become our greatest problem today. The House is aware that the Road Development Programme was being financed out of the funds provided by the Government of India either as development grants or loans. The Hon'ble Finance Minister, in presenting the Budget this year, has made it known to this House that by the middle of the last year the Government of India intimated to the State Government their inability to give any grant whatsoever to the State. As regards loan, the Government of India ultimately did not grant any loan to this State for any scheme other than the Mayurakshi Project besides loans for Grow More Food campaign and the Damodar Valley Project. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has pointed out that the decision of the Government of India has upset the State Budget and the hardest to be hit was the Budget of this department. Road construction is, by standards of orthodox finance, unproductive though in the modern context of things it can never be regarded as so. Experience of foreign countries where turnpikes and tolls is incompatible with the principle of free thorough communication all over the country and is somewhat mediaeval in its outlook, still even the richest countries like the United States of America have not been able to do without it. Even if we leave out the proposition of roads paying directly for their construction through tolls and turnpikes, yet we cannot deny that roads bring about inconceivable benefits to the country in many indirect ways as well. Want of funds made this department to seriously consider what should be our programme in future. For, construction of road is a continuous process and any expenditure incurred in the first year would be in many cases a total waste if it is not followed up by expenditure in the second and third years. Therefore when we are faced with these difficulties we have to consider how best to solve them. We have, therefore, to take the following decisions:—

- (1) Curtailment of the number of bridges.
- (2) Slowing down of work and spreading it over a greater number of years where less important roads are concerned.

- (3) Adoption of a policy of concentration. That is to say, where 200 miles of roads are involved, it was thought wiser not to spread out work all over the 200 miles and leave everything unfinished at some intermediate stage but rather to finish 100 miles of road up to the last stage.
- (4) No new roads that would have been otherwise taken up this year according to their phasing of priorities* could be taken up and work confined exclusively to works in progress.

These are not happy decisions but unfortunately they had to be taken in view of the serious financial difficulties that faced us. Our another headache was the problem of border roads. From the very inception of the idea of border roads, we left no stone unturned to impress upon the Government of India that these roads were primarily not the responsibility of the Province but should be regarded more a Central responsibility. We pressed on the view that in addition to the Road Development Programme undertaken by the State Government, it is not possible for the State to bear the whole burden of this border road programme out of their own Budget. At last the Government of India appointed a joint technical committee to investigate about the importance of the border road programme and to assess the Central responsibility therefor. The committee classified 8 roads as border roads, 5 under priority 1 and 3 under priority II. Although according to the findings and recommendations of the committee, the Government of India should have accepted appreciable share of the expenditure on these 8 roads, the Government of India have, as a matter of fact, sanctioned a grant of Rs. 40 lakhs only out of the Central Road Fund Reserve spread over a period of five years to finance partly only one of the 5 priority—1 border roads. We can appreciate the financial difficulties of the Government of India but we had hoped, in spite of it, for more liberal assistance. We have, therefore, been compelled to provide funds out of our own receipts and it has been possible to find funds just for all the works in progress. Secondly, some roads have been transferred from the Provincial Road Account to Central Road Fund Works, subject to the approval of the Government of India. It has been my earnest desire to expand the road programme in such a way as to provide the State of West Bengal with a good network of roads within 10 or 15 years. But considering the situation we are in, we shall perhaps have to thank ourselves that we have not been forced to abandon even those roads which have already been taken up and have also been able to make some progress in the matter of village roads.

Sir, I would not take up any more time of the House except to mention two other points in conclusion. Within one or two days' time I propose to circulate to the honourable members a brochure prepared by the department on the Problems of Road Construction in West Bengal in which efforts have been made to lay before the public some of the important problems that face us. I would welcome suggestions from the public as to how to tackle the difficulties before us. Next, Sir, I would make a brief reference to the question of distributing the proceeds of the Motor Vehicles Tax. The current year's Budget provides for Rs. 2 lakhs for distribution to municipalities and the next year's Budget also continues that provision. In the present state of our finance, we could not spare anything for the district boards more so for the reason that we are gradually taking over more and more district board roads and have substantially progressed in that direction. I would in this connection request the municipalities to come in contact with the department at once to get their respective share of the Motor Vehicles Tax Fund. Lastly, I would like to make particular reference to the road problems of the two isolated districts of Malda and West Dinajpur. I have already outlined the programme we have for these districts. Unfortunately we have been faced with very great difficulties of

transport in this area. Though we have been able to overcome the bottleneck of transport in other areas, still that bottleneck remains almost baffling so far as these two districts are concerned. The Railway is of absolutely no help in pushing into those two districts road-building materials in sufficient quantities. I would not like to divulge in any great detail all the difficulties we are facing here but suffice it to say that we are making all efforts to keep the existing roads open during this rain.

The question of rail links in this area is also before the Government of India and I hope, Sir, they will soon come to a decision in this matter.

With these words, Sir, I move my motion.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 6,09,05,000 for expenditure under the heads "50—Civil Works" and "81—Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account," be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this to raise a discussion about the inefficiency of the department.

Sir, I sound a note of warning to my young Minister friend over there and not only to him, Sir, but to other Ministers also who are in charge of the administration of this State. Sir, it will appear from the brochure which has just now been distributed "that the task is entirely a hopeless one and by no means it can be mended or improved." This is the wording of the brochure. "Unfortunately for all poor and backward countries of the world the problem of development is, in the ultimate analysis, a problem of finance. The difficulties about technical personnel and supply of materials are comparatively easy to overcome but not the problem of finance. Our needs are so vast and our resources are so limited that we cannot tackle the problems simultaneously or with the speed we wish to adopt. Resources of the State Government and the local bodies pooled together are totally inadequate for the purpose."

This is an entirely hopeless situation and broods ill for the country which we live in. What is the difficulty, Sir,—I shall presently explain. The difficulty of my young friend over there is this that all Governments of civilised countries are divided into two classes—National Governments and Colonial Governments. In this unfortunate country, Sir, the colonial system of Government was established by the British, and for what purpose?—for the purpose of sucking the life-blood of our people and robbing the resources of the country and therewith enriching themselves. That was the purpose for which the Colonial Government was established here by the British. If now we have a National Government, what should be its duty? The first duty of our Government should be a thorough change of the old system of Government which helped to take away the resources of the country and which helped to keep the entire population under poverty and subjection. This should be the first duty of a National Government here. But instead of doing away with that old system of Government, the mode of administration which was initiated and established by the British, what our National Government and my young friend over there and others are doing is that they are closely following at the heels of the British, following the same mode of administration of the country, the same mode of preparing the budget and of doing every other thing. If they only follow at the heel of the British colonial administrators and yet say that theirs is a National Government, I do not know what I should say of them. The policy of the British administrators was to maintain peace and order and after maintaining peace and order they employed every means to drain away the resources of the country in order to enrich themselves. But our National Government ought to have tapped the resources of the country in order to make the country prosperous and to remove the poverty of the people, but nothing so far has been done by our National Government in that direction. I can understand, Sir, the policy that led the Britishers to

establish their colonial system of Government in this country, but I cannot understand why my friends over there are closely following at the heels of the Britishers and imitating their mode of administration. Sir, by this imitation they have proved themselves inefficient and worthless as administrators. But, Sir, we will be simply thunderstruck if we look at the administration of the National Governments of other countries. It will make us speechless as to what they have done for their country and what the state of their country is—

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Mudassir Hossain, please come to roads.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, road is one of the developments that we need and in order to live in this country in comfort and decency we require more and better roads. I quite agree with the proposition of my young friend over there when he says that road development is absolutely necessary for a civilised and advanced country. A country where there is no road is uncivilised or semi-civilised or I can say it is in a primitive condition of life or it is a barbarous state. So I now come, Sir, exactly to the position which you have indicated. Having described the general background of our administration I shall now proceed to talk about roads. Now, what is the state of this country? I notice an honourable member laughing and I can tell him that it is not a case for laughter. What I am now going to say will overwhelm him. —(The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Already overwhelmed!—) I am reading a few lines. You recently objected to my reading something but I say you need not be afraid of this, for as I read these lines, you will find the validity of my argument. I am reading from a brochure issued by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, dated the 15th November, 1949. In this it is said that the number of lower class people in India inclusive of all the States is 230 million and the percentage figure is 87·67, and out of this the percentage of farmers is 85·2. That is to say, out of 230 million lower class people who form 87·67 per cent. of the whole people, 85·2 per cent. are earners and the balance of 2·47 per cent. is non-earners. Their contribution to the State per head is Rs. 2·15-10, that is to say, in round figure, Rs. 3. That is the general contribution of the lower class people to the exchequer of the country. Of the remaining 30 million people who constitute the middle and upper classes, only six million people are earners who constitute 12·4 per cent. That is to say, out of the middle and upper class people only one works while four persons sit idle and their contribution to the exchequer is Rs. 6·7-11 per head. This is the state of affairs in this country. From the statistics that I have just now quoted you will find that 12·4 per cent. people contribute 87 per cent. to the exchequer and 87 per cent. only 12 or 12·4 per cent. But, Sir, with the advent of adult suffrage, the number of those who do not pay will be six times the number of the middle classes. Therefore, it is the poorer class, it is the class who do not get anything to eat to live and who are very very poor, it is these persons who will predominate in the country and it is these people who will dominate the whole political situation in the country. It means that 12·4 per cent. of the voters will be "haves" and seven times that number are under-fed and under-nourished and these are the persons who are the "have-nots". Therefore, there will be a direct conflict between these two classes in the proportion of 7:1, i.e., the "have-nots" will be 7 whereas the "haves" will be 1. Great conflict will arise between these two classes and, I am afraid, the whole country will suffer.

Mr. SPEAKER: You are not speaking at all on roads.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: I will come to roads subsequently—how the voters come to the booth for the purpose of filing their nomination papers and also for the purpose of voting. They will come by roads. If you compare the state of things of our country with that of the United

States of America—you have borrowed, you have imitated the Constitution of the great United States of America—you will find that 87 per cent. of the population pay income-tax in the United States of America. In the United Kingdom three-fourths or nearly 75 per cent. of the population contribute substantially to the exchequer. In Canada and Australia also the same thing happens—a substantial portion of the electors, nearly 75 per cent., contributes substantially to the exchequers of those countries. But here you will just find from the statistics which I have just now quoted that only 5 per cent. of the electors contribute to the exchequer and others have got no means to pay anything to the exchequer. If we have a National Government, what are we to do if we have got no money? We have got enough man power. About man power there is no doubt that we possess the greatest man power perhaps in the world barring the Chinese. Now, the Chinese are also going to be flooded. We are still keeping our heads above water—the Chinese have gone down, they are under water. So, there is no doubt that we have got the greatest man power. Now, we must utilise that man power. Our great Congress leaders in their wisdom have said that in a poor country like ours we must establish co-operative commonwealth. That was the prescription, that was the recipe which was granted by our wise leaders of the Congress—that our country must be what is called a co-operative commonwealth.

(At this stage the blue light was lit.)

Sir, you may kindly allow me some time. Let me finish my speech. There is no other speaker. The motion will be just put and it will be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: But what you are talking about is not at all relevant.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: It is very very relevant. I am coming to roads, but without describing the background on which—

Mr. SPEAKER: You have described it enough. Do not speak anything further on that.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Within five minutes I will finish.

Sir, I was saying that the wise leaders of the Congress have said that they want to establish a co-operative commonwealth. Now, to make roads, my friend has said "Money is not at our disposal. There is no money, there is no money. How can I do my work?" You will go on saying this until you may live up to the age of 125. I pray that you may live up to the ripe old age of 125 years. Even if you live up to the age of 125 through the grace of God and by my *doa*, still you may complain that you have no money. But I will give you my recipe. You have got enough man power. Just like the damned Hitler, you conscript the entire man power. Then you can make your roads and make your agriculture to prosper. Though Hitler may be bad some way or other, yet he knew how to organise the man power. He organised the people. In a similar way I pray to God that you may be enabled to unite the whole masses of the people. Let them work and work hard on their own. Make them work hard on your roads, on your irrigation, on your food production for 12 hours a day. By intensive agriculture, you will grow sufficient food to enable those hard workers to feed the country. Therefore, Sir, what I suggest and pray is that you should not lord over us and think that you are so many gods who have been placed on those chairs by the over-generous God—do not think like that. What I mean to say is that you must work on your own. If you want to be worthy sons of the father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi, organise the entire country and unite the entire country with co-operation, and make them work hard on your agriculture, irrigation and then everything will succeed, and there will be no want of money and everything will be available. Milk and honey will flow in the country, and the country will be really शुभा शुभा भारताम्! Not only that.

There will be a network of roads and parks in the country. Everything will be all right, and you will succeed. If my young friend follows the path trodden by the British administration he is bound to sink and sink and rise no more.

MR. C. E. CLARKE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in rising to make my contribution in the discussion before the House, I appreciate the difficulties which confront the Hon'ble Minister for Works and Buildings in meeting as equitably as possible the conflicting demands from all parts of the Province for road development, improvement and maintenance.

I would ask him to bear with me while I briefly draw his attention to an area in which the interests I represent are vitally concerned, and hope that I may have from him the assurance that its needs are kept prominently in mind by his department.

I have examined with care the list of road projects for the coming year which are enumerated in the Budget Statement for 1950-51. As far as I can discover few specific details are given other than the Priority Scheme for the improvement of Border roads and the list of works projected under the Development Programme in Appendix C of the Red Book. In regard to those listed, I confess that I am not acquainted with all the local names quoted and I may be at fault in saying that I can find no reference to any roads in the Dooars tea areas, but at least the schemes planned for that region are extremely limited. In fact, I think there are only three references to roads in the Jalpaiguri district and these, while undoubtedly important, are not routes giving access to the tea areas of the district. The provision for the Bihar-Assam National Highway may also include work in the Dooars area but without details to what extent is not clear.

I think, Sir, it cannot be denied that the Dooars—at least in its eastern part—is by comparison with its importance badly served in its communications. This is in large measure due to the interpolation of Pakistan territory across the pre-existing lines of communication from the south which naturally passed between and parallel to the main river system. In these circumstances the inevitable axis of communications now runs across the grain of the country. Road sections between each inter-riverine sector are therefore cut by rivers which for a large part of the year render communications from one section to another completely impassable.

I acknowledge that the new Assam Railway Link will in a certain degree alleviate this problem, but a railway cannot entirely replace the freedom or comprehensiveness of road communications. It is necessary to recognise that the day is passing when individual tea gardens can operate as separate and isolated entities. Today, frequent contacts on matters of policy and practice to secure unified and cohesive working throughout the whole of the industry in a common area is vital. With present economic, political and labour trends in the tea areas it is therefore essential for the effective administration of the industry that the railway should be augmented by adequate roads, and in the first place that one good highway should exist connecting one end of this tea district to the other.

The tonnage of traffic carried by roads in this area has enormously increased in the past few years. The receipts from taxation have expanded proportionately and the contributions to the Central Road Fund from that revenue must have been correspondingly larger. But the standard of maintenance of roads in general is steadily declining, and new projects make no appearance in the Development Programme. I submit, Sir, it is only reasonable that a district which is contributing more should receive proportionately more in return. I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister for an assurance that this principle is recognised and is being followed. I would like to ask him to inform us at some appropriate future occasion what percentages of the Provincial allotment from the Road Fund have been

given in recent shareouts to the Jalpaiguri district. I believe that a scheme of road improvement for the Alipur Duars sub-district is with Government and I should be grateful to know the intentions of his department on these recommendations. Other questions important to this area are the stage that proposals for a road bridge across the Torsa River at Hasimara has reached and the latest development in the Government of India's decision to bridge the Gheosh River on the Bihar-Assam National Highway in replacement of the former rail-cum-road bridge dismantled by the A. R. L. P.

I believe that honourable members will not question the grounds on which I press the interests of the tea industry by comparison with other areas in the Province where the essential procurement of indigenous food-stuffs equally requires good communications. I am not suggesting that other areas should be starved of improved facilities, but I urge a fair division between all demands. At the risk of stressing the obvious, I would remind the House of the importance of the tea industry today in the welfare not only of this State and its people but also of India as a whole.

This industry, to which the Dooars region is a very material contributor, has long stood second amongst India's major foreign currency earners and even bids fair under tendencies affecting us today to become the chief. Today, the Indian tea industry enjoys something of a monopoly position. To-morrow with increasing production from other countries it may be fighting a battle for its existence in which every wasted anna will be important. Let us therefore not neglect necessities such as communications, essential for its efficient and economic working, until it is too late. Roads and communications take time to build and if we delay until competition is upon us, markets may be lost which can never be regained.

SJ. KHAGENDRA NATH DAS GUPTA : শান্তীর শীকার মহোদয়, আবাদের Civil Works কাঠে ছবি কোটি টাকা ব্যাক করতে সক্ষম হওয়ার দখল আবাদের এই বিভাগের ব্যবস্থাপনকে ধন্যবাল জ্ঞাপন করছি। আবাদের বাংলাৰ আবিষ্ক অবস্থাৰ কলক অসমজুড়া সহেও, আবাদেৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় সরকাৰ যান-বাহন এবং বাতাবাতেৰ উন্নৱন কাঠে এক পৰমাণও সাধাৰণৰ না কৰা সহেও ভিত্তি মে ছবি কোটি টাকা ব্যাক করতে গোৱেছেন এৰ জন্য আবাদ তাঁকে ধন্যবাল জ্ঞাপিছিল।

ছবি কোটি টাকাৰ পৰিমাণ যদিও অনেক মনে ইহ, তুও পশ্চিম বাংলাৰ প্ৰযোজনীয়তাৰ তুলনায় সাধান্ব যাৰ।

ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অগ্ৰগামৰ State-এৰ তুলনায় বাংলা দেশে Civil Works-এৰ বৰ্ত ঘোষিই ঘৰেষ্ট মৰ। অপৰাধৰ পুনৰ্ম্মে জনসংখ্যা অনুগামে যত রাজা আছে আবাদেৰ পশ্চিম বাংলাৰ তুলনায় অনেক কৰ। বোধহৰ নিযুক্তিৰ হৰে। বৰ্ষাবৰ্ষীন দিনাৰে দিনাৰ খেকে বাংলাৰ যাতাবাত বাইলেক্ষ অনেক কৰ।

ভাৰতবৰ্ষ বিভক্ত হওৱাৰ কলে বাংলা দেশ শীৰ্ষতা পুনৰ্ম্মে পৰিষ্কৃত হওৱাৰ পৰ বাংলাৰ এই গভৰ্নেন্স দিক দিয়ে প্ৰযোজনীয়তা বনেক বেঢে পোছেছে। অনেক দেশৰ মুন্ড মুন্ড রাজা কৰাৰ পুৰোজুন হৰে পোছেছে। বিশেষ কলে দুই তিনটা জেলা এই বিভক্ত হওৱাৰ কলে দুই দুই হৰে পোছেছে। এই সহজ শীৰ্ষতা অকলে বাংলাৰ জন্য দেশৰে নুন্দি রাজা ডেকী কলে দেশৰ পুৰোজুন বিশেষ বেঢে পোছেছে। আবি আবাদ জেলাৰ কথা ব্যাকত পাৰি। বৰ্ষাবৰ্ষীভিত্তিক পুলিশ pickets যান হয়েছে শীৰ্ষতেৰ মে দুই ডিনটা আৱেগ, দেশৰ বাংলাদেশ বাংলাৰ কোন রাজা বেই। এই মে নুন্দি মুন্ড রাজা ডেকী কৰাৰ পুৰোজুন বাবা সহেও আবাদেৰ পশ্চিমৰ সরকাৰ মে টাকা এই বিভাগে বৰাবৰ কৰতে সক্ষম হয়েছেন আ ঘোষিই ঘৰেষ্ট নৰ, বলা চলে। এই টাকা ব্যাক কৰতে গিয়ে পশ্চিমৰ সরকাৰ জেলা মৌখিকৰে যা বাবা পুলি তা খেকে আসেৰ বক্ষিত হয়েছেন। এটা অভ্যন্ত দুঃখৰ কথা। Motor Vehicles Tax দাব মে টাকা আবাদ হৰ, জেলা বোর্ড & municipalityগুলি মে টাকাৰ নাম্বাৰ অংশ পাওৰার পাটি কৰতে গৈৰে। বিষ্ট অভ্যন্ত দুঃখৰ বিষ্ট এই মে, এই বৎসৰ এবং আসাৰী বৎসৰে মে বাকেট আবাদেৰ সাথেৰ উপস্থাপিত হয়েছে দেশৰে Motor Vehicles Taxa মে টাকা আৰু হচ্ছে, মে টাকাৰ কোন অংশ দেশৰ বেজেকে জেজা হয়ে নৈ। জেলা বোর্ডৰ মে বৰ রাজা দিয়ে motor vehicles—bus, truck পৃথক অকলে বাংলাদেশ কৰতে মেই রাজা ধূম হচ্ছে, ধূম: ধূম: মেই মে রাজা দেশৰে অভ্যন্ত পঞ্চমীৰ

होते गढ़ते हैं। जैसे येलो बोर्ड अधिकारी द्वारा करते गयाहैं न। एसनओ येलो बोर्ड आहे, यादेव सरकार दे टाका आवार हर ता जादेव वर्षाचीदेव येस्त दितेइ येव होते हैं। पूर्वः पूर्वः Government-एव बाहे आवेदन करा सरेव Government-एव एই येलो बोर्डलिंग दिके दृष्टि गढ़े नाही। येलो बोर्डेर याता maintain करावा पाविं येलो बोर्डेहै। सर्वाने येलो बोर्डेर या याता प्राप्त Motor Vehicles Tax-एव अध्यं ता हडे वर्षात् करा प्रतिचंबल सरकारेव ताल होते हैं, एटा करनाव याताव करते पाविं न। येलो बोर्डलिंग प्रतिचंबल १८ हातारा याइल याता maintain करते हैं। एই १८ हातारा याइल याता maintain करावा जन्य आवरा १९४८-४९ सालेव हिसाबे देखते प्रतिचं शुरू २० लक्ष ८४ हातारा टाका येलो बोर्डेर देके वर्च करा होते हैं। एই टाकाव सर्वे Motor Vehicles Tax-एव कांप यावाव सरकार दे टाका यिहेहिलेव तार परिवान १ लक्ष ७४ हातारा टाका। येलो बोर्ड याता उद्दिष्ट हडेहै याता ११ लक्ष ३ हातारा टाकाव बिकू येवी एই १८ हातारा याइल याता याता करावा जन्य याव करते सकते होते हैं। एই सर्वाव आवादेव एই Motor Vehicles Tax-एव बात हडे केव टाका यावाव ना होताव येलो बोर्डलिंग ११ लक्ष टाका दिये एই १८ हातारा याइल याता याता करावा करते हैं। ताते यातार येकि दृष्टि होते ता सहजेहै अनुभवे। आव एकटा कदा एसनओ उद्देव न। करे पावाहि न। उत्तर यांतार ५८ येलोव योगावोग वर्षाने विचित्र होताव उपकर देवते। E. B. Railway वर्च होताव, पाकिस्तानेव डितर दिये येकि rail पर छिल ता वर्च होताव यावे कलपाइश्चिति, पालिंग, बृचिताव एवं पर्विंग यिनाजपुरे दूर्घाताव अस्त नाही। येव याव-लिंग प्रुयोजनीय यिनिये येवावे याओवाव सकते होते। आसाव rail link-वर्च यावे बडे बडे कदा शोना याचेह। कडे wagon येहै याता दिये याचेह, यावे यावे तार हिसाव देव होते हैं बटे, किंतु आवरा देखते पाविं एই याव येलोव अस्ति प्रुयोजनीय यिनिये येवावे याओवाव सकते होते। अनेक प्रुयोजनीय यिनिये एই याव येलोव बोटेहै येवे पावते हैं। दृष्टि एकटा उद्देव कराचि,--कराना एकटा यिनिय, अस्ति प्रुयोजनीय सरकारीव पक्षे। एই कराना एटा अनेक योटेहै याचेह न। २५ दिन पर जलपाइश्चिति चिनिव देखा शेवो। ताओ aeroplane यावकृ यिहेहिल वले एवं १५० फॅट देव। एই अववा येआव उत्तरावाते दृष्टि होते तार यावावना कृ। केव ना आवाव rail link वर्च याताविक अवसातेहै चांते थाकूव ना केव, आसाव एवं उत्तर यांतार ५८ येलोव येप्रुयोजनीय यिनिय एटा rail link वहन करते सकते होते हैं। एस कि १/४ अंशेव यहन करते सकते होते किना सलेह। येहै यिक देके एই अनेक एकटा aerodrome करा प्रुयोजन। काहिं एटा rail पर दिये प्रुयोजनीय यिनिये अस्ति याव यिटेहै याव। एटा येवाने पडी, येवाने सरकारे दिक देके टेटा करे यातुरावाटे एकटी एवं जलपाइश्चिति इतेहै ४० याइल दूर--यागतोजावाव याव नाहाव है। येवान देके एই ४० याइल याता truck-वर्च होते आवा है। कले petrol धुम होते हैं। एই petrol धुम होताव याव येटा आवरा यिदेशे पायाचिह एই टाकाटा saved हडे पावे याव जलपाइश्चिति एकटी air landing ground यावान करते पावा याव। हडे एते १० लक्ष टाका वर्च होते,--१० लक्ष अनेक येवी नव, काहिं येपरिवाव petrol वर्च होते, truck-वर्च प्रति १० याइल एक gallon करे तेव पोक्ते, येविक देके यिताव कराने १० लक्ष टाका बिकूव है। आवि एই यिदेशे यावावावरे दृष्टि आवर्षण करावि यावे जलपाइश्चिति एवं पर्विंग यिनाजपुरे एই दृष्टि अनेक air landing ground येती होते येव येविये येटे हैं। आवि आवि आवादेव पर्विंगवरे आविक अववा एवन नव येव air landing ground पर्विंग येवे यावाव देके येती होते पावे। डारत सरकार या येवावीव सरकारे एविये कर्तव्य आहे। आवेव एই दृष्टि अनेक वर्चया पालाव करते अग्रसर होते होते। तार जन्य आवि आवा करि दृष्टि air landing ground करावा जन्य यावावावरे येव येवावीव सरकारे उपर प्रुयोजनीय याव येव।

Mr. JABIMUDDIN AHMED : यातावीव योकाव यावाव, याता प्रुयोजन येवी यावावावरे यावाव करावेहै, टाकाव अप्प ताओ यावाव करावेहै। टाका एই यितावे कर होते हैं येवना यावावावरे केवी करवि नव। केवला सरक प्रुयोजे येव वर्च येटा यित्यु यितावे बन्दव करे यिते येवे एव येवी टाका येवाव सरक नव। तावे यावा कोव पावाव कोव यावे याव याताव ट्रॅक्टि करा याव येटा जाव। ग्रज्जहेट National Highway, Provincial Road, Major District Road, Other District Road,

Village Board इत्यादि निजेहन घटे, किंतु तार एकटा भाव था बराब टिक करा हर नाइ Municipality, District Board व Union Board वर थये। कोदू कोदू गाडा गाडा प्रमोजमनक निजेहन कोदू कोदू गाडा निजेहन ना, कोदू कोदू गाडा गाडीजावे निजेहन लोटा आनिवे निजेहन ना। District Boards विधाव थये पठें चरहेह; सेई गाडा गाडीजावे निजेहन किना। तूही एकटा घेजे खेणे निजेहन Government गंभीर करहेह अथवा कृत्ताव जना निजेहन लिह तार करहेह लिस परेहि ले गाडा आवाह हेहें निजेहन। लोकेहरा, --गाडा लोकामे ज्ञानेहरा करहे तारा अस्त्रिवार पठें। कार काहे लिरे तार अस्त्रिवार करहे, ता तारा टिक करहेह पारेना। आवि बृहि वेखामे वेखामे Government District Board वा Municipality काहे खेके गाडा नेवेन, लोटा गाडीजावे नेवेन, ना, गाडीजावे नेवेन, ना District Board वा माहायोरे जन्य बेखात करहे करहेह लेवेन एहिओलि सब परिकार करहे निर्देश लेवेन ताल। ता ह'ले District Board तावेर गाडामा आवाह थया खेणे लेहिकू करा नाहर, ता लोटा करहेह पारें। किंतु आवाहेर सामाने यसि कोन परिकार परिकल्पना ना थाके ताहले केउ काहे करहेह पारेना। District Board दूरतें पाठेना ता तार किंतु बरहेह एहि बरहेह, ना, परेह बरहेह ता लिहूटी दूरतें पारेना। अवाहाना प्रुत्तिन, ताराओ दूरतें पारेना। अस्त्रिवा हरहेह आवाहेर टाळा करहि गाडार बरकार वर्षी। आवाहेर यसि co-ordination ना थाके, कार लिह प्रुत्तोजन लोटारण यसि लोन निर्देश लेहोया ना थाके, ताहले एहि प्रुत्तोजन व अस्त्रिवाजनेर यावाहामे ये नवलाया, ले नवलाया आहे, अस्त्रिवार हये पडेव। काहेहि आवि बृहि ले नवहेह परिकार करहे वस्ते लेहोया ताल। आवि co-ordination एर कधा बृहि। एहि co-ordination एर अतावेर कृत विवेह हय, ताओ बृहि। आवाहेर ओखामे कलिकाता खेके तावावऱ्हावार खाओयाव गाडा आहे; सेई गाडार वामे गाडीजाट-कलिकातार होइ rail line आहे। एहि गाडार वामे एक station आहे एं लोई वामे वडे गाडार वामे। एहि यस अस्त्रिवार वेणी करहे तारा गाडार अर्डेक जुऱ्हे pillar ना लोहार थाय पुढे लिजेह। लेखामे प्राप्त accident हर एं गाडायातेक खूर अस्त्रिवा यस। एहि सब वापारे P. W. I. र सामे परावर्ण करहे बरकार छिल। ताहले वस्ते तारा वस्ते ये rail आवाहेर कधा तुले ना। एहि सब अस्त्रिवा दूर हय co-ordination थाकले। अनेक सब लेहोया याय एहि railाचे २६ राईलेट वापि चले याचेह। तार अन्य करहे खच याचेह, लेखेव जातीय सरकारेर शपल नष्ट हये याचेह। तार कोन श्रवायायार हजेह ना। एकपिके rail गाडीउलि वालेहि चले याचेह अर्च bus एव लोक वेहाहि, याथार उपराओ लोक यसे याय। तार करिग अनुसाराव करहे खेणे याय bus एव डाढा rail एव डाढा खेके करहि। Rail कर्म्मक वस्ते, --आवाहा डाढा करायाव लोटा करहि। किंतु Railway Board वस्ते ये डाढा यस्त याहुते उपराओ वाडेव। ना वलेहेन, रोया लिह लुडि विहारिए एक लर। Petrol नष्ट हचेह, गाडारण अस्त्रिवा हचेह। यसि rail ना थाक्तो ताहले गाडा ताल छुलेतो। एहि अस्त्रिवा नवहेह आवि टाऊर करहि एहि अन्य ये co-ordination यसि आवाहेर परप्रश्नार वधो थाके, ताहले गमलायाउलिव अनेक गमावान चतुर्थ यारे। गाडा ताल करहे बरवार जन्य आवि एहि कधा बृहि। District Board आवि लिहूटीन द्विलाव। आवि लेखामे आवोचिन करहेहि। Government केनों नेवेन वा नेवेन लोटा यसि परिकार करहे लेवेन, ताहले आवाहाओ लोटा करहेहि पारें। यसि तावेर टाळाव अताव अनुत्त यसि त्तुओ अस्त्रिवार वधो; अस्त्रिवार लोटा करहेहि एहि लोटा करहेहि पारें। Government एर पक्के सवत ना Village Roads एर शात लिरे एहि सवत Village Roads एर उत्तुकि करा। King गाडेहरे scheme अस्त्रिवार। तावपर नेहि scheme युगावे वाक दूरतेव सवत यापवे। आवाहेर नेहा गाडेहि एहन वेहेह याये ना ये छाँदि लिहूट बरहो। १०२० बरहेव वधो याहुत याहुत नय। लेखामे चलेह, अतें अन्य कोन यावाया यसि ना करेव, ताहले १०० बरहेव वधो याहुत याहुत नय। अतें २५० गाडा शात लिरेहि Government यसि Village Roads एर शपला यावाया करहे लिजेहेन लेवेन, ताहले लोकावे योका लेहोया याय। एहि-वाये Village Roads शपला करनहि विटेहि पारेना। Tube-well एर शपला Government यास्त याये एव लोकावे यावाया नाई। एहा गुदेव लोक लिये, होइ होइ प्रुत्तिन लिये, ग्रामेव लोकावे युक्त करहे तावेर शात लिजेहि याय, ताहले ग्रामेव गाडाव शपला लिजेहि पारें। ग्रामेव गाडाव वधो डाळ याये उपराव, लेखामे ग्रामेव उत्तुकि उत्तुकि लेही याय। उत्तुकि ग्रामेव गाडायाउलिव उत्तुकि युक्ती वधो यावाया यावाय। सवत गाडाके मृत्तम व्या Government एर पक्के सवत याय। एहि आवोचिन ताल यसि करहेहि यावाय। आवाह याये याय एहि सवत होइ प्रुत्तिनावे लिरे काव यावान ताल।

(At this stage the House was adjourned for fifteen minutes.)

(After adjournment.)

SJ. SHEO KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, aaj main koie bata speech dena ke liye khara naheen hua hoon. Serf main hamarey Works and Buildings ke jo mantari hain un ka dhiyan hamare elaqon ke taraf akershit karna chahta hoon. Abhi hamarey Khogen Babu ne jo Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri aur Coochbehar ke bare men kaha, yeh dhiyan dena ke bat hai. Jestarah sey utter Bengal, West Bengal sey juda hogiya hai, us sey bohot hi takleef hogie hai. Pahley he transport aur communication ka rasta theek naheen tha aur jeb sey E. B. Railway ka line uth giya hai, tab sey via Hindustan rail ja rahee hai. Do teen din rasta men lagta hai mager is ghari men passengers ko bohot pareshani hoti hai, ketney admini, 4, 5 din tak ghari men cher naheen saktey hain. Is line men congestion bohot siada hota hui keon ke yah ghari 3 states hoker ati hai our Behar, Assam, Bengal ka passenger uthaker ati hai. Abhi jo doosra rail Sealdah sey jata hai wah Silguri 3 din men pohunchta hai, is men passengers ko bare takleef hoti hai. Serf admini ke janey ka mushkil naheen, parantu essential commodities bhi theek samai Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri aur Coochbehar naheen pohunch sakti hai. Abhi jo air sey essential commodities jati hai us men bohot kharcha lag jata hai. Age jo bail sey Rs. 2-8 mun (md.) perta tha ab wah Rs. 14 mahanga perta hai. Is tarah sey 10, 15 lakh rupee excess fare dena perta hai, aur yeh 10, 15 lakh rupee excess fare consumers aur North Bengal ke gharib janta ko dena perta hai. Jub tak koie subidamulak rasta naheen khulega tab tak takleef naheen ghategi. Motor ka rasta Burdwan, Bhagalpur, Krishnagunj hoker giya hai, parantu us rastey men bohot dikkat hoti hai, keon ke jageh jageh me pul naheen hai. Is taraf main hamarey mantari mahadai ka dhiyan akershit kerna chahta hoon. Karangola ke taraf sey jo rasta jata hai, uske liye main asha kerta hoon ke dono states, West Bengal aur Behar milker yeh problem ko solve karen. Is taraf bhi main mantari mahadai ka dhiyan akershit kerna chahta hoon. Abhi jo dikketen horahi hai us ko hul kerne ke liye uchit bandobust karen.

The Hon'ble BIMAL CHANDRA SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I won't be long in dealing with the points raised by honourable members. First of all Janab Mudassir Hossain has raised certain points, so also Mr. Clarke; but as I find they have not waited for the reply, I may take it they are not serious in their arguments and they do not want to know what the reply of the Government will be. So I once thought that I should completely ignore the points raised for this reason and also for the reason that some of the points made out by Janab Mudassir Hossain are beside the point. So I need not unnecessarily waste the time of the House in dealing with these points but I would only like to refer to one point raised by Mr. Clarke for the information of the House. He tried to urge upon the Government the necessity of having more roads in the interior, particularly in the Dooars area. Sir, if he goes through the budget—obviously he did not while making his speech—he will find that there is provision for Alipur Duars to Falakata Road to the extent of one lakh of rupees. About the question of the Torsa bridge the Government of India are drawing up plans and providing funds. Moreover, there is a national highway which will be improved and there are other roads in this area, notably from Jalpaiguri and Alipur Duars which are being maintained by this Government. But, Sir, I feel no hesitation to say that Alipur Duars, because of influential tea interest, had been more fortunate in past years in having more roads than any other district in Bengal. Therefore, Sir, Government must examine their needs only in conformity with the needs of other districts. I do not deny the imperative necessity of having a good road system in Jalpaiguri district and we shall always try to give this out of the way district as many roads as possible. But I must also point out that Jalpaiguri district has been fortunate in this respect inasmuch as there is perhaps a greater mileage of good surfaced roads than perhaps any other district in Bengal. Then, Sir, I would have

made a present of another fact to Mr. Clarke had he been present here. He has talked of the Hasimara road bridge near the railway bridge that has been constructed there and there was a question of having a rail-cum-road bridge at that point. When we said that the tea interests which were vitally interested in the matter might as well make some contribution to the construction of the road bridge, do you know what was the response? The response from the tea gardens was absolutely disappointing. I do not see any reason why that fund should come from provincial revenues, from the taxes paid by the poor tax-payers when only the tea gardens and nobody else are going to get the benefit from the road bridge and it is only their business that is going to flourish. Sir, I absolutely refuse to look to their interest if they on their part do not make any gesture whatsoever, if they want to enjoy at the cost of other people.

Sir, certain points have been raised by Sj. Khagendra Nath Das Gupta. I am entirely in agreement with him in his general approach and with almost all the points that he made out. I quite appreciate the point he made out about district boards and I have already said in my opening speech that we could not provide enough fund for the district boards as a whole. Sir, I do not deny that we have not been able to provide fund as much as we would like for the district boards and that is the reason why we are now pursuing a policy of executing Civil Supply Procurement Roads through the agency of district boards. I have not got the figures at the present moment but that figure will come to a very substantial figure and we have been able to place at the disposal of the district boards a large sum out of this procurement fund. Sir, we hope that our finances will improve so that we may be in a position to improve the finances of the district boards and give them much more than at present.

I would like to mention another point which has been raised by Sj. Khagendra Nath Das Gupta. He has said that the northern districts of Bengal have been neglected. Sir, I can assure him that it is not so. These districts are our constant concern and certainly we shall leave no stone unturned to have these districts connected with the rest of Bengal as early as possible with a good communication system.

He has also raised the question of aerodromes and he has particularly stressed upon the construction of aerodromes at Balurghat and Jalpaiguri. I may inform him, Sir, that the Balurghat aerodrome has just now been opened. That is a dry weather aerodrome and a radiogram has been received that the first flight has now been completed. I hope that finance will also permit us to construct aerodromes elsewhere. Sir, he has also admitted that our funds are limited and I hope the Centre will come forward with liberal assistance for the construction of aerodromes in the various essential areas.

Now, I turn to the point raised by Janab Jasimuddin Ahmed. He said that the funds made available by the Government are quite inadequate and that there is no co-ordination, or at least no proper co-ordination. I'm not sure on that point. He has said that most district boards do not know for what period the Government are taking over the roads and how long they will keep them or when they will be returned. I think he has not given a correct picture to the House. Sir, the arrangement was that in undivided Bengal the roads which were improved by the Military during the war were being maintained by this Provincial Government and all district boards have been informed that they had been taken over more or less permanently. If the district boards desire to take them back I shall not certainly object to that. They have not shown their willingness yet and we cannot abandon those roads after incurring substantial expenditure on those roads for some years. He has talked of co-ordination. I would also like co-ordination very much. He has talked of want of co-ordination between the Centre and the provinces. I deny that charge or that insinuation. He has talked that there is no co-ordination between the district board and Government. I also

do not accept that proposition. I do not deny that while in certain cases district boards are handing over to us roads and we have not accepted them, there are district boards who have refused to hand over roads even though we are ready to incur expenditure on their roads after taking them over. Sir, I do not want to go in very great detail in this matter but there has been some friction with district boards when they have refused to hand over bungalows by roadside, thus making it impossible to construct roads because of lack of accommodation for officers who are posted there for construction of roads. These are matters unfortunate no doubt but co-ordination should perhaps come from the other end, namely, the district board rather than from Government. I for my part welcome co-ordination from local bodies and I would be anxious to have it. I have repeatedly appealed to them but they have not yet followed the request to draw up a co-ordinated road programme over the countryside so that they may supplement our road system by concentrating on these roads which are feeders to the roads which we are constructing. Sir, I have in mind a particular district board which spent all the money they got from the Motor Vehicles Tax Fund account on as many as 27 or 24 roads and the result was that no improvement was done. That district board came under scrutiny and the accounts were found to be very greatly mismanaged and so on. Any way, what I like to emphasise is that I would welcome very much any co-ordination and would very much appreciate any co-ordinated plan that the district boards may suggest. I would appeal to the members who are in many cases members of the district boards, Chairmen, District Boards and ex-Chairmen who would perhaps be able to contribute in this matter very much. Then, Sir, he has also mentioned about the railway line near the Diamond Harbour Road and about the fencing constructed on the Diamond Harbour Road. This matter is under consideration and correspondence is going on in this matter.

Then, Sir, he has used hard words about village roads. He has said that if the Government wants to mislead the public by giving them a picture that they would be able to take up all the village roads, that will be a bluff. Sir, I never said that Government are taking up the very next day all the village roads. He has no reason to assume that we are making that proposal, so that point needs no answering. What I say is that Government has put a new emphasis in their budget by taking up not one mile, two miles or three miles but—as I said in my opening speech—a figure which is not very small, i.e., 663 miles of village roads in the coming year. So, Sir, that is only a beginning and if the public come to co-operate with Government under the grants-in-aid scheme, I can assure the honourable members of this House that that scheme will expand further and further and that will be a test of public co-operation. Those members who appreciate that Government have not got sufficient funds for this purpose should also feel that here is a scope for the public and for them. Here is a great field for them to work. They can educate the people and they can suggest schemes to Government which can be taken up under this grants-in-aid system.

I think, Sir, I have met all the points and I would only give some figures in conclusion of my speech. If you read page 54 of the brochure that has been circulated to the members you will find that even in 1945-46, that is, only four years back, in undivided Bengal a total sum of Rs. 62-11 lakhs only was spent on roads. Let us see what is the present budget figure. In the current year we have spent both for original works and repairs Rs. 2 crores and 86 lakhs in one-third of undivided Bengal, and next year we are going to spend about 3 crores 67 lakhs. Therefore, it cannot be said that roads are being neglected in this Province. This shows that we have given greater consideration to the road problem than what was given in undivided Bengal. I admit that improvement of village roads is our necessity and we cannot wait long. It is our earnest desire to see the

country transformed and improved and to see it connected throughout by a net-work for metalled roads in no time. Our eagerness leads us to complain that the progress in this direction is not adequate. But in comparison with the funds available I must say that the progress already made is fair and I hope that with the aid and co-operation of the public, our progress will be greater in this direction in the years to come.

The motion of Janab Mudassir Hossain that the demand of Rs. 6,09,05,000 for expenditure under the heads "50—Civil Works" and "81—Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account", be reduced by Rs. 100, was then put and lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Bimal Chandra Sinha that a sum of Rs. 6,09,05,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "50—Civil Works" and "81—Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account", was then put and agreed to.

54—Famine.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 27,47,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "54—Famine".

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 6-22 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 21st March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 21st March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 45 members.

STARRED QUESTION

(to which oral answer was given)

Development of inland fishery resources

"Q. S. KHAGENDRA NATH DAS GUPTA: Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Fisheries Department be pleased to state what are the specific steps so far taken for development of inland fishery resources as a source of subsidiary food?

MINISTER in charge of the FISHERIES DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Hem Chandra Naskar): Development of inland fishery resources involves
(a) exploitation of water areas where fish is available or can be grown and
(b) development of water areas now unfit for pisciculture.

(a) As regards exploitation, the following steps have been taken:—

- (1) 2,966 bales of yarn have been distributed to fishermen for preparation of new nets and repair of old nets. This is normally sufficient for 30,000 new nets of ordinary size with 966 bales left out for repairs. Assuming that 24,000 of such nets were used more or less regularly for about 180 days in a year and that the average catch per working day per net was 1 seer the above can be expected to have increased fish output by about 108,000 maunds in a year. Most of this extra output was, however, consumed in rural areas where the fish was caught.
- (2) A loan of Rs.6,000 and facility for the use of a launch were given to a party employing fishermen in Sundarbans for exploitation of some parts of estuaries. Their operation was not very successful.
- (3) Facility of using departmental launch for carrying catches was given to two other groups of fishermen in 1948-49 and 1949-50.
- (4) Constant propaganda has been carried on and assistance and advice given to fishermen in southern areas and refugee fishermen for more intensive exploitation of rivers, etc.
- (5) A scheme for subsidised fishing in Sundarbans has just been finalised and is proposed to be put into operation at once. This will employ about 100 fishermen on guaranteed income of Rs.3 per diem for fish catching in areas which fishermen do not ordinarily exploit at present.

(b) Regarding pisciculture in inland water areas—

- (1) Over 20 lakhs of fry have been supplied from Government nurseries to private tank owners, etc., for pisciculture during 1948 and 1949 at cost price. This was sufficient for stocking about 1,400 bighas of water area in fry stage and about 2,800 bighas in stocking stage giving an estimated yield of about 8,000 maunds after 2 years from time of release.
- (2) Owners of about 500 bighas of water area have been induced to put their tanks, etc., under fish production during 1948 and 1949.
- (3) About 2,400 bighas of water area belonging to private owners were selected for stocking and about 2,100 bighas of this have actually been stocked with fish at Government cost during 1948 and 1949 seasons, owners undertaking to pay back the cost at end of 2 years by sale of part of fish grown. These are estimated as likely to give about 12,000 maunds of fish at the end of 2 years.

Regarding development—

- (1) About 300 bighas of derelict tanks have been selected for pisciculture after improvement at Government cost repayable in part over several years. Owners' titles to tanks offered as security are being examined.
- (2) A large number of derelict beels have been surveyed to select those suitable for pisciculture. Government have finalised a scheme to give full financial assistance for improving such beels and starting pisciculture therein but progress is being handicapped for inability of possessors to establish title to the property.

Items of work mentioned above are continuing and are proposed to be continued in future.

Shaikh MOHAMED RAFIQUE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if besides assumptions and expectations and estimates he has any concrete figures to place before the House?

The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR: I want notice.

Shaikh MOHAMED RAFIQUE: Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state if the price of fish has gone down in the mofussil where this large amount of money has been spent?

The Hon'ble HEM CHANDRA NASKAR: I do not think so.

Time for guillotine.

Mr. SPEAKER: Today is the last date for the voting of demands for grants. There are as many as 7 heads under which 23 cut motions are still there for disposal. In conformity with the previous practice I fix that the House will sit today up to 7-30 p.m. and I also fix that the guillotine will fall at 6-30 p.m. Thereafter I shall put all outstanding questions without any debate. I hope the members on my both sides will try to be brief in their speeches so that the business may be finished before the time for guillotine arrives.

BUDGET FOR 1950-51

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

85A—Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 1,59,63,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "85A—Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading".

Sir, there are two different aspects of the trading operations—one part relates to procurement for sale of the commodities to the public in rationed areas and the other relates to procurement for supply at subsidized rates to Government servants of a particular category. The subsidy paid on supplies at concessional rates to Government servants involves contribution from the Revenue account—

Shaikh MOHAMED RAFIQUE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can we have a copy of the speech that is being distributed elsewhere?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: I must refer at the outset to a misconception that exists about the first aspect of State trading operations. The conduct of private enterprise has a single and direct objective, i.e., the making of a profit. A profitable business is a legitimate object of private enterprise. The private businessman worries little over factors affecting the society and the public welfare.

The main object of State trading on the other hand is public welfare and State trading is conducted on principles of "no profit, no loss". State trading operations are designed to secure the welfare of the society or community with no loss to the general tax-payer. Earning of profit is not the direct objective of State trading.

It is well known that more than one-fifth of the population of West Bengal who live in the city of Calcutta and the surrounding urban areas do not contribute to food production in the Province. There are also the large Railway settlements at Lillooah, Kharagpur and Kanchrapara. There is again the large labour population employed in Iron Smelting Works at Asansol, Burnpur and Kulti and the Mining Settlement round about these places as also those employed in large Engineering industries in and about Calcutta. There is also the large Tea labour working in Tea gardens in the Province. They contribute little towards food production but their requirement for food is very much greater compared with that of the rural population round about these urban areas.

Most of the districts of West Bengal outside these urban areas have a surplus stock of food to dispose of. The natural tendency in an uncontrolled society in these circumstances would be for the surplus stock to fly to the city or the urban areas in search of profits resulting in depletion of stocks from the countryside.

During normal years in the pre-war period the demand of the city was met to a large extent by imports and the competition that was thus set up had an inhibiting effect on movement of stocks from countryside. Abnormal demands created by the stress of war and stoppage of imports upset this balance. This compelled the authorities in the interest of war production and internal order to take over the obligation to ensure supplies of foodstuff in the Industrial area round about the city and in the larger Industrial centres and Railway settlements away from Calcutta. The State of West Bengal inherited this obligation from its predecessor.

The justification for continuance of the obligation would be found in the unbalanced state of affairs in the matter of supplies of foodgrains and the need for regulating the flow of food stock from the countryside to the city in the larger interests of the society.

The State having assumed the responsibility for feeding 51 lakhs of people in the Calcutta Industrial area, 4 to 5 lakhs in the other rationed towns, 8 lakhs of labouring population under the large employers in the non-rationed areas and about 12 lakhs of people in the deficit pockets of the rural area, has to take steps to find the stock of food required for this purpose.

On the scale of 12 oz. of cereals per head per day, we require about 850,000 tons of which one-third or 270,000 tons may be supplied in the form of wheat and the remainder, viz., 580,000 tons in the form of rice.

We in this Province grow very little wheat. We have to depend entirely on imports to meet Government commitments in respect of wheat and wheat-products. Wheat-products constitute about 30 per cent. of our requirements.

It cost us the following amounts during each of the last two and a half years to meet our demands, viz.:—

Actuals.

Rs.

1947-48 ...	21,71,89,915
1948-49 ...	45,98,65,000
1949-50	
(Revised)	49,20,70,000

I will now explain how it has been possible for Government to meet the outlay. The amount required to carry on trading transactions exceeds our total revenue receipts. We asked the Legislature to provide only the following amounts to finance these operations during the period mentioned above:—

Rs.

15th August, 1947 to 31st March, 1948	1,45,41,000
1948-49	86,58,000
1949-50	2,18,95,000

This represented the value of stocks acquired in the year which were expected to remain in hand unsold at the end of the year.

With this small sum authorised by the Legislature from the Capital account we carried on trading operations costing us about Rs. 45 crores.

How could this happen? Unlike other departments, we appropriate the receipts from the sale of commodities to provide the wherewithal to carry on the trading operations on behalf of Government and we ask you to provide only the amount by which the cost of our purchases exceeds the proceeds from the sale of the commodities during the year. We must have some funds with which to put by a stock, sale of which provided the capital which rolls. We cannot expect to dispose of during the year the whole of the stock we procure. We have an arrangement with the Imperial Bank which afford us a credit up to five crores. We draw from this fund as and when we require, the drawal never exceeding five crores at any one time. The drawing power had, as a matter of fact, been kept as low as 3½ crores during the last year. We paid interest to the extent of Rs. 1,23,124

in 1947 and Rs. 2,36,000. On these drawals in 1948-49 and at this small expense we have been able to carry on transactions requiring an outlay of as much as 45 crores during the year.

We procured from within the Province the following quantities of rice during each of the last three years:—

	Tons.
1947 ...	... 447,189
1948 ...	... 467,486
1949 ...	... 436,838

which was supplemented by stock mentioned below obtained from overseas and from other surplus states:—

	Overseas.	Outside the Province.
	Orissa, Assam, U.P.	
	(Tons.)	(Tons.)
1947-48	... 17,809	17,526
1948-49	... 111,675	8,244
1949-50	... 62,969	44,600

It would appear that *Overseas* stock hardly exceeded 25 per cent. of the internal supply and supply from other Provinces has been smaller still.

Overseas supply cost us on an average Rs. 23 per maund in 1949 against Rs. 21-11 during 1948. We procured stocks *within* the Province during 1948 and 1949 at Rs. 13-11 on the average. Stocks procured from *outside* the Province cost us Rs. 15-3 on the average. It would appear that we paid 75 per cent. more for overseas stock and about 15 per cent. more for stocks procured from other Provinces. During the current year, United Provinces Government charged us about Rs. 25 per maund for old stock procured from them towards the close of the last year when our stocks went very low.

We earn a bonus of 8 annas per maund from the Government of India on stocks procured within the Province. We lose this bonus on procurement from outside the Province which also costs us more. Thus, we in this State suffer doubly on imports from outside the Province. External sources supply, as I have already said, only about 25 per cent. of our requirements but drain our resources unnecessarily. Dependence on sources in India outside the State of West Bengal causes embarrassment inasmuch as each Province demands payment for the stock in advance and it happened invariably in some cases that after payment had been made quotas were cancelled and it took several months to have the advances adjusted either by fresh supplies or by affording credit through exchange accounts.

We procure internally about 450,000 tons annually at a cost of about twenty crores which go to our cultivators but we paid Rs. 1,25,84,526 in 1947-48 and Rs. 7,25,30,993 in 1948-49, respectively, for external supply of rice which did not benefit our producers. We expect to spend Rs. 6,33,72,072 on external supply of rice during the current financial year.

We have the obligation to feed all the people who congregate in the city and in the suburbs but our stocks are limited. We have no means of stopping the influx of refugees from the East or of immigrant labour from the West coming in search of employment in the Industrial areas round about the city. We seek to maintain a standard of supply even at the cost of our financial resources. That states the problem of supply for the State of West Bengal.

We have to depend entirely on outside sources for wheat, supply of which is subsidised, a part of the subsidy being thrown ultimately on the State of West Bengal. While we cannot stop this drain altogether we may not add to it. We can reduce our commitments in this respect if we can increase the supply of rice from within the State.

Our annual average procurement of 450,000 tons represents about 14 per cent. of the total production of the State. Procurement of 100,000 tons more will make us self-sufficient in the matter of our rationing commitment in respect of rice. We could pay Rs. 7,25,30,993 for 3,261,803 maunds of rice procured from outside the State in 1948-49. With this money we could have procured about 5,00,000 maunds if the stock had been procured from within the Province. By adding this quantity to our average procurement of 450,000 tons, we could more than reach our target without any additional pressure on the tax-payer. On the other hand, this achievement has the definite prospect of earning Rs. 25 lakhs more from the Centre by way of bonus for the general tax-payer.

We have fixed the internal procurement target for 1950 during the next year—at 550,000 tons of rice and decided practically to do without rice import in 1950-51. We hope all sections of the population will help Government to achieve this very worthy object.

The Trading operations account in 1948-49 which has just been compiled shows that in the matter of supply of rice, we just managed to cover all our expenses and no loss was caused to Government. We maintained supply without any loss to the tax-payer during 1948-49. We expect no deterioration in the position during 1949-50, and also during the current year 1950-51.

The deal in wheat and wheat-products could not for reasons already explained be managed without loss during 1948-49. In 1949-50, however, as a result of the lowering of pool prices of wheat, barley and flour, we expect to manage with a very meagre loss of the order of three lakhs only on wheat account.

We do not expect to incur any loss whatsoever on transactions in sugar.

With this account of our stewardship, I would request that the grant asked for under "85-A" be voted.

Jacob MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Sir, I beg to move that the demand of Rs. 1,59,63,000 for expenditure under the head "85A--Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading" be reduced by Rs. 100.

I move this in order to raise a discussion about the general policy of State trading and utter futility of the same.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I sound a note of warning that this gentleman—our Minister—is heading for a disaster. In every respect, Sir, this disaster is coming and will come very soon unless we catch time by the forelock. It has been said and often asserted that we would make ourselves self-sufficient in respect of food by 1951. Sir, if we look to the statistics, we find that there is a great deal of deterioration in the prospect of agriculture—that is, foodgrains. Sir, I have in my hand a journal on Commerce and Statistics of December, 1949. (The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR: Published by?) Published by the Bureau of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, price Re. 1. (The Hon'ble BHUPATI MAJUMDAR: Of which country?) Of our country—of India. Sir, in the year 1945-46 the yield of rice which is the principal staple food crop of us Bengalees was 26,672 tons. And in 1946-47 it came to 19, and again in 1947-48 it came to 19 and in 1948-49 it came to 18. That was the progressive deterioration of the yield of rice throughout India, and under these circumstances, Sir, how our authorities, how our Ministers and the Government have said that we will reach the target and we will make ourselves self-sufficient by 1951. It seems to me impossible.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: We are not discussing that.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Yes, Sir, we are discussing that and it is your policy of State trading which has retarded the progress of yield. That is what I am talking about. My proposition is about utter futility of the general trade policy by the State. I say that instead of engaging yourself thoroughly in the act of production, you have taken upon yourself the very hard task of distribution also. The only impetus which should be given by a State,—by State I mean a National State of course—is that there should be progressive intensification of agriculture, that is, progressive intensification of production. Instead of spending all our energies towards increasing the production, you have taken upon yourself the duties and responsibility of a *bania* in the matter of trade and in the matter of losing thousands and thousands and lakhs and lakhs of rupees. This is a policy which only fits a State, a Government, which is capitalistic, a Government which is imperialistic, but it does not suit a country which is democratic and specially a poor country like ours. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you look through the trade accounts of my friend over there, you will find that heaps of commodities such as rice, atta, wheat, etc., have been destroyed and have been made unfit for human consumption. (The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Are you talking of these days?) These days; you are the same.

Mr. SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Yes, Sir. But why did you not stop the Hon'ble Minister while he was speaking addressing me? That is partiality.

Mr. SPEAKER: You should not say so, but I excuse you.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Not seriously, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: Please go on with your speech.

Janab MUDASSIR HOSSAIN: Very well, Sir. What is the policy of State trading in a Bolshevik Government, in a Communistic Government? There everything has been nationalised, industry has been nationalised, distribution has been nationalised, your agriculture has been nationalised. If you are sure that distribution should be nationalised, even then as a matter of course you should also nationalise agriculture, you should also nationalise industry and without nationalising industry, without nationalising agriculture, how can you take to trading? I do not understand your logic and philosophy. That is my first proposition, Sir. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you will look to the accounts of the gentleman over there, you will find that there are serious gaps and not only this State trading has put to black-marketing, intensive promotion of black-marketing, but there is also an intensive promotion of abetting and aiding black-marketing, smuggling and such like good things by which men make money. Sir, everything is governed as in the physical world so in the economic world by the law of nature. As the law of gravity cannot be retarded or abolished or kept in abeyance, in the same way the economic law cannot be retarded and kept in abeyance, but my friend over there by virtue of his powers which the State has given in his hands has fixed the price and there is now a monopolistic tendency to deprive the poor cultivators of their poor dues. When you cannot fix the prices of other commodities according to your own choice, how can you compel the poor agriculturists to pay at a rate which has been fixed by you. That is not proper. You have already said that the middle class is the backbone of the country. I know, Sir, that is not so. I read out from the statistics which has been supplied that 12½ per cent. of the population are middle class and out of this 12½ per cent. nearly one-third

are workers and the others go on eating. One-third produces and the other two-thirds go on eating. Only four per cent. of the population work. Therefore for production, for the maintenance of your country, you depend upon the other lower class of people who have no clothing, who have nothing to eat. They do not get what they require. Therefore, I suggest: you intensify your agriculture, so that there may be more production; you give up State trading and let it take the course of the law of supply and demand; you give a free general flow to the trade. This is my submission, Sir, and I have finished.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my task has been made very easy by Janab Mudassir Hossain, because he has not directly touched the subject of State trading. He has mixed up many things. He will have an opportunity again to speak when I take up "Extraordinary Charges" under head "63". But I can tell him that since last 2½ years when we attained Swaraj there has been no large scale deterioration of foodstuffs anywhere. Deterioration may be only 1 per cent. or 1½ per cent. and in some cases it was 3 per cent., but it never exceeded 3 per cent. He is thinking perhaps that he is still in the League regime and therefore he means the condition in West Bengal is as bad as it was then. When we are discussing trading there was no scope for discussion whether we would be self-sufficient in food before 1951. Sir, if we had not resorted to State trading, prices would have soared very high, and 90 per cent. of our population would have suffered thereby. I therefore oppose the cut motion of Janab Mudassir Hossain and commend my motion for the acceptance of the House.

The motion of Janab Mudassir Hossain that the demand of Rs. 1,59,63,000 for expenditure under the head "85A—Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading" be reduced by Rs. 100, was then put and lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen that a sum of Rs. 1,59,63,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "85A—Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading" was then put and agreed to.

63—Extraordinary Charges in India.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 3,83,17,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "63—Extraordinary charges in India".

Sir, in initiating the debate for the demand under this head, I propose, to start with, to review at some length the work of the Food Department. I explained last year, Sir, why it was not possible for the Government to withdraw the food control measures. The necessity of maintaining and in fact of extending the scope of the existing food control measures is no longer questioned by knowledgeable persons. There are of course some, like our friend Janab Mudassir Hossain, to continue, even now, to talk of abolishing the food control measures immediately. These gentlemen do not care to take seriously into consideration the lessons of decontrol in 1948 when prices of foodgrains shot up in Assam, United Provinces, East Punjab, Bombay and other places as a result of the abolition of food control measures. The food position in India as a whole and in West Bengal in particular has been deteriorating progressively in a fundamental sense because food production has failed to keep pace with the growth of population. In addition to the normal increase of population to the extent of about 3 lakhs every year in West Bengal, we have already received in our

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midst an addition of over 15 lakhs of our brethren and sisters from East Bengal who migrated to West Bengal during the last 2½ years. A further heavy influx has already started. The problem of practical administration concerned with the maintenance of food supplies for the welfare of the largest number has become more complicated because our leaders have decided to reduce food imports from abroad progressively to zero in the near future in the hope of stopping the annual drain from India of about 130 crores of rupees per annum.

Honourable members are no doubt aware that this country is heavily deficit in respect of all varieties of protective foods. As a result of this, the *per capita* requirement of cereals in India as a whole is normally very much higher than the average of 14 ounces of cereals per adult per day which has been considered adequate from the nutritional point of view. The position is worse in West Bengal. I might usefully quote here the present deficits in foodstuffs other than cereals in this State from the nutritional point of view. Here are the figures showing annual deficits in thousand tons.

Pulses	...	399	Milk	...	1,776
Sugar and gur	...	334	Meat and fish	...	582
Potatoes	...	965	Eggs	...	586 million
Fruits	...	266	Ghee, butter and mustard oil	...	409

These deficits in protective foods push up the *per capita* normal consumption of cereals in West Bengal to a little over 15 ounces per day, which means an annual requirement of about 3·8 million tons of cereals on the basis of the present population of 25 million. The normal production of all types of cereals in West Bengal is of the order of 3·7 million tons which means that after supplying the requirements for seed and after taking normal wastage into account, a total stock of less than 3·4 million tons is normally available for consumption. Our normal annual deficit in West Bengal is thus computed at about 400 thousand tons of cereals, though on the nutritional basis of 14 ounces of cereals per adult per day, which would be purely theoretical of course for a long time to come, the consumption requirement would be of the order of 3·25 million tons and this State should have a surplus of cereals of all kinds of about 1½ lakh tons, the surplus in rice only being about 4 lakh tons which would exceed by 1½ lakh tons the deficit of 2½ lakh tons in respect of wheat products. Much of the existing confusion in regard to the normal food position of West Bengal will disappear if it is realised that a nutritional basis in respect of cereals will be purely theoretical at present, so far at least as West Bengal is concerned.

Once it is realised that there is an appreciable shortage of cereals in West Bengal, it will not be difficult to comprehend that there is bound to be trouble, if efforts are not made to distribute this shortage as evenly as possible among the various regions of the State and also among the various sections of the population. The difficulty is very much real considering that the purchasing power of the different sections of the people in the State is not the same. Consider for a moment what happened in 1943. Calcutta and the Large Employers of labour offered ever increasing prices for rice in 1943 and thereby helped the price-level in the State as a whole to soar to heights which were beyond the purchasing power of the majority of the people in the countryside in the different areas of the State. As a result of this, it was mainly rural people who starved to death in 1943.

We all know that most of the people in Calcutta in pre-war days used to buy their monthly requirements at a time and there were many who

bought their quarterly, six-monthly or even annual requirements at a time. This non-rationed area is now much greater than it would have been were there no rationing in the Calcutta Industrial Area. Apart from this, rationing has a democratic ring about it, considering that it induces all persons in rationed areas, whatever be their purchasing power to take the same quantity of cereals of more or less the same quality.

So much about the ethics of rationing. I come next to procurement.

The success of a voluntary system of procurement such as ours is measured by the degree of awakening that it may have been able to engender in the whole community to a sense of the common purpose of the plan. Results depend very much upon people's participation in the execution of the plan.

Our procurement system has been organised on a voluntary basis in the main, the only element of compulsion used being to requisition such surplus stocks with large producers as are deliberately kept back from the community in the hope of undue personal profits and also to cordon off surplus areas to enable Government to gather as much as possible of the available surplus at reasonable prices for the service of the community at large.

We all know that before 1944 the average large producer in this State in normal times held 2 to 3 years' requirements in stock. Government procurement has induced these large producers to change their habits. They now remain satisfied on an average with one year's reserve. This, you will realize, has the effect of increasing the total quantity of rice normally available for the consumer. I do not suggest, of course, that all the large producers bring out voluntarily their entire surplus to the market but generally speaking the knowledge that Government have the authority to requisition hoarded stocks makes them inclined to part with the bulk of their stocks voluntarily.

Cordoning of surplus areas is obviously not a very popular feature. The general impression that cordoning only helps Government procurement and the rationed areas is a fallacious one. I have already indicated how rationing of towns and of the large employers benefits people in non-rationed areas. Let me deal now with certain other aspects about which misconceptions exist in the public mind. Broadly speaking, there are two groups of people who are opposed to cordoning. Firstly, the cultivators of the cordoned areas naturally feel that if those areas were not cordoned they would have obtained higher prices for their produce. Secondly, the consumers in the deficit areas feel that if there was no cordoning they would have obtained their supplies at prices lower than what they are having to pay now. I shall deal with these two complaints one by one.

Can the producers in cordoned areas really say that relatively to other sections of the people of this State they are as a result of the procurement operations of Government worse off than in pre-war days? Let us take Burdwan as an example. We have collected data regarding monthly expenditure of typical surplus producers in Katwa, Kalna and Sadar subdivisions of Burdwan and these data show that the following quantities of essential foodstuffs and cloth were consumed by the average surplus producer in these three subdivisions in 1939 and in 1948:—

During 1939 in these areas 23.09 seers of rice was consumed per month and during 1948, 24.94 seers was consumed per adult; in 1939 the figure for atta is 0.81 seers and in 1948, 0.69 seers—the increase in the case of rice was about 2 seers and the decrease in the case of atta .12 seer; pulses in

1939, 1.38 seers and in 1948, 1.34—the decrease being .04 seer; sugar in 1939, .56 seer, in 1948, .40 seer—the decrease being .16 seer; gur in 1939, 2.56 seers, in 1948, 2.59 seers—a rise of .03; mustard oil about which we hear so much the consumption in 1939 was .62, in 1948 it was also .62; salt in 1939 was .81 seer, in 1948, .97 seer—an increase of .16; cloth in 1939 was 1.79 yards per month per head, in 1948 it was 1.85 yards—a slight increase of .06 yard.

What do these figures suggest? The cultivators as a class who have surplus stocks to dispose of are eating more cereals now and are buying more cloth. The improvement may be slight but will it be correct to say that the non-producing sections of the people of the State and also those whose production did not leave any surplus did not, by being forced to lower their own standards of living as a result of the existing inflation, contribute to the increased *per capita* consumption of cereals and cloth by the surplus cultivators as a class?

I come next to the complaint of consumers in deficit areas. I should ask them one simple question: do they really think that if the neighbouring surplus areas were decordoned, these consumers in deficit areas would be able to purchase their requirements in the long run at prices lower than what they are paying at present? Decordoning will force Government to raise their procurement price and in the larger interest of the State sale prices in the rationed areas will also have to be pushed up to absurd heights thereby giving a new impetus to the existing inflation in the country. How can the consumers of deficit areas expect to escape the sinister implications of this additional fillip to inflation?

I should also refer here to the campaign for a rise in procurement prices which is still being carried on by several political and other interested organisations in this State. Everybody is aware that the declared policy of the Government of India is to bring down the cost of living by all possible means. Food is the most important single factor in the cost of living index and is responsible for about 70 per cent. of the total cost and the prices of foodstuffs regulate directly the price of every other commodity particularly in an under-developed economy such as ours.

A rise in the price of paddy will benefit only about 8 lakhs of families or roughly about 40 lakhs of persons holding more than 4 acres per family among the cultivators who have a real saleable surplus of rice and will adversely affect the interests of the remaining 210 lakhs of people in this State. The demand for a rise in the price of paddy is thus calculated to further the interest of only a section of the population and satisfies an anti-national urge which must therefore be resisted.

There has actually been a 450 per cent. to 500 per cent. rise in the market price of paddy compared with the pre-war price as against a rise of about 200 per cent. in the cost of living of cultivators having a surplus but unfortunately this has led to little or no increase of production. The cost of production of paddy varies widely from district to district and within a district itself and in any case while the cost of living index in the urban areas is in the neighbourhood of 370, there is hardly a single item going into the cost of cultivation which has undergone a higher rise.

I should like to give the House the results of certain enquiries which were carried out recently in the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly and 24-Parganas. We got hold of a holding of 3 bighas of paddy land in the district of Hooghly and found that it yielded 32 maunds of paddy, the value of which at Rs. 7.8 per maund, although the market price there is Rs. 10, would be Rs. 240 and 2 kahans and 12 pons of straw, the value of which at

Rs. 24 per kahan would be Rs. 66. The total yield in terms of money was thus Rs. 306. As against this the cost of cultivation on the basis of cent. per cent. hired labour and implements was as follows:

	Rs. a.
<i>Dhular langal</i> or hire of <i>langal</i> at the time of initial tilling 12 8	
<i>Kadar langal</i> or <i>langal</i> -hire for the final preparation of the land. (This is for three <i>bighas</i> of land) ... 60 0	
Cost of seed and cooly for bringing it 14 0	
Cost of labour for sowing 17 8	
Cost of manure—mainly consisting of—	
Cowdung 6	
Sulphate of ammonia 5	
Oil-cakes 15	
	— 26 0
Cost of <i>nirhan</i> or weeding 10 8	
Reaping and <i>antee-bandhai</i> 27 0	
Cost of carrying paddy from the land to <i>gadee</i> ... 8 8	
Separation of paddy and straw 18 0	
Rent of land (3 <i>bighas</i>) (Rent is a bit high) ... 15 0	
	<u>Total ... 209 0</u>

whereas the yield was valued at Rs. 306, i.e., a net profit of Rs. 100 for three bighas of land.

These figures suggest that the net income from the holding of 3 bighas of paddy land is Rs. 97. It is obvious that the larger the holding, the higher will be the rate of profit. In the case of those who share crops with the cultivators, those large producers contribute very little to the cost of cultivation. It is often said that those who have paddy lands do not find it profitable to cultivate them at present. That is not quite correct.

I have also obtained figures—very interesting figures—regarding paddy cultivation in the foreshore area of Barrackpore (Government House). 8.33 acres were cultivated and the average outturn per acre was 25½ maunds of paddy—that is, a little over 8 maunds per bigha—and 40 maunds of straw. The value of the produce comes to about Rs. 3,000 at Rs. 7.8 per maund of paddy and Rs. 4 per maund of straw. My friends may not believe it. The total cost was only Rs. 736, consisting of Rs. 232 for tractor ploughing, Rs. 190 for bullock ploughing, Rs. 314 for seedling and Rs. 170 in terms of labour.

I shall quote here the cost of *aman* paddy cultivation at the Government Chinsura Farm. The cost per acre was as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Marketing 10 0 0	
Seeds 7 8 0	
Fertilisers 3 3 9	
Rent 3 0 0	
Implements 15 0 0	
Human labour 82 10 0	
Bullock labour 9 14 0	
	<u>Total ... 131 3 9</u>

The yield per acre is 30 maunds of paddy because of the manure that was put on the land and 60 maunds of straw, the total value of which at Rs. 7.8 per maund of paddy and Rs. 1.8 per maund of straw is Rs. 315. The total expenditure was Rs. 131-3-9 and the total produce was valued at Rs. 315.

I have just received a letter from Sj. Sathoripati Roy whom you all know. He was a member of the old Bengal Legislative Council and was the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. He has a land in 24-Perganas (Sunderbans area)—105 bighas of land—and he has sent me details of the costing. The total quantity of paddy produced in 105 bighas of land is 619 mds. and 3 srs.—it appears that the land is not very fertile—a little less than 6 maunds per bigha—and the total cost of production is Rs. 2,433-14 excluding the price of straw. This comes to Rs. 3-15 per maund of paddy. Therefore we cannot say that the cultivation of paddy is not profitable.

I have received another letter from a gentleman in Burdwan who has given the average production of four years. In the first year, production was 3 maunds per bigha; next year it was 5 maunds; next year 7 maunds and this year it was 10 maunds, and he has calculated that while on an average the expenditure was Rs. 765 for five acres of land the income was Rs. 1,025.

I shall also refer here to the figures of cost of cultivation collected from eleven cultivators of Dadpur Union in the district of Hooghly. They all used village compost as manure. The net profit varied from Rs. 85-8 to Rs. 146-4 per acre. I won't take your time by reading the break up of the cost of production.

I shall give you another example. We got hold of a family in a typical paddy-growing village in the Katwa subdivision of Burdwan owning 1-15 acres of paddy lands. This family got 16 maunds of paddy from its own holding in 1948 and 26 maunds on a crop-sharing basis by working on other people's farms having a total size of 3 acres. In addition, some members of the family worked in other people's holdings for wages in kind plus cash, and they got 15 maunds of paddy for their own consumption. The total quantity of paddy received by the family from all sources was thus 57 maunds, which means 38 maunds in terms of rice against a total consumption of 48 maunds of rice in 1948, there being 6 adults and 2 minors in the family. Here was a family working very hard and yet failing to obtain sufficient rice for its own consumption need in 1948. We did not procure anything from such families.

This family got Rs. 90 in 1948 by selling straw. It also earned Rs. 200 as wages, Rs. 120 from production of *gur* and vegetables and Rs. 210 from milk production. The total money income of the family for 1948 was thus Rs. 620. As against this the family spent Rs. 7-8 for a maund of seed, Rs. 66 for manures and Rs. 140 for other expenses of production including the cost of fodder. The family did not have to hire bullocks or agricultural implements. If the cost of cattle and agricultural implements contributed by the family was estimated at the current rates of hire, the total would be of the order of Rs. 180 for the cattle and Rs. 34 for the agricultural implements. On this basis the total cost of production in 1948 would be Rs. 427-8 against a total income of Rs. 620. This would leave a margin of Rs. 192-8 for meeting the family's rice deficit of 10 maunds and other expenses of living in 1948. The margin obviously was insufficient but the corresponding margin in 1939, that is, before the war, was only Rs. 25 which was barely sufficient only to meet the family's rice deficit of 8 maunds in 1939.

These figures which I have just quoted suggest three main conclusions. Any further rise in the price of rice will go against the interest of inadequate producers who represent two-thirds of the cultivators of this

State, because these cultivators do not produce enough rice for their own consumption. The second conclusion is that even these inadequate producers, miserable as they are still, are better off now than in 1939. The same cannot be said of the non-agricultural classes, particularly of the middle class. The third conclusion is that taking frictional factors into account including the general reluctance of cultivators to leave their lands, and to lose the opportunity of producing themselves as much as possible of the food they require, the cultivators as a class do not find it profitable to give up cultivation for taking up other occupations.

Then we found another cooly family, both the husband and the wife earning. The wife was getting Rs. 1-4 per day and the husband Rs. 1-12. The husband was spending almost his entire income on alcohol and it was the wife who was meeting the cost of food which was as follows:—

	Per day.		
	Rs.	a.	
(a) Rice—2 seers 0 14
(b) All other foodstuffs 0 4
(c) Total 1 2

The results of the Calcutta Diet Survey conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute in 1945 indicate that at the expenditure level of Rs. 60 or below per month, the average monthly expenditure on food *per capita* in 1945 was about Rs. 10-7 against a total *per capita* monthly expenditure of Rs. 14-10. The corresponding figures revealed by the survey covering 1,200 middle class families at Dacca, Rangpur, Brahmanbaria and Bankura in March 1946 carried out by the Indian Statistical Institute in co-operation with the Provincial Statistical Bureau were Rs. 9-10 and Rs. 14-8, respectively.

It is clear from these figures of household expenditure that the overwhelming bulk of the income of non-agricultural people is spent necessarily on food. I have already suggested that the average percentage expenditure on food in terms of total expenditure in non-agricultural families of this State would not be lower than 70 per cent, and that if there is a further rise in the price of foodstuffs, these people will be hit very hard. Any further rise in the price of paddy will directly raise the prices of all other foodstuffs and in fact of all other commodities in general and will thus go against the interest of the majority of the people.

Sir, I will now take a few minutes to speak about our procurement price and distribution price. As the crop this year has been very satisfactory, we are expecting market prices to decline appreciably and the current agitation for a rise in Government procurement rates to die a quiet death. But the most unfortunate aspect of the whole affair is that there has at all been such an agitation. We are in an emergency and the most important thing in an emergency is not to try to cut one another's throat but to ponder and to examine the pros and cons of any action proposed instead of running after abstract sectional justice in a blind fashion. Government in this State are determined to fight the existing inflation in the country. From the beginning of 1950 we have reduced the retail price of rice for consumers in rationed areas by annas 10 per mrd. without lowering the Government procurement rates. This has been possible by cutting down the losses and by reducing the other incidental charges.

Difficulties of transport in the State particularly in the northern districts contribute in no small measure to keep the cost high for the consumer. The transport situation in the northern districts especially in

Jalpaiguri, Malda, West Dinajpur and Darjeeling has become worse owing to our not being able as yet to reach a satisfactory settlement of the transport question with the Eastern Pakistan authorities.

Now I will give some details of our procurement rates.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you curtail your speech, because there are five other demands?

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: All right, Sir, I will curtail it. I will not go into the details of our consumer goods supply position, because cement is available in any quantity, I mean, country cement. Then again the stock position of iron and steel material has also become a little better. There is some difficulty regarding transport. The coal position has also slightly improved. I will therefore ask the House to accept the grant.

The motion of the Hon'ble Pratulla Chandra Sen that a sum of Rs. 3,83,17,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "63—Extraordinary Charges in India" was then put and agreed to.

55—Superannuation allowances and pensions, 55A—Commutation of pensions financed from ordinary revenues and 83—Payments of commuted value of pensions.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker and on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 1,02,05,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "55—Superannuation allowances and pensions", "55A—Commutation of pensions financed from ordinary revenues" and "83—Payments of commuted value of pensions".

Sir, the language of the motion and the item is fairly comprehensive, and I do not think that I should take the time of the House in going through the details. There is first of all the superannuation sum and retiring allowance, then there is compassionate allowances to be given to certain individuals, then there is provident fund in the respective Government offices and gratuity; the main item is pension for the officers, and of course there are charges in England and payment of commuted value of pension. The whole scheme is self-explanatory, and I move that the item be accepted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

56—Stationery and Printing and Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker and on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor. I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 37,34,700 be granted for expenditure under the head "56—Stationery and Printing and Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses".

Sir, this item again is very clear except that this year the budget estimate is less than last year, because last year we had provided for extra cost in printing and paper of the electoral rolls which are now complete, and therefore the next year's budget estimates are lower than the budget estimates or revised estimates of this year.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

57—Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous and 82—Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker and on the recommendation of His Excellency

the Governor, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 2,18,29,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "57—Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous" and "82—Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account."

Sir, this item, as it has been very aptly put as a Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous item, has various types of expenditure included in it. If you look at the Red Book you will find that there are items under this head for various types of expenditure all lumped up together. In the first place, there are some ordinary items under this head, for instance, maintenance of the Writers' Buildings, etc. Then the main items under this head are the grants to local bodies in lieu of Public Works Cess and fines under the Cess Act which is, under the Adaptation Laws, being now recovered by the Government and paid back to the different bodies. The total amount of this is about Rs. 22,53,000. Then there is a big item of grant to local bodies for dearness allowance. The total amount granted to the local bodies, apart from the Calcutta Corporation, will be Rs. 26 lakhs whereas the grant to the Calcutta Corporation for dearness allowance is Rs. 76,60,000. Then we have contributed a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs to be paid, one lakh each year, to the Central National Defence Academy at Poona. One lakh of that has been put in the budget for the next year. Then we have got expenditure with regard to the West Bengal National Volunteer force. It will be recalled that in the latter part of 1947 some of the local non-officials headed by my friend to my right, the Maharaja of Burdwan, started a scheme of raising a volunteer force for the border areas. Subsequently, in the beginning of 1948 or a little later this scheme was taken up by Government and since then Government has been developing this scheme taking volunteers from villages along the border of all the border districts of West Bengal. Up till now they have trained 2,848 what they call the Rakshi Dal and each one of them has had a fairly intensive training for a little over two months including the practice of arms, and those who have seen them in action have given a very good account of the achievements of the successive groups of Rakshi Dal that are passed out of this institute situated in Kanchrapara. It is a great thing that the Provincial Government has allowed an area of about 400 acres in the Kanchrapara Development Schemes for the permanent use of this volunteer force which ultimately may become a permanent institution, and I have great hopes that we might be able to build a military school ultimately in that area after the present disturbing condition has subsided.

Last year the Legislature passed the West Bengal National Volunteer Force Act and now all these border defence individuals or forces are under the National Volunteer Force. It was also found that it was necessary to train a certain group amongst the border forces for pioneer work, and most of us have witnessed the valuable services rendered by this pioneer group of the Rakshi Dal during the Corporation strike last year and it is the intention and aim of the volunteer force organisation to develop a large number of these pioneer forces who will be available on many occasions not merely for the purpose of removing debris from the Calcutta streets but also to give help in other places. The Food Department have requisitioned the services of a certain number for loading and unloading of foodgrains at the railway yard. Similarly, the Irrigation Department, who found very great difficulty in getting trained workers and labourers, have also agreed to take in a certain number as soon as the pioneer forces are trained for that purpose. They are being called the Agragami Dal. Besides these two groups it is also in the contemplation of the Government for which provision has been made in the budget that we should give larger opportunities for voluntary training to people belonging to various districts and it will be necessary therefore to have arrangements for taking trainers to the different district areas for training a certain number of persons on the same basis and standard as has been followed at Kanchrapara. It will be recalled that the

National Cadet Corps is an organisation under the Government of India although we pay for the expenses but that corps is intended only for the school and college students and teachers whereas this volunteer force is intended for the purpose of maintaining a certain corps of trained people who would be able to give help to the police and the military whenever the time comes. In order to regularise and supervise the working of all the various departments and the expansions that we contemplate under this scheme it was necessary to have a central executive or a directorate, as it were, for which provision has been made. Sir, the next item under this head is a big item, the peace-time fire service for which provision has been made of 22 lakhs of rupees. It is intended that the fire service which was originally meant for the Calcutta Corporation area and which was extended to the bigger Calcutta Industrial Area as also to some of the districts during the war might be reorganised according to the scheme that had been put forward by the committee of which my friend Mr. Bimal Comar Ghose was the Chairman and we are trying to follow the scheme which they have generally laid down so as to extend the services of the fire unit even to the mofussil areas. Sir, in this connection one cannot but shut one's eyes to the fact that the present disturbed condition has led to arson taking place not merely in areas which are ordinarily regarded as big urban areas but also in smaller towns and therefore it is all the more necessary that we shall have to revise our scheme and find out to what extent we might provide protection to people living in those areas.

The next item under this head, "Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account", is the scheme which we call the Kanchrapara Area Development Scheme. This area was originally requisitioned by the Defence Department; about 9,000 acres was requisitioned by them. After the War the Military did not have any need for that area at first, and they asked the Railways to take over that area to start a centre which is now being called Chittaranjan Workshop—to start a factory workshop for manufacturing locomotives, and one portion of this area was intended later on by the Military Department for having a number of military centres or cantonments. Later on after the partition both the Railways and the Defence Department did not want the land and the Government in those days, just after the partition, decided to take the whole area up as part of a development scheme for the purpose of developing a township there for smaller investors and people who would have fairly comfortable places near about Calcutta and yet not have to pay a large sum for their building and land. The total area that was requisitioned was 12,518 acres. It has been estimated that a large portion of this land will have to be used in providing for roads. Barring low-lying portions which would not be useful for building purpose, it has been found that 2,750 acres would be available for building sites, and it has been arranged that the total cost of the acquisition of land would amount to about Rs. 65 lakhs, which after development can be sold. Even if you sell any 2,750 acres at a rate of Rs. 550 per cottah in plots of 10 cottahs each with all the provisions for schools, parks, tanks and all sorts of amenities which are being provided there, yet it would be a scheme which it would be possible to accomplish without much difficulty. We have been trying to find out whether it would be possible for any organisations which are interested in development, to take over from us this land and its development at a certain commission rate. We have not yet come to any final decision on that point.

Then there is a question that has been asked about the Corporation assessment: I think one of the cut motions refers to this assessment. The question is that we have the impression—many of us have the impression—that the lands and buildings in Calcutta are under-assessed and therefore Government directed the Calcutta Corporation Administrator to re-assess certain of the wards although they did not come in for re-assessment under the ordinary rules of the Corporation. It was found that after assessment

of seven or eight wards was done, the valuation was increased by nearly 2½ crores, and therefore the assessment would be about 50 lakhs more. Estimating that the assessment will stand the test of further scrutiny, the question arose as to whether this assessment would be in order, and therefore we are still awaiting the legal opinion on that point. In any case, the assessment so far done is a clear proof that the original method of assessment of the premises by the Calcutta Corporation showed the total valuation of the buildings at a much lower figure than what it is today.

There is another item about which I ought to say a few words, namely, the rehousing of bustee dwellers and the constitution of a Housing Board for the Tollygunge Land Development Scheme for which there is a provision in this year's budget. In 1946 or probably earlier 132 cottahs of land was taken in Entally area which was divided into blocks 10, 11 and 12 for the purpose of erecting certain structures partly for the lower middle-class people who can afford to pay a monthly rent of Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 for a two-roomed flat and also for poorer classes who cannot afford to pay more than Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. The total amount paid for the land was over two lakhs in the Entally area which is the new development area under the Calcutta Improvement Trust. In 1948 Government entered into a contract with the Improvement Trust to construct buildings on one of the blocks—block No. 10—the total cost of construction being estimated at Rs. 9,58,000, so that the total cost of that building and of the land would be eleven lakhs and a little over. Now we have estimated that if the block is intended for the lower middle-class and if you give them at the cheap rate of Rs. 40 to Rs. 45, we might yet get a return of 4½ per cent. Then the question is the construction of buildings for poorer classes. We wanted to begin in April, 1949, but unfortunately the Government of India would not agree to give us a loan on the basis of which the structure was to be erected with the result that we are burdened with a land which is fairly valuable and for which we are paying interest and yet we are not able to utilise it for the purpose of constructing a structure thereon. Therefore we have decided to sell it. We have advertised and I hope we will be able to sell it at a profit.

We have also taken 96 cottahs of land from the Improvement Trust round about Gariahat Road and the Rashbehari Avenue, which was also intended for the purpose of a similar nature, namely, for buildings for smaller middle-class people. But it was found afterwards as in the case of the other blocks we could not raise the money, the Government of India having refused to allow us to take a loan. Therefore we have had to advertise and we have advertised as every member knows, and we have got 1,100 applications for fifty or sixty plots, and I am perfectly sure that Government would not lose in this transaction.

Then there is another plot in Tollygunge—400 bighas of land—for lower paid officers of Government amongst whom the land would be divided up. It is being developed and plotted and as soon as plots are completed, we shall allow people to invest in that land, and possibly preference will be given to lower paid officers of Government. In all these cases we have followed the standard laid down by the Calcutta Improvement Trust to allow the people to have the land on the initial payment of a very small sum, say one-third of the total value of the land and then to allow them to pay by instalments because that will allow some of those persons at any rate to occupy the land and start a building with a very small capital in the beginning. That practically finishes all the major items under this head "Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous".

Then there is another head under this demand "82—Capital Account, etc." in which is found the item "Development Programme" to which I have just referred. There were one or two expenses which were made last year. Of course there is no budget estimate next year for this survey of underground railways.

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Provision has been made for a handloom scheme for the rehabilitation of refugees. This money will come from the Government of India and this has been included under this head.

With these words, Sir, I suggest that this demand of Rs. 2,18,29,000 under this head be accepted.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that a sum of Rs. 2,18,29,000 be granted for expenditure under the heads "57—Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous" and "82—Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account" was then put and agreed to.

Interest Free Advances.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker, that a sum of Rs. 35,54,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "Interest Free Advances".

This item, Sir, is only to cover payment to officers of the Government mainly or to persons who are authorised by the Government to do certain work on behalf of the Government, of advance which is later on readjusted after the expenditure has been committed. This is the usual method of provision and I move that this item may be accepted by the House.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Loans and Advances bearing interest.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move, on behalf of the Hon'ble Nalini Ranjan Sarker, that a sum of Rs. 73,24,000 be granted for expenditure under the head "Loans and Advances bearing interest".

Sir, I have just now moved a motion which has been accepted by the House for advances made without interest. This is an advance made to different municipalities, Presidency Corporations, landholders, district boards, cultivators, jute growers, etc., which are all given at page 132 of the Red Book, on which a small interest is charged by the Government. This is also a usual item and I beg to move that the item be accepted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 5-45 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 22nd March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

**Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled
under the provisions of the Constitution of India.**

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 22nd March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 43 members.

Message on the West Bengal Security Bill, 1950.

Mr. SPEAKER: The following is the message which has been received from His Excellency the Governor under Article 201 read with Article 200 of the Constitution of India in respect of the West Bengal Security Bill, 1950 :—

1. The West Bengal Security Bill, 1950, was passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 25th February, 1950, and was presented to His Excellency the Governor under Article 200 of the Constitution of India. His Excellency the Governor reserved the Bill for the consideration of the President under Article 200 of the said Constitution.

2. The President has been pleased to direct His Excellency the Governor in pursuance of the proviso to Article 201 of the said Constitution to return the Bill to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly with a message requesting that the Assembly will reconsider the provisions of the Bill with a view to exclude therefrom the matters covered by the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 (IV of 1950), and make such consequential amendments thereto as may be necessary.

3. Accordingly, I recommend to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly that the West Bengal Security Bill, 1950, be amended in the manner stated below and I appoint the Hon'ble Dr. B. C. Roy, the Chief Minister, to be the member in charge of the Bill.

4. In pursuance of the provisions of the proviso to Article 201 read with the provisions of the first proviso to Article 200 of the Constitution of India, I, Karlas Nath Katju, Governor of West Bengal, do recommend to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly that they do amend the West Bengal Security Bill, 1950, by the adoption without further amendments of the following amendments, that is to say—

(1) in clause 1 of the Bill for sub-clause (3) the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 26th day of January, 1950”;

(2) to clause 3 of the Bill the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

“Provided that any action taken under the provisions of this Act for dealing with subversive activities shall have effect without prejudice to any action taken under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, for IV of 1950, dealing with such activities.”;

(3) in clause 21 of the Bill—

(a) in the marginal note the words “or detaining” shall be omitted;

(b) paragraph (a) of sub-clause (1) shall be omitted and paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) shall be renumbered as paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) respectively;

- (c) in sub-clause (2) for the words, brackets and figures "Subject to provisions of sub-section (6), an order" the words "An order" shall be substituted;
 - (d) sub-clause (3) shall be omitted;
 - (e) sub-clause (4) shall be renumbered as sub-clause (3) and in that sub-clause as so renumbered for the brackets and figure "(7)" the brackets and figure "(4)" shall be substituted;
 - (f) sub-clause (5) shall be omitted;
 - (g) sub-clause (6) shall be omitted; and
 - (h) sub-clause (7) shall be renumbered as sub-clause (4);
- (4) in clause 22 of the Bill—
- (a) sub-clause (1) shall be renumbered as clause 22 and in that clause as so renumbered—
 - (i) the words, figures, and brackets "or where the order is made under sub-section (3) of section 36, for such period not exceeding three months from the date of the arrest under sub-section (1) of section 36" shall be omitted;
 - (ii) the first proviso shall be omitted;
 - (iii) in the second proviso for the words, brackets and letters "further that in the case of an order under clauses (b), (c), (d) or (e) of the said sub-section" the word "that" shall be substituted; and
 - (b) sub-clause (2) shall be omitted;
- (5) clause 23 of the Bill shall be omitted;
- (6) clause 24 of the Bill shall be omitted;
- (7) clauses 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the Bill shall be renumbered as clauses 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 respectively;
- (8) in paragraph (h) of sub-clause (3) of clause 29 as so renumbered for the figures "42" the figures "39" shall be substituted;
- (9) clause 36 of the Bill shall be omitted;
- (10) clauses 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 of the Bill shall be renumbered as clauses 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 respectively;
- (11) in sub-clause (1) of clause 36 as so renumbered for the words and figures "Subject to the provisions of section 491 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, no order" the words "No order" shall be substituted;
- (12) in sub-clause (2) of clause 39 as so renumbered—
 - (a) paragraph (b) shall be omitted;
 - (b) paragraph (c) shall be renumbered as paragraph (b) and in that paragraph as so renumbered for the figures "31" the figures "29" shall be substituted; and
 - (c) paragraph (d) shall be renumbered as paragraph (c) and in that paragraph as so renumbered for the figures "32" the figures "30" shall be substituted;

(13) for the first paragraph of clause 40 as so renumbered the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“Any rule or order made or deemed to have been made, any notification issued or deemed to have been issued, or any direction given or deemed to have been given under any provision of the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall on such commencement continue in force and so far as may be, be deemed to be a rule or order made, notification issued or direction given under the corresponding provision of this Act.”;

(14) in clause 41 as so renumbered—

(a) to sub-clause (1) the following shall be added, namely:—

“or which even though the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949, was not in force, was purported to have been done in pursuance of or under the said Ordinance at any time between the ceasing to be in force of the said Ordinance and the publication of this Act in the *Official Gazette*;”;

(b) to sub-clause (2) the following shall be added, namely:—

“or which even though the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949, was not in force, was purported to have been done in pursuance of or under the said Ordinance at any time between the ceasing to be in force of the said Ordinance and the publication of this Act in the *Official Gazette*;”;

(c) to the marginal note, the words “or the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949” shall be added.

KAILAS NATH KATJU,
Governor of West Bengal.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

The West Bengal Fish Sales Regulation Bill, 1950.

Mr. SPEAKER: I understand that the Government is not going to proceed with the West Bengal Fish Sales Regulation Bill, 1950. So this Bill stands withdrawn.

The West Bengal Public Gambling (Penalties Enhancement) Bill, 1950.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I beg to introduce the West Bengal Public Gambling (Penalties Enhancement) Bill, 1950.

(Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I beg to move that the West Bengal Public Gambling (Penalties Enhancement) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the totalisator tax and the betting tax have recently been enhanced to twenty per cent. by the West Bengal Finance Act, 1949.

It is apprehended that with this enhancement the temptation of illegal betting on horse races, which is already rampant in this State, will increase greatly, resulting in loss of revenues to Government. The object of this Bill is to safeguard the revenues of Government and to counteract the tendency to illegal betting on horse races by enhancing the penalties provided in the existing law with a view to make it possible for Courts to award appropriate and deterrent penalties.

Section 10 of the Howrah Offences Act, 1857, and section 3 of the Bengal Public Gambling Act, 1867, provide for a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months; and

Section 44 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, provides for a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months.

The present Bill provides for punishment with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with both, for an offence committed under any of the above-mentioned sections when the same relates to wagering or betting upon a horse race. The Bill also provides that for every subsequent offence, the punishment will be imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or both.

With these words I beg to request that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that the West Bengal Public Gambling (Penalties Enhancement) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration was then put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 3.

The question that clause 3 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Preamble.

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I beg to move that the West Bengal Public Gambling (Penalties Enhancement) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The West Bengal Drugs (Control) Bill, 1950.

The Hon'ble SYAMA PRASAD BARMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the West Bengal Drugs (Control) Bill, 1950.

(Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

The Hon'ble SYAMA PRASAD BARMAN: Sir, I beg to move that the West Bengal Drugs (Control) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the object of this Bill is to continue the provisions of the West Bengal Drugs (Control) Ordinance, 1949, promulgated on the 3rd October, 1949. The Ordinance was promulgated simultaneously by all the States at the instance of the Government of India with a view to preventing hoarding and profiteering in essential drugs and medicines due to the situation created by devaluation. Certain essential drugs and medicines have thus been brought under control throughout the country and their

ceiling prices fixed. Government of India consider that the control should continue and have accordingly advised the State Governments to proceed with the necessary legislation to replace the existing Ordinance.

Sir, this is a very simple Bill and I move this Bill for the consideration of the House. I assure the members of the House that, having regard to the changed economic condition of the country and also having regard to the fact that our State is a great manufacturer of drugs and medicines, the provisions of the Bill may or may not be necessary to be brought into operation.

The motion of the Hon'ble Syama Prasad Barman that the West Bengal Drugs (Control) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration was then put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

Bj. BUSHIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that for sub-clause (3) of clause 1, the following sub-clause be substituted, namely:—

"(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force immediately on the West Bengal Drugs (Control) Ordinance, 1949, ceasing to operate".

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 1, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 3.

The question that clause 3 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 4.

The question that clause 4 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 5.

The question that clause 5 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 6.

The question that clause 6 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 7.

The question that clause 7 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 8.

The question that clause 8 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 9.

The question that clause 9 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 10.

The question that clause 10 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 11.

The question that clause 11 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 12.

The question that clause 12 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 13.

The question that clause 13 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 14.

The question that clause 14 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 15.

The question that clause 15 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 16.

The question that clause 16 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 17.

The question that clause 17 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 18.

The question that clause 18 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 19.

The question that clause 19 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 20.

The question that clause 20 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Preamble.

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SYAMA PRASAD BARMAN: Sir, I beg to move that the West Bengal Drugs (Control) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Bengal Co-operative Societies (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bengal Co-operative Societies (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950.
(Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, I beg to move that the Bengal Co-operative Societies (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration.

Sir, it is a very simple Bill. According to section 73 of the Bengal Co-operative Societies Act, 1940, the value of the share or interest of a wound-up Co-operative Society will be paid to the liquidator only when the parent Central Bank receives the value thereof from a prospective or existing member to whom such share or interest is transferred. Quick transfer of share or interest of a wound-up Society for the purpose of paying the value thereof to the liquidator is not possible under the existing conditions. Hence the final closing of the proceedings of many societies under liquidation which are otherwise ripe for closing are held up on account of the non-payment to the liquidator of the value of the share or interest of the wound-up society. It has, therefore, become necessary to amend section 73 providing that the value of such share or interest may be set off with the approval of the Registrar by the liquidator against any sum which is due by the society under liquidation to the parent society of which the former is a member.

The motion of the Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen that the Bengal Co-operative Societies (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration, was then put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Preamble.

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, I beg to move that the Bengal Co-operative Societies (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Bengal Jute Regulation (West Bengal Repealing) Bill, 1950.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bengal Jute Regulation (West Bengal Repealing) Bill, 1950.

(Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, I beg to move that the Bengal Jute Regulation (West Bengal Repealing) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration.

Sir, in order to make the Union of India self-sufficient in respect of jute the question of increasing acreage under jute by diverting areas under other crops to jute has been engaging the attention of both the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal for some time past. It has now to be decided that the Bengal Jute Regulation Act should be repealed so as to allow growers to extend jute cultivation without any statutory restriction whatsoever. We have therefore proposed that West Bengal would go all out to bring at least 4 lakh acres of Aus land under jute cultivation, and that as the excess area which may be put under jute can only

be available from Aus paddy acreage, it has been decided that the Government of India would supply to West Bengal the quantity of rice which was grown in such area. We have requested the Government of India to make an unambiguous declaration that the Centre would give all necessary statutory protection against any slump in the price of Indian jute within the next five years, and that protection may be afforded in one or more ways. One of the ways is to assure the cultivators a guaranteed off-take of their crops at a minimum price either by compelling the mills on these terms or by Government entering the market and lifting this quantity at this price and the other is to introduce import control measures to ensure that East Bengal jute is permitted to enter the country only to the extent of the deficit to be made up to meet the mills' total requirements of the raw material after using the entire Indian production.

The motion of Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen that the Bengal Jute Regulation (West Bengal Repealing) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration, was then put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Preamble

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble PRAFULLA CHANDRA SEN: Sir, I beg to move that the Bengal Jute Regulation (West Bengal Repealing) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950.

(Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I beg to move that the Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration.

Sir, in the Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1932, there is a schedule which is the First Schedule to the Motor Vehicles Tax Act under which there are three classifications of vehicles—sub-heading II—vehicles for carrying passengers not plying for hire, sub-heading III—vehicles for carrying passengers plying for hire and sub-heading IV—vehicles for the transport of goods. Under sub-heading IV there is sub-section (8) in which there is provision under clause (h) for imposing a tax for possessing a trailer for the transport of goods. At the time when this Act was passed in 1932, it was perhaps not realised that private motor cars or cars used for carrying passengers might also have trailers and, therefore, they did not put any specific provision, as is provided for in clause (h) of sub-heading IV of the Schedule. In spite of that, it is found now that a large number of cars which are intended for carrying passengers have

trailers at the present moment and the Motor Vehicles Department has been charging tax for the trailers attached to such passenger traffic. The Law Department of the Government is of the opinion that this taxation of trailers for passenger cars is not illegal, but it felt that it would be better if we make a specific provision under sub-heading II and sub-heading III of the Schedule for taxing all trailers attached to such passenger vehicles. This is not a new thing. It has been in practice. Only what has been *de facto* is now going to be *de jure*.

With these words, I beg to move that the Bill be taken up for consideration.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that the Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration was then put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Preamble.

The question that the preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I beg to move that the Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have to announce that there has been a change in the programme. The Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1950, which was listed for the 25th, is coming up tomorrow. It has become necessary for me to mention it because this is an important Bill in which members are probably interested and I wish to draw their attention to it. Unfortunately many of the members are absent and they have been absenting for the last two weeks. This programme has been circulated and members will take note of it.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 4.35 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 23rd March 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 23rd March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 9 Hon'ble Ministers and 44 members.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

Monkey menace to food crops

*61. **Maharaja SRIS CHANDRA NANDY, of Cossimbazar:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Agriculture Department be pleased to state if he is aware—

- (i) that the "Grow More Food Drive" in many mofussil districts is being hampered owing to destruction done to vegetables, fruits and food crops by monkeys;
 - (ii) that in the States of Orissa and U.P. measures have already been taken to stop this loss by monkeys; and
 - (iii) that our State is a deficit one in respect of food?
- (b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, do the Government consider the desirability of taking steps to stop this havoc done by monkeys?

MINISTER in charge of the AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Prafulla Chandra Sen): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. A scheme for award of prizes for killing wild animals including boars and monkeys was in operation but sufficient advantage of the scheme was not taken by agriculturists and *shikaris*. Another scheme on the same lines but providing for prizes on a more liberal scale has been finalised and will be given effect to very soon.

Malaria in Calcutta

*62. **Maharaja SRIS CHANDRA NANDY, of Cossimbazar:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Public Health Department be pleased to state if he is aware—

- (i) that the breeding of mosquitoes carrying malarial parasites has increased in the town of Calcutta since last few years; and
 - (ii) that there is a rise in the incidence of malaria in the town of Calcutta in recent years?
- (b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state—
- (i) if the Government have taken any remedial measures to eradicate the mosquito nuisance from Calcutta and check the incidence of malaria; and
 - (ii) if so, what are the measures taken and with what results?

MINISTER in charge of the PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy): (a)(i) No.

(ii) Number of malaria cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries and the death rates from malaria in Calcutta do not show any rise of incidence of disease except in the year 1948.

(b) Usual anti-mosquito measures are being taken by Calcutta Corporation. A five-year scheme for intensive malaria control in the fringe area of Salt Water Lakes to the east of Calcutta at a total estimated cost of about Rs.10 lakhs has also been taken up by the State Government as part of their Development Programme and is operating since December, 1946. As a result of the operation of this scheme the incidence of malaria in the eastern portion of Calcutta bordering on the Salt Water Lakes has been maintained at a low level.

The present Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling

***63. Sj. SHEO KUMAR RAI:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Medical and Public Health Department be pleased to state—

(i) the name of the present Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling;

(ii) whether he was formerly a teacher of Midwifery, Jackson Medical School, Jalpaiguri;

(iii) whether any action was taken against him by Captain Davidson, Civil Surgeon of Jalpaiguri, for any alleged immoral conduct; and

(iv) if so, what was the nature of the action?

(b) If the answer to (a)(ii) be in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state the reasons for his promotion to his present position?

(c) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state—

(i) whether the present Civil Surgeon is in any way connected with the Darjeeling and Dooars' Medical Association, and

(ii) if so, in what capacity?

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: (a)(i) Dr. Sachindra Nath Choudhury.

(ii) Yes. He was teacher of Surgery and Midwifery in the Jackson Medical School, Jalpaiguri, from 10th April, 1937, to 27th February, 1939.

(iii) No. Captain Davidson recommended transfer of Dr. Choudhury, as he became unpopular locally, although he had nothing against Dr. Choudhury. A committee was appointed to enquire into the matter and the report did not contain any charge or allegation against Dr. Choudhury but recommended his transfer. He was accordingly transferred from Jalpaiguri.

(iv), (v) and (c)(ii) Do not arise.

(c)(i) No

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(answers to which were laid on the table)

Improvement of Katwa-Manteswar and Kusumgram-Madhyamgram Roads in Burdwan district

6. Sj. ANNADAPRASAD MANDAL: (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Works and Buildings Department be pleased to state—

(i) কাটোয়া হাইতে মন্তেস্বর, কুসুমগ্রাম হাইতে মধ্যমগ্রাম পর্যন্ত খে প্রাদেশিক বড় রাস্তা নির্মাণের জন্য বাজেটে ২ লক্ষ টাকা বরাদ্দ করা হইয়াছিল, সেই রাস্তাটির নির্মাণের দার কস্তুর অন্তর হইয়াছে; এবং

- (iii) উহার জন্য এতাবৎ কত টাকা খরচ হইয়াছে?
- (b) মন্ত্রী মহাশয় অনুগ্রহপূর্বক জানাইবেন কि—
- ১৯৪০ সালের দামোদর বন্যার পৃষ্ঠে বর্ষমান ভেজার মেমাৰী-মন্ত্রেৰ রাস্তাটৌৰ মেমাৰী হইতে মধ্যমগ্রাম পর্যান্ত অংশটৌৰ মশ্গুর্ণ নট হইয়া
 - ঔ বন্যার ঔ রাস্তাটৌৰ বিকল্প হইতে মধ্যমগ্রাম পর্যান্ত অংশটৌৰ মশ্গুর্ণ নট হইয়া , গিয়াছিল কি না;
 - মেমাৰী-মন্ত্রেৰ রাস্তাটৌৰ মেমাৰী রেল টেক্সেন পর্যান্ত ঔ অঞ্চলেৰ একমাত্ৰ যানবাহন চলাচলেৰ রাস্তা কি না; এবং
 - ঔ রাস্তায় যানবাহন চলাচল বেশী কি না?
- (c) যদি (b) প্রশ্নেৰ উত্তৰ হ'ল হয়, তাহা হইলে মন্ত্রী মহাশয় অনুগ্রহপূর্বক জানাইবেন কি যে, ঔ রাস্তাটৌৰ মশ্গুর্ণ মেৰামত এবং পাথৰ দিয়া পৃষ্ঠেৰ ন্যায় পাকা কৰিবাৰ কথা তিনি বিবেচনা কৰিবেন কি না?
- MINISTER in charge of the WORKS and BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT (the Hon'ble Bimal Chandra Sinha):** (a) (i) কাটোয়া-মন্ত্রেৰ-কুস্ম-গ্রাম রাস্তাটৌৰ প্রাদেশিক রাজপথ হিসাবে নিৰ্মাণেৰ জন্য বৰ্ষমান বৎসৱে ২ লক্ষ টাকা বাজেট দৰাল্প কৰা হইয়াছিল। কিন্তু উপকৰণ সংগ্ৰহ কৰাৰ অসুবিধা হওয়ায় এবং আৰ্থিক অব্যৱহৃততাৰ আশঙ্কা হওয়ায় কাৰ্য্য মন্দীভূত কৰিতে হয়। সম্ভবপৰ ক্ষেত্ৰে যতদুৰ সম্ভব পুত্ৰ কাৰ্য্য কৰিবাৰ বাবস্থা সম্পূর্ণ বাবহৃত হয় তাহার জন্য চেষ্টা কৰা হইবে। মন্ত্রেৰ-কুস্মগ্রাম-মধ্যমগ্রাম রাস্তাটৌৰ খাদ্যসম্ভৱ চলাচলেৰ জন্য মেৰামত কৰা হইতোৱে।
- (ii) রাস্তাটৌৰ উপকৰণ সংগ্ৰহ বাবদে ৭০,০০০ টাকা বায় হইয়াছে।
- (b) (i) হ'ল।
- (ii) মশ্গুর্ণ নট হয় নাই, তবে বিশেষভাৱে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হইয়াছিল।
- (iii) হ'ল।
- (iv) ধূৰ বেশী নয়; মাঝাৰি রকমেৰ।
- (c) হ'ল, রাস্তাটৌৰ মেৰামতেৰ জন্য উপযুক্ত বাবস্থা কৰা হইচে।

Development of education on Ayurveda

7. Sj. ANNADAPRASAD MANDAL: Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Medical and Public Health Department be pleased to state—

- (a) আয়ুৰ্বেদসিদ্ধান্ত ঈষণাত্মক সৱনকাৰ আবশ্যক মনে কৰেন কি না;
- (b) পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সৱনকাৰেৰ ব্যাক্তিবিভাগীয় ডিবেলেটৰ মহাশয়েৰ ২৬।১।৪৯ তাৰিখেৰ ০৩৮৬পি নং মেমো ল্যাপ্টু প্ৰকাশিত পৰিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী আয়ুৰ্বেদ পুনৰুৎস্থাৰ সম্বন্ধে কোন বাবস্থা অবলম্বন কৰা হইয়াছে কি না;
- (c) কোন বাবস্থা অবলম্বন কৰা হইলে, কি কি বাবস্থাৰ অবলম্বন কৰা হইয়াছে;
- (d) না হইলে, কেন হ'ল নাই এবং কখন হইবে; এবং

(e) পশ্চিমবঙ্গ-পরিচালিত স্থারী ও সহায়ক হাসপাতালসমূহের ঘৰ্য্যে ক'ৰ্ত্তিতে
প্ৰয়োগ কৰিবলৈ আয়ুৰ্বেদ-চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যবস্থা কৰা বাবু কি না?

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: (a) হ'।

(b) ও (c) এখনও পৰ্য্যন্ত এসমৰ্থে কোন ব্যবস্থা অবস্থান কৰা হৈন নাই। না কৰিবার বাবণ পৱৰণ্তী প্ৰস্তুতি দেওয়া হইল।

(d) কোন ব্যবস্থা অবস্থানৰ পৰ্য্যে এখন যেসব প্ৰতিষ্ঠানে আয়ুৰ্বেদ শিক্ষা দেওয়া হয় তৎসমূহ মিলিত হইয়া আয়ুৰ্বেদ-চিকিৎসাৰ পুনৰুৰ্ভাৱ ও উন্নতিবিধয়ক পুস্তকায় (Proposed scheme for revival and strengthening of the Ayurvedic system of medicine) বৰ্ণিত ২২৮ সূপৰিশ অনুযায়ী একটী প্ৰতিষ্ঠান হওয়া প্ৰয়োজন। এই উল্লেখ্যে পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সৱকাৰেৰ স্বাস্থ্যবিভাগেৰ ডিপোর্টমেণ্ট মহাশয় কলিকাতায় দৃষ্টী আয়ুৰ্বেদিক কলেজ পৱিদৰ্শন কৰিয়া তাৰামেৰ অধাৰকে এই সমৰ্থে পৱামৰ্শ দিয়াছেন এবং তাৰামেৰ নিকট হইতে সুনিৰ্দিষ্ট সুপৰিকল্পিত প্ৰস্তাৱ আসিলৈ সৱকাৰ এবিধৰে বিবেচনা কৰিবেন।

(e) পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সৱকাৰ পৰিচালিত এজোপাধিক হাসপাতালে আয়ুৰ্বেদ-চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যবস্থা অবস্থান কৰা সৱকাৰ সংগত ও সম্ভৱ মনে কৱেন না।

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

The West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1950.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I beg to introduce the West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1950.

(Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I beg to move that the West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration.

Sir, this is a new departure from the usual custom of budget and its proper authentication by the Governor. Prior to the introduction of the New Constitution all grants voted by the Assembly for a financial year together with all items of charged expenditure were included in a Schedule. This was sent to His Excellency the Governor for authentication and after his signature, it was laid before the Assembly. The Schedule so placed was not open to discussion or vote and provided with necessary authority for incurring the expenditure under section 86 of the Government of India Act, 1935. Under section 290, sub-section (5) of the Constitution of India, however, no part or out of the Consolidated Fund of the State can be appropriated except in accordance with a law passed under Article 204. Under that article the present Bill is placed before the Assembly to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of all monies required to meet the grants which have been voted by the Assembly in the course of the past few days and also to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution. All the sums which are voted by the Assembly and all the items of charged expenditure are now included in the Schedule of the Bill. The grant included in the Bill on account of charged expenditure does not in any case exceed the amount shown in the annual financial statement previously laid before the House. The Bill now proposes to provide money to make good the grant already sanctioned by the House. The Constitution accordingly provides that no amendment shall be proposed to this Bill having the effect of varying the amount or altering the destination of any grant so made or of varying the amount of any expenditure

charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State. The total amount proposed to be appropriated by this Bill for expenditure in the year 1950-51 is Rs. 54,38,66,700. The amount includes Rs. 36,38,17,000 on account of revenue expenditure, Rs. 14,19,12,000 on account of capital expenditure and Rs. 3,09,37,700 on account of expenditure under different heads. The details of the proposed appropriation will appear in the Schedule which has been circulated to the members.

Sir, with these words I commend the motion for the consideration of the House.

Sj. BIMAL COMAR CHOSE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe this procedure offers us an opportunity to have a sort of discussion, and I would like to take advantage of it to refer to one or two problems which have for the moment overshadowed all other problems and have been agitating the mind of everybody in the country. How much they have overshadowed all other problems will be evident also from the proceedings of the budget session in this House which, I believe, has been unique for its rather dull and lifeless character.

I would refer, Sir, to the two problems, namely, the situation in East Bengal and the problem of the refugees. We have had occasion already in this House to refer to the first problem and Government are taking steps to see that the minorities in East Bengal may be assured of some sort of living under conditions consistent with honour and dignity. For, I believe, unless these conditions can be fulfilled, it will be difficult to control, as has been our experience lately, the situation in West Bengal and in the remaining parts of the Indian Union. I would, Sir, particularly like to refer to the problem of the refugees. I understand that the arrangements that have been made for them so far are not very satisfactory. The refugees who pass through Dum Dum are subject, when they come over to West Bengal, to onerous examination, and it is really unfortunate that after having come over from Dacca or other places they are subject to such rigorous harassment in this country. Also refugees who come over on foot from across Pakistan do not get sufficient relief in the shape of getting sufficient water or food or medical aid when they come over to the Indian Union. I shall be very thankful to the Chief Minister if he would kindly enlighten this House as to what relief arrangements have been provided for the refugees who are coming over here and as to who is administering relief and also as to what measures the Government intend to take in order to rectify such deficiencies as still exist. I do not intend, Sir, to refer to the very much bigger question of the rehabilitation of the refugees who are coming over here, but I believe this is also an aspect of the problem which should be engaging the serious attention of the Government.

Sj. J. C. GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Leader of the House has indicated the change that has taken place under the New Constitution. We will no longer abide in the expenditure of public funds on the authority of the authentication of His Excellency the Governor but this fund will be administered, after this Bill is passed into an Act, by the representatives of the people. The implication of this, Mr. Speaker, is a very great advance in the administration of public funds. When this Appropriation Bill is passed with the sanction of this Assembly, i.e., of the representatives of the people of this land, we shall have greater responsibility. I do not know, Mr. Speaker, if, after having passed this Bill into an Act, or rather, after the Appropriation Act becomes a law, Government fails to spend the money allotted to them for the purposes for which they have been voted, whether they may not possibly be guilty of negligence if not misfeasance. That, I think, is one of the implications of the Appropriation Bill being passed into an Act. May I mention one instance? Last year we provided about 4 crores for amelioration of the refugees in respect of relief and rehabilitation. We have seen that we have spent only about one crore.

May I know, Mr. Speaker, if, after the change in the procedure, after the Appropriation Act has been passed, those who are in charge of the administration of funds may be held guilty of negligence for not spending the full amount. When we pass the Appropriation Bill we say that so much money is to be spent on such and such matters. Whether they become legally liable or not, about which you and we have very great doubts, there is no doubt that there is a moral responsibility and we hope at least with regard to refugee rehabilitation expenditure Government will abide by the provisions in this Appropriation Act and make the best use of the entire money that we are voting today. The only other thing that I would emphasise in this connection, while we are considering the Appropriation Bill, is that there should not be any expenditure which on scrutiny may be found to have been spent in a reckless manner or having been incurred unnecessarily. That also, I think, is a new responsibility upon those who will administer the public funds in accordance with the Appropriation Act.

Mr. SPEAKER: With regard to the point raised by Mr. Gupta drawing my attention to it, I may tell him that the Bill provides the maximum amount under each head and any amount less than the maximum specified can be spent and I do not think there is any harm if something is left ~~as~~ not being spent.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that the West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration was then put and agreed to.

Mr. SPEAKER: Before I take up the next item may I know as to why in this case the date from which the Bill is to commence has not been given in the Bill, I mean the Commencement Clause. Ordinarily in every Bill there is a Commencement Clause to indicate as to from which date the Bill commences and that is to be mentioned. The date is generally shown like this—that the Act will come into force on and from the date His Excellency's assent is given and published in the *Official Gazette*.

Sj. BIMAL COMAR GHOSE: This is an Appropriation Bill and the period of appropriation is mentioned in clause 2.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is for the Government to consider the issue I have raised. Generally it is better to mention the date and in this case that this Act comes into force on and from the 1st of April, 1950.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: If you read the last part of the sentence in paragraph 2 you will find several charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the thirty-first day of March, 1951, and that shows that it is one year previous to that date and that gives you the date of commencement of this Bill when passed into an Act.

Mr. SPEAKER: But legal complications might arise and my attention has been drawn to this point. I understand that in similar Bills of foreign countries the date of commencement of the Act is given and in our other Bills also we give the date of commencement. Supposing the date of commencement is not given and the General Clauses Act is applied, that Act provides that the date on which assent is given and the Bill is published is the date of commencement of the Act. Suppose the assent is given later than 1st of April. Then the Bill will come into force under the General Clauses Act, and if it is later than the 1st of April, an anomalous position might arise. Moreover, there is no harm in putting the date if we want to save ourselves from such an anomalous position.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: We have not considered that point, Sir, but if it is your desire we may insert in paragraph 1 as follows :—

This Act may be called the West Bengal Appropriation Act, 1950, and will come into effect on the 1st of April, 1950.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, an amendment can be moved to that effect.

Clause 1.

SJ. J. C. GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move a short-notice amendment with the leave of the House that the following be added as a sub-clause to clause 1, viz., "This Act shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 1950".

The motion was put and agreed to.

The question that clause 1, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 3.

The question that clause 3 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Schedule.

The question that the Schedule do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Preamble

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I beg to move that the West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

Before I ask the members to vote on this question, Sir, I desire to refer to the two speeches made by my friends, Mr Gupta and Mr. Ghose. Mr. Gupta has talked of misfeasance and negligence. Sir, after all what we have done here is the question of passing some budget estimates. Supposing under one particular head we have put in an estimate of two crores and eventually we do not get two crores realised but get 130 crores. Then naturally one begins to ask what is the negligence on the part of Government if they spend only 130 crores and not two crores as provided in the budget. He has referred to the budget provision for refugee rehabilitation. If he had read it a little more carefully he would have found that the total expenditure in 1949-50 for refugee rehabilitation was four crores, if not a little more. The question is that originally we passed the budget last year of four crores as if it would be a grant from Government. Eventually Government refused to give three crores as grant and therefore it has come in as a loan under another head. They have laid down a policy that after a certain date in 1949 no more grant will be given but money will be given as loan and if you look into the figures you will find that the total sum is more than four crores. I may say also that as a matter of fact we have spent even over four crores because the Government of India have granted 75 lakhs loan for the purpose of developing institutions outside Calcutta in order to admit refugee students, which is also in operation but which could not be put in this budget because the sanction came much too late.

With regard to the question of Sj. Bimal Kumar Ghose, the position now is this that till Saturday last the difficulty of those who came across by railway either at Benapole or Banpur,—probably the question of Banpur was decided a little earlier, but certainly with regard to Benapole—the difficulty is that the passengers who get down at Benapole which is the last checking station of the Eastern Bengal Government have had to walk across four or five miles and they were found to have been exhausted before they reached the station of Bongaon. At my request the railway has now revised the scheme and with the permission of the Eastern Bengal Government the train now comes right up to the actual border line which is between Benapole and Bongaon and our train goes up to there and the passengers get down and entrain from one train to the other. The real difficulty of which we have not yet found a solution is that the refugees are subjected to a very vigorous search by the Custom and other authorities there with the result that, as my Subdivisional Officer from Bongaon reports to me, it takes three to five hours before the passengers are allowed to come there with the result that the passengers naturally get tired.

Then with regard to the other group which come from Darsana to Ranaghat the same difficulty arises and we have by some complicated process pushed our train right up to the border beyond Banpur the border line is between Banpur and Darsana we take the engine right up to the border in Banpur and they bring their train up to there and the passengers get down and entrain. This is the result of the fact that there was a suggestion that there was difficulty of having protective arrangements for the crew. However, when the refugees come to Ranaghat where now today there are more than 40,000 people under improvised sheds and so on, they are given such facilities as we are able to, namely, protection, shed and others. But the difficulty was that for a certain time the passengers many of whom did not have any place in Calcutta were allowed to come to Sealdah, and we have had to take them back to Ranaghat. We are going to increase the size of the camp at Ranaghat for another ten thousand people and we are also having a camp at Dhulbulia for one lakh of people.

I have my feeling that although this camp may be of a temporary nature—and that is the view which the Government of India and its department take even now—yet men are coming in such large number that it is better to have this provision for the shelter of these refugees. For in Ranaghat we have put in up till today 15 tube-wells in that area and we are going to put in 20 more. Similarly, we have got to make provision in Dhulbulia area for water-supply, etc. We have also ordered for 1,000 huts to be erected along the Nadia border where there is land available for the purpose of rehabilitating those who belong to the cultivator class. We have also arranged to have special trains. We have one special train running every day. One went yesterday and one went day before yesterday from Ranaghat across Naihati to steamer in Burdwan, Bankura and Asansol. In that way we have been able to transport 2,000-2,000-3,000 people every day to those other camps.

Besides that there has been, as you are all aware, some difficulty with regard to the occupation of some of the vacant houses by these refugees and we had to take them, in some cases forcibly, out of those houses, and the question was to put them in some place. We have now got one Dharamsala opposite Auck'land House which accommodates a thousand people and we have taken three steamers which are anchored there which would also hold about 3,000 people. These seats for 4,000 people are intended for the purpose of accommodating those who have to be ousted from houses where the owners of the houses desire to come back to the empty houses. There are other houses which we are negotiating and which we are going to put in. I do not claim that all these improvised schemes are in perfect condition. It cannot be, but we are trying to do our best.

As regards relief work that is to be done either by an individual or by organisations, the arrangement has been that there is a Central Relief Organisation over which His Excellency the Governor presides, which practically has taken over or is co-ordinating all the different relief organisations and individuals who want to give relief. We have to get orders from them asking us to supply to the relief organisations or individuals such materials as they choose to have for their own purposes. It is their business to see who should cater to the needs of the refugees, at which place and in what manner. I think this ought to be a satisfactory arrangement. So far as Ranaghat camp is concerned and—when Dhubulia camp comes into action—Dhubulia camp is concerned, they have been taken over by the agent of the Government of India, a gentleman called Nikhil Sen. He has been appointed by the Government of India to take charge of that camp in company of or in association with a Deputy Secretary of the Government of India, because we insisted that that camp at any rate should be run by the Government of India under its direct aegis and control and direction.

The question of removal of the refugees from areas in East Bengal has also been exercising our mind greatly. You will recall that the number of trains carrying refugees to Calcutta has been reduced to nearly half, mainly because we were informed that security arrangements were difficult to make and the result has been that there has been large accumulation of refugee passengers at Narainganj, Goalundo, Chandpur and Barisal. I am not sure of the number in other places but amongst these four places there are at least twelve to fourteen thousand people waiting to be transported. The difficulty has been that the ordinary steamer service between Barisal and Khulna or the steamer service between Narainganj and Chandpur and Goalundo, the internal river steamer service as it is called, has been reduced in number because the Steamer Company tells us that the coal supply has been difficult. Therefore, we have, with the permission of the Government of India, arranged for supply of coal and 15 steamers will be put in operation, as soon as arrangements for protection during transport are available, to carry 8,000 passengers from these four stations, namely, Barisal, Chandpur, Narainganj and Khulna. We have not yet touched Goalundo because Goalundo has got at least one way of exit, namely, by the trains, but if necessary we will have to go to Goalundo later on. The problem is naturally, as you can easily understand, very big and very difficult. Various problems are associated with it and all I can say is that I and my Government have been and will be doing our best to see that the refugees do come here and stay here with as much comfort as we can procure for them.

With these words, Sir, I move that the motion be accepted.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that the West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed was then put and agreed to.

The Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1950.

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: Sir, I beg to introduce the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1950.

(Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: Sir, I beg to move that the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration.

Sir, this is an important Bill. It concerns a city of no mean importance with a population of about 30 lakhs. It deals with the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation with the principles of the formation of the body

corporate which is the core of the city's life. The Bill follows, in the main, the recommendations of the Investigation Commission of the Calcutta Corporation, as outlined in its interim report. The salient points—the important changes effected in the existing provisions—are mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, appended to the Bill.

There is a deviation in one important point from the recommendations of the Commissioners. The Commissioners recommended for adult franchise. The Government consulted various associations on the point. Most of them were against the adult franchise. The Government also could not accept the adult franchise for the present. What may be good in vast extended areas with large population and multifarious activities may not be good in a limited sphere. The people here are not accustomed to vote as the people of England are. Under the adult suffrage, most of the voters who have little interest in the city's continuous, well-ordered life and who have no civic training and consciousness—and the city of Calcutta abounds in such persons—are, as a rule, apt to be guided in the periodical exercise of their votes by interested persons, by regard of their narrow personal interests and not by considerations of the common good. Even in England, up to 1945, adult franchise was not adopted in municipal elections. The report itself says, "In England, until 1945, there was one set of qualifications for all parliamentary voters and another for municipal voters."

It is so easy, when many changes are afoot, to press on with ill-considered plans, taking as our gospel—

Oh! let us never, never doubt
What nobody is sure about

We should do well if we follow the maxim "Prove all things: hold fast that which is good."

Though we have discarded the adult franchise for the present, we have liberalised the franchise to a great extent. We have lowered the qualifications of franchise as far as feasible and expedient. We have prescribed the following qualifications, viz.,

- (i) payment of any sum as rate, tax or license fee (in place of payment of minimum amount of Rs. 12 as rate and taxes) during and in respect of the previous year;
- (ii) payment of rent by the occupier of premises for at least six months in the previous year at a rate not less than Rs. 4 per month in the case of the premises being a hut in a *bustee* and at a rate of not less than Rs. 8 per month in the case of premises not being a hut in a *bustee* (in place of a rate of not less than Rs. 25 per month);
- (iii) ownership of a hut in a *bustee* for which any sum (in place of minimum sum of Rs. 12) has been paid as consolidated rate for the previous year.

We have also proposed to extend the franchise of persons who have passed the Matriculation Examination of a University or any equivalent examination and have resided in Calcutta during the greater part of the previous year.

By extending the franchise in this manner, about six lakhs of people would be enfranchised in place of one lakh under the existing provisions, if the citizens be careful to enrol themselves as voters.

The Bill further seeks to effect changes in the existing provisions for the constitution of the Corporation of Calcutta on the recommendations of the Investigation Commission by—

- (a) doing away with the reservation of seats of councillors with minority communities and members of the scheduled castes;

- (b) abolishing the special constituencies to represent trade interests and labour;
- (c) reducing the number of elected councillors from 95 to 75;
- (d) providing that 75 councillors shall be elected by 75 specified territorial constituencies, each constituency returning one councillor on the basis of the extended franchise;
- (e) raising the age limit of candidates for election from 21 to 30 years.

The Bill also seeks to abolish the system of nomination of councillors altogether by providing that the seats of councillors not filled at a general election would be filled by bye-elections.

These changes in the Constitution, I hope, will help to improve the efficiency of the administration of the city's services.

With these words, Sir, I commend my motion for the consideration of the House.

The motion of the Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath Panja that the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration, was then put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 3.

The question that clause 3 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 4.

The question that clause 4 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 5.

The question that clause 5 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 6.

The question that clause 6 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 7.

BJ. HEMANTA KUMAR BASU: Sir, with your permission, I beg to move, as a short-notice amendment, that in clause 7(a)(iii), line 2, for the word "added" the word "inserted" be substituted.

I also beg to move as a short-notice amendment that in clause 7(a)(iii), in the proposed clause (f) of sub-section (I) of section 22, in the last line, for the words "upon him" the words "upon him; or" be substituted.

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 7, as amended, do stand part of the Bill, was then put and agreed to.

Clause 8.

The question that clause 8 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 9.

The question that clause 9 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 10.

The question that clause 10 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 11.

The question that clause 11 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 12.

The question that clause 12 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 13.

The question that clause 13 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 14.

The question that clause 14 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 15.

SJ. HEMANTA KUMAR BASU: Sir, I beg to move, at short notice, that in clause 15(d), line 2, for the word "inserted" the word "added" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 15, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 16.

The question that clause 16 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 17.

The question that clause 17 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 18.

The question that clause 18 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 19.

The question that clause 19 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 20.

SJ. HEMANTA KUMAR BASU: Sir, I beg to move, at short notice, that in clause 20(b), lines 1 and 2, for the words "an appointed councillor" the words "and an appointed councillor" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 20, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 21.

The question that clause 21 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 22.

The question that clause 22 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 23.

The question that clause 23 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 24.

The question that clause 24 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 25.

The question that clause 25 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 26.

The question that clause 26 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The next amendment is beyond the scope of the Bill and so it is out of order.

Clause 27.

The question that clause 27 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 28.

The question that clause 28 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Preamble.

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: Sir, I beg to move that the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I was the Member in charge of this Department when I requested my colleagues in this Assembly to agree to my proposal for the supersession of the Corporation of Calcutta. I could not possibly say then that there were any specific charges about which we were going to make enquiries, but the fact remained that there was a general feeling in the town amongst the rate-payers, amongst every one who remained in this city, that everything was not well with the Calcutta Corporation. When I was discussing this point in my mind I was wondering whether I was doing something which was practically undoing the great work which was done by the author of the Calcutta Corporation Act, the late Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee. He, it must be admitted, had contemplated a state of affairs in the Corporation which was

different from what actually happened, particularly in the latter part of its existence before it was superseded. Whatever be the reasons the fact was apparent that the members who were elected to the Corporation of Calcutta did not act in a manner which showed that they understood their responsibility or that they used their privileges and powers in the interest of the rate-payers as a whole. Therefore, it was necessary for us to supersede the great self-governing institution like the Calcutta Corporation, and the gentleman to whom we left the responsibility of looking into the affairs was a person who, unlike what has been suggested several times in this Assembly, was not a person to whom I was obligated in any manner for posts of this character but who had been, as those who have been in the Corporation know quite well, acting in opposition in the Corporation. In the Corporation Mr. Biswas, when he was a member there, always worked in opposition to us and in various matters we did not see eye to eye with each other. I felt therefore that it was in the fitness of things that if his services were available he would bring to bear his experiences in the Corporation in coming to certain conclusions with regard to the future career of the Corporation. He and his colleagues on the Commission have made their recommendations. We have been trying hard to take their recommendations, at least that portion which refers to the question of franchise, in the first instance in order that an election might take place in the Corporation as early as possible. Everybody knows that whenever there is a change in the voting power of the people, there has to be a new electoral roll formed; and it will take at least six or seven months for the electoral roll to be formed, and therefore the electoral roll is likely to be completed by the end of October or the beginning of November. And I hope the Corporation election will take place some time in December. But this change in the character and nature of the voter's qualification is not all the changes that one feels should be brought about in the Corporation Act in order that in future the abuses may be less. The position was that we wanted some method by which it would not be possible for the corporators to influence the decision of the Chief Officer there—the Chief Executive Officer—or the Assessor or the Collector on whose decision a great deal of the financial prosperity of the Corporation depends. It is human nature that person who has to be nominated or elected by the corporators would look to the influential members of the party for their support, and it is natural that in many cases he may not be able to exercise his correct and unbiased judgment on any matter placed before him.

The next point we had to decide was whether it was possible to find out by any rough assessment that the Corporation buildings and lands and the premises had been assessed in a proper manner. Many of us who had been closely associated with the Corporation for many years felt that it was likely that the standard of assessment had not been as good as it should be. In order that the assessment after it had been made and the amount of remission that had been granted was always correctly made, it was necessary that we should have an assessment made in order to find out exactly what was the nature of the previous valuation and how it differed from the new valuation. I am not oblivious of the fact that the valuation based upon the rental value of the property today or even upon its market value would be very much different from the rental value or the market value of the property in normal times. I say without much enquiry into the actual fact, in my opinion the present valuation both as regards rental and market value would be at least 50 per cent. more than it would be in normal times. Therefore the assessment itself is not the criterion that the amount that would be assessed would be based upon this valuation, but at any rate it gives us a general picture of how the valuation had been conducted in the past. Therefore what we asked the Commission to do was to give us in the first instance the nature of the change in the franchise which they have suggested, and secondly to give us the power, which, as we are told,

we did not possess under the Supercession Act, to assess a property. As soon as the assessment has been completed but before it can be put into effect, every assessment has to be enquired into by the authorities not merely in cases in which objections have been held but practically in all cases that matter has to be looked into.

The next point is with regard to alterations in other parts of the Act which are necessary in order to ensure better working of the Corporation.

We are hoping that we will be able to place before the Legislature some time in July or August an amended Act with reference to the various other provisions of the Act. The report of the Commission, as soon as it is printed, will be circulated to the members of the Assembly so that they could also take up such portions of that report in which they desire that amendment should take place and I am hoping that without the preoccupation of a budget session, it may be possible for members of the Assembly to consider the other points of the Act where alterations are necessary. It is possible also that there may be one or two gaps in the present Act which require to be reconsidered and these also may come up for discussion in the July or August session. But today this Bill has to be passed because then we can at once get along to the question of forming the electoral rolls so that an early election may take place some time in December or January. I can assure every member of the Assembly that if there are other points in which they desire further amendment, the same will be considered and, if proved useful, incorporated in the main Act, which would come some time, as I said, between July and August.

With these words, I support the motion of my friend Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath Panja.

The motion of the Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath Panja that the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed was then put and agreed to.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 5.13 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Friday, the 24th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 24th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 7 Hon'ble Ministers and 49 members.

Consideration of recommendation contained in His Excellency the Governor's Message regarding the West Bengal Security Bill, 1950, as passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I beg to move that the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor contained in his message with regard to the West Bengal Security Bill, 1950, be considered in detail.

Mr. SPEAKER: Does anybody want to speak?

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I would like to say just a sentence. We are thankful that the Bill has come back to this House. When it was passed, we opposed it, but it was carried by a majority. We are thankful to His Excellency for sending it back to this Assembly. As His Excellency has reconsidered the whole thing,—I do not know what recommendation he has made—may I expect that this House and the Leader of the House will reconsider many of the obnoxious sections of this black Bill and delete them? I find in the agenda that certain things are to be deleted. But if the whole Bill is to be reconsidered, then let us take time. We know that we cannot carry anything by vote. When this Bill was passed in this House I said "well, let us take time, let us reconsider the whole thing and send the Bill to the Select Committee". That was not done and in a hurry the Bill was sent to the Governor. It is apparent that there were some mistakes; otherwise, His Excellency would not have sent it back. Now that there is an opportunity I submit that the blackest provisions of the Bill may be deleted by the Leader of the House. By speaking here I can only take some time, but I cannot make any difference. So I am only appealing to the Leader of the House to consider the blackest provisions of the Bill which I had opposed earlier. I submit, Sir, that those provisions may be reconsidered and deleted.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I did not see Mr. Sibnath Banerjee in his seat; otherwise I would have drawn his attention to the fact that the message from His Excellency limits the discussion to certain points which he has mentioned in paragraph 2 which he might have read and then probably his difficulty would not have arisen. Paragraph 2 runs thus: "The President has been pleased to direct His Excellency the Governor in pursuance of the proviso to Article 201 of the said Constitution to return the Bill to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly with a message requesting that the Assembly will reconsider the provisions of the Bill with a view to exclude therefrom the matters covered by the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 (IV of 1950), and make such consequential amendments therein as may be necessary". Sir, it may be recalled that when we in this Assembly passed the West Bengal Security Bill, 1950, on the 25th February, it so happened that on the same day, i.e., on the 25th February, the Parliament also passed a Bill which is called the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 (Act IV of 1950). As there are some provisions in that Act which do not coincide with the provisions in our Act, therefore the President did not give his signature to the Act. It is not

that the Governor has sent back the Act. There are some provisions in the Security Bill which cannot be passed into Act, because they infringe upon the all-India Act in certain matters. Therefore we had to send the Bill after it was passed by us to the Governor and through the Governor to the President for his signature. The President, however, found that there were some provisions in this Act which were practically almost the same or of a similar nature to the Central Act, and in view of the fact that the Central Preventive Detention Act takes precedence over the local Act and there are certain points in the two Acts which may run contrary to one another, we are limiting our discussion today to those portions which are needed to be excluded therefrom—the matters which are covered by the Preventive Detention Act. Sir, when you will call upon me to move the second motion, I will explain that matter, namely, that we are only discussing today the points that have been raised by the President in the message to this Assembly.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I want a clarification—

Mr. SPEAKER: No, no further discussion. I cannot allow it. How is it possible for me to override the rules?

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I want to know whether the whole Bill is before us. I want clarification.

Mr. SPEAKER: What clarification do you want?

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I want to know whether the whole Bill is before us.

Mr. SPEAKER: Certainly, the whole Bill is before us.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: But we are limited to discuss only those portions to which the President took objection.

Mr. SPEAKER: You cannot certainly go through the whole Bill. According to the rules the President has directed certain amendments to be made; those amendments are before the House for consideration. How can you go beyond that? You cannot re-open the whole discussion on the Security Bill. That was done on the last occasion. You cannot do that again. As a matter of fact, on this message we are discussing the Bill. You expressed whatever you had to express on the motion which was moved by the Hon'ble Leader of the House. The Leader of the House replied to that. Now if you want to deliver another speech, how can you be permitted to do that. A member is never allowed to speak twice. You can speak now only on a point of order or a point of privilege or if there is a simple point about which you want clarification. That is all that can be allowed. Nobody can be allowed to deliver a speech now.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Sir, I am sorry I have to rise again. I said something in opposing the Bill, and then it was made clear that we are not entitled to oppose all the sections of the Bill. Only those sections to which objection has been taken or direction has been given either by the President or His Excellency we can discuss. I want to know whether the whole Bill is before us and whether it is open to us to discuss it clause by clause.

Mr. SPEAKER: You as a legislator have got to decide as to what is the interpretation which you wish to put upon the Bill and on the questions that are before you. You may also ask the Speaker as to how he interprets the issue. But how can you ask the Leader of the House to explain the issue when there is the Speaker? You have got the agenda before you and also the amendments proposed to be moved.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: All right, Sir, I ask you for clarification. Can I oppose all the sections of the Bill?

Mr. SPEAKER: How can you oppose all the sections of the Bill? If that were your idea then you should have raised a point of order and not a point of clarification.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Can I oppose this? Can I oppose the direction of the President? If I cannot do so there is no use of my being here. This is our House and although certain directions might have come from above to reconsider the Bill and to pass certain amendments, I think I shall be within my rights to oppose them.

Mr. SPEAKER: Let us proceed systematically. Here is the motion which has been moved by the Leader of the House pursuant to the directions of His Excellency and we are now to consider the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor in detail. Are you opposing the consideration of the recommendation? Certainly you are entitled to speak. What do you wish to speak on? For or against the consideration of the recommendation of His Excellency?

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: It should be considered in detail. But not only this but the whole Bill and all the sections.

Mr. SPEAKER: The whole of the Bill cannot be dealt with because the whole Bill is not before the House. Only that portion which has been recommended by His Excellency for amendment is before the House and your debate must be restricted to that portion only.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor contained in his message with regard to the West Bengal Security Bill, 1950, be considered in detail, was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, I beg to move that the following amendments recommended by His Excellency the Governor on the West Bengal Security Bill, 1950, be passed—

(1) in clause 1 of the Bill for sub-clause (3) the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 26th day of January, 1950.”;

(2) to clause 3 of the Bill the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“Provided that any action taken under the provisions of this Act for dealing with subversive activities shall have effect without prejudice to any action taken under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, for dealing with such IV of 1950. activities.”,

(3) in clause 21 of the Bill—

(a) in the marginal note the words “or detaining” shall be omitted;

(b) paragraph (a) of sub-clause (1) shall be omitted and paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) shall be renumbered as paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) respectively;

(c) in sub-clause (2) for the words, brackets and figures “Subject to the provisions of sub-section (6), an order” the words “An order” shall be substituted;

(d) sub-clause (3) shall be omitted;

- (e) sub-clause (4) shall be renumbered as sub-clause (3) and in that sub-clause as so renumbered for the brackets and figure "(7)" the brackets and figure "(4)" shall be substituted;
 - (f) sub-clause (5) shall be omitted;
 - (g) sub-clause (6) shall be omitted; and
 - (h) sub-clause (7) shall be renumbered as sub-clause (4);
- (4) in clause 22 of the Bill—
- (a) sub-clause (1) shall be renumbered as clause 22 and in that clause as so renumbered—
 - (i) the words, figures and brackets "or where the order is made under sub-section (3) of section 36, for such period not exceeding three months from the date of the arrest under sub-section (1) of section 36" shall be omitted;
 - (ii) the first proviso shall be omitted;
 - (iii) in the second proviso for the words, brackets and letters "further that in the case of an order under clauses (b), (c), (d) or (e) of the said sub-section" the word "that" shall be substituted; and
 - (b) sub-clause (2) shall be omitted;
 - (5) clause 23 of the Bill shall be omitted;
 - (6) clause 24 of the Bill shall be omitted;
 - (7) clauses 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the Bill shall be renumbered as clauses 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, respectively;
 - (8) in paragraph (h) of sub-clause (3) of clause 29 as so renumbered for the figures "42" the figures "39" shall be substituted;
 - (9) clause 36 of the Bill shall be omitted;
 - (10) clauses 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 of the Bill shall be renumbered as clauses 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41, respectively;
 - (11) in sub-clause (1) of clause 36 as so renumbered for the words and figures "Subject to the provisions of section 491 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, no order" the words "No order" shall be substituted;
 - (12) in sub-clause (2) of clause 39 as so renumbered—
 - (a) paragraph (b) shall be omitted;
 - (b) paragraph (c) shall be renumbered as paragraph (b) and in that paragraph as so renumbered for the figures "31" the figures "29" shall be substituted; and
 - (c) paragraph (d) shall be renumbered as paragraph (c) and in that paragraph as so renumbered for the figures "32" the figures "30" shall be substituted;
 - (13) for the first paragraph of clause 40 as so renumbered the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Any rule or order made or deemed to have been made, any notification issued or deemed to have been issued, or any direction given or deemed to have been given under any provision of the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall on such commencement continue in force and so far as may be, be deemed to be a rule or order made, notification issued or direction given under the corresponding provision of this Act.";

(14) in clause 41 as so renumbered—

- (a) to sub-clause (1) the following shall be added, namely:—
“or which even though the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949, was not in force, was purported to have been done in pursuance of or under the said Ordinance at any time between the ceasing to be in force of the said Ordinance and the publication of this Act in the *Official Gazette*.”;
- (b) to sub-clause (2) the following shall be added, namely:—
“or which even though the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949, was not in force, was purported to have been done in pursuance of or under the said Ordinance at any time between the ceasing to be in force of the said Ordinance and the publication of this Act in the *Official Gazette*.”;
- (c) to the marginal note, the words “or the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949” shall be added.

Sir, the main recommendations of His Excellency the Governor refer to only two points. First of all, the date on which the Act comes into force has been altered, namely, from “at once” to “It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 26th day of January, 1950”. Sir, the second amendment that has been moved is to enable both the Acts, the West Bengal Security Bill passed into an Act, as well as the Detention Act, to have equal effect according to the provisions which are applied under either. The third main amendment is in clause 21 of the Bill where there is a provision for detention and the word “detention” has been omitted from this section and all the paragraphs that refer to detention under clauses 21 and 22 have been also omitted in these recommendations.

Sections 23 and 24 which are also provided for under the Detention Act have also been omitted.

The next main amendment that has been suggested is that clause 36 of this Act where a police officer was empowered to act on his own—that power has been suggested to be taken away because it is in a different context with the Central Act that has been passed. Those are the main recommendations, and there has been a recommendation for altering the numbers of the different clauses. In clause 40, as so renumbered, there has been added one more provision, namely, that any rule or order that has been issued or deemed to have been issued, etc., under the Ordinance should be regarded as having come under the provisions of the Act, and similarly in section 41, as so renumbered, there have been two provisos only for the proper functioning of the Act and the Ordinance.

Sir, the main provisions of the Bill remain as they were before. The only point for which the matter has come before us is that in certain matters this Bill covers practically almost the same ground as the Preventive Detention Act (IV) of 1950. We have to put it under the orders of the President and on the recommendation of the Governor. These are the recommendations for the House to accept.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: On a point of order, Sir. In the message the President has been pleased to direct His Excellency the Governor in pursuance of the proviso to Article 201 of the said Constitution to return the Bill to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly with a message requesting that the Assembly will reconsider the provisions of the Bill with a view to exclude therefrom the matters covered by the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, and make such consequential amendments therein as may be necessary. That means that all the clauses of the Bill are also before the House and therefore I think the way in which the amendments have been moved is quite irregular: it should have been moved clause by clause—one amendment for each clause—as we did when we passed the Bill. We have here

an omnibus amendment covering everything. It should not have been so, but it should have been taken clause by clause. The way in which the amendment has been moved by the Leader of the House is not in order. Of course, I shall be guided by your decision in this matter.

Mr. SPEAKER: Well, the procedure is that whenever there is a message from His Excellency the Governor to make amendments, you can either accept the whole or reject the whole of it, but you cannot accept it piecemeal. Therefore the matter is put as a whole, and you either accept it or reject it.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Thank you, Sir. Regarding the amendments of different items, first of all, as I said in the beginning, it was not the intention of the Central Assembly in their Bill that was there. So this House should have waited as I had suggested to them to wait.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think both were passed on the same date.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Yes. But the Hon'ble the Leader of the House should have been conversant with what was happening in Delhi.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I did not know anything about that.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Our Leader should have been better informed than that.

Mr. SPEAKER: How could he know what particular Bill was going to be passed in the Central Legislature?

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: It was known to us at least. It was published in the papers.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Oh, you are a clever man indeed!

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Thank you for your compliment. If you had done so, a rebuff from the President or His Excellency the Governor would not have been necessary. Any way, I am sorry I was not here: I went to Delhi when other Bills were here. Therefore I could not go through all the amendments and the result that would come out of them.

Under section 21 the power to detain is being dropped. I do not understand what it means. Is it that the power of detention provided in the clause of the Bill is being taken away, or what?—I do not understand. Nor do I understand the omission of section 36, that is, the power of the police officer, not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector or all those who have the power of arrest. If that section goes, what remains then? Will the Leader of the House explain these two sections regarding the power to make orders of detention of certain powers? If that goes and the right of any police officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector to arrest also goes, then who is to arrest?—the Home Minister will arrest?

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: The Labour Leader or the Socialist Leader.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Yes, when he becomes the Home Minister, not before that.

Sir, one point now arises in my mind. I cannot raise a point of order on what the President or His Excellency the Governor has directed. But I think equity, law and justice demand that it should not have been there. It should have come into force on the 26th of January, 1950. When it was passed, it was provided that it was to come into effect at once. I had opposed that because I thought that it was not necessary when other things were still in force. I did oppose that when an amendment was brought

by Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee. What is being suggested by the President or the Governor is illegal. You are making a law to-day with retrospective effect. I think the President or the Governor will reconsider what they have done because it may be challenged in the court of law. Now if it is passed today, it will be law from today, but to say that it will have effect from 26th January seems to me to be against all canons of jurisprudence, and that is how as a layman I look at it. Of course the legal luminaries are over there—

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: I am not.

Sj. SIBNATH BANERJEE:—and I think they can help this House and the President who has recommended it with their opinion.

With these words, Sir, I oppose the amendments but I would like to know what is the position after the deletion of clauses 21 and 36.

The Hon'ble Dr. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY: Sir, it is said out of nothing God created Heaven and Earth and out of nothing Sj. Sibnath Banerjee has created his revelations. I am sorry to say that neither did he read this Bill nor the Central Act. The fact is that in this Bill we have two provisions, one in section 21 and the other in section 36 with which we are now concerned. Section 21 says that the Provincial Government may make an order restricting the movements or actions of or detaining certain persons, and section 36 says that the police officer can detain a person for a certain period of time and then put the man before a Magistrate. To make an order restricting the movements of or actions of or detaining certain persons is in the side-note on page 8 and with regard to this the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor is the removal of the words "or detaining" and keeping the rest of the paragraph as it is. Power to make orders restricting the movement or power to make orders restricting the actions of a certain person, that remains, but the Central Government provides for the power to detain such a person. So that portion should go out from our Bill. And as I said before, section 36 has nothing to do with the Provincial Government, but any police officer could act and detain a person and within a month put him before a Magistrate. Now, His Excellency the Governor's recommendation says "remove the word 'detaining' under paragraph 21 and remove the paragraph 36 because both these paragraphs are covered by the Central Act in one way or other" and the rest of the recommendations are merely renumbering of the sections of the Act.

The motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy that the following amendments recommended by His Excellency the Governor on the West Bengal Security Bill, 1950, be passed—

(1) in clause 1 of the Bill for sub-clause (3) the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 26th day of January, 1950.";

(2) to clause 3 of the Bill the following proviso shall be added, namely :— IV of 1950.

"Provided that any action taken under the provisions of this Act for dealing with subversive activities shall have effect without prejudice to any action taken under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, for dealing with such activities.";

(3) in clause 21 of the Bill—

(a) in the marginal note the words "or detaining" shall be omitted;

(b) paragraph (a) of sub-clause (1) shall be omitted and paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) shall be renumbered as paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) respectively;

- (c) in sub-clause (2) for the words, brackets and figures "Subject to the provisions of sub-section (6), an order" the words "An order" shall be substituted;
- (d) sub-clause (3) shall be omitted;
- (e) sub-clause (4) shall be renumbered as sub-clause (3) and in that sub-clause as so renumbered for the brackets and figure "(7)" the brackets and figure "(4)" shall be substituted;
- (f) sub-clause (5) shall be omitted;
- (g) sub-clause (6) shall be omitted; and
- (h) sub-clause (7) shall be renumbered as sub-clause (4);
- (4) in clause 22 of the Bill—
 - (a) sub-clause (1) shall be renumbered as clause 22 and in that clause as so renumbered—
 - (i) the words, figures and brackets "or where the order is made under sub-section (3) of section 36, for such period not exceeding three months from the date of the arrest under sub-section (1) of section 36" shall be omitted;
 - (ii) the first proviso shall be omitted;
 - (iii) in the second proviso for the words, brackets and letters "further that in the case of an order under clauses (b), (c), (d) or (e) of the said sub-section" the word "that" shall be substituted; and
 - (b) sub-clause (2) shall be omitted;
- (5) clause 23 of the Bill shall be omitted;
- (6) clause 24 of the Bill shall be omitted;
- (7) clauses 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the Bill shall be renumbered as clauses 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, respectively;
- (8) in paragraph (h) of sub-clause (3) of clause 29 as so renumbered for the figures "42" the figures "39" shall be substituted;
- (9) clause 36 of the Bill shall be omitted;
- (10) clauses 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 of the Bill shall be renumbered as clauses 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41, respectively;
- (11) in sub-clause (1) of clause 36 as so renumbered for the words and figures "Subject to the provisions of section 491 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, no order" the words "No order" shall be substituted;
- (12) in sub-clause (2) of clause 39 as so renumbered—
 - (a) paragraph (b) shall be omitted;
 - (b) paragraph (c) shall be renumbered as paragraph (b) and in that paragraph as so renumbered for the figures "31" the figures "29" shall be substituted; and
 - (c) paragraph (d) shall be renumbered as paragraph (c) and in that paragraph as so renumbered for the figures "32" the figures "30" shall be substituted;
- (13) for the first paragraph of clause 40 as so renumbered the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Any rule or order made or deemed to have been made, any notification issued or deemed to have been issued or any direction given or deemed to have been given under any provision of the

MESSAGE RE. SECURITY BILL.

West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall on such commencement continue in force and so far as may be, be deemed to be a rule or order made, notification issued or direction given under the corresponding provision of this Act.”;

(4) in clause 41 as so renumbered—

(a) to sub-clause (1) the following shall be added, namely:—

“or which even though the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949, was not in force, was purported to have been done in pursuance of or under the said Ordinance at any time between the ceasing to be in force of the said Ordinance and the publication of this Act in the *Official Gazette*;”;

(b) to sub-clause (2) the following shall be added, namely:—

“or which even though the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949, was not in force, was purported to have been done in pursuance of or under the said Ordinance at any time between the ceasing to be in force of the said Ordinance and the publication of this Act in the *Official Gazette*;”;

(c) to the marginal note, the words “or the West Bengal Security Ordinance, 1949” shall be added.

was then put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes—41.

Bandopadhyaya, Sj. Pramatha Nath
Banerjee, Sj. Susil Kumar
Barman, The Hon'ble Syama Prasad
Basu, Sj. Hemanta Kumar
Bhandari, Sj. Charu Chandra
Bhattacharyya, Sj. Syamapada
Bhowmik, Sja. Bina
Chakravarty, Sj. Satish Chandra
Chatterjee, Sj. Haripada
Choudhury, Sj. Annada Prosad
Clarke, Mr. C. E.
Das, Sj. Radha Nath
Das Gupta, Sj. Khegendra Nath
Das, Sj. Kanai Lal
De, Sj. Kanai Lal
Dekul, Sj. Harendra Nath
Ganguli, Sj. Bipin Behari
Gayen, Sj. Arbinda
Ghose, Sj. A. K.
Ghose, Sj. Bimal Kumar
Ghosh, Dr. P. C.

Golam Hamidur Rahman, Janab
Gomes, Mr. D.
Haidar, Sj. Kuber Chand
Mahanty, Sj. Charu Chandra
Mahtab, Sj. Uday Chand, Maharajchandra
raj Bahadur of Burdwan.
Majhi, Sj. Nishapati
Majumdar, The Hon'ble Bhupati
Mailok, Sj. Ashutosh
Mandal, Sj. Bankubehari
Mandal, Sj. Umesh Chandra
Musharruff Hossain, Janab
Naskar, The Hon'ble Hem Chandra
Panja, The Hon'ble Jadabendra Nath
Pentony, Mr. L. R.
Pramanik, Sj. Rajani Kanta
Roy, The Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra
Roy, Sj. Jajneswar
Sen, Sj. Debendra Nath
Shamsul Huq, Janab
Sinha, The Hon'ble Bimal Chandra

Noes—1.

Banerjee, Sj. Sitonath

The Ayes being 41 and the Noes 1, the motion was carried.

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 4.44 p.m. till 4 p.m. on Monday, the 27th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Monday, the 27th March, 1950, at 4 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 6 Hon'ble Ministers and 49 members.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

The Bengal Local Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950.

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: I beg to introduce the Bengal Local Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950.

(Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: I beg to move that the Bengal Local Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration.

Sir, this Bill and the two others that I am going to move are merely formal. They seek to bring the Acts in conformity with the relevant wording in the Constitution of India.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 3.

The question that clause 3 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 4.

The question that clause 4 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 5.

The question that clause 5 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 6.

The question that clause 6 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 7.

The question that clause 7 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 8.

The question that clause 8 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 9.

The question that clause 9 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Preamble.

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: Sir, I beg to move that the Bengal Local Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Bengal Municipal (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950.

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bengal Municipal (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950.

(Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: Sir, I beg to move that the Bengal Municipal (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 3.

The question that clause 3 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 4.

The question that clause 4 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Preamble.

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: Sir, I beg to move that the Bengal Municipal (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950.

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950.

(Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.)

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: Sir, I beg to move that the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

The question that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The question that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Preamble.

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble JADABENDRA NATH PANJA: Sir, I beg to move that the Bengal Village Self-Government (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The West Bengal Secondary Education Bill, 1949.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRANATH CHAUDHURI: Sir, I beg to move that the West Bengal Secondary Education Bill, 1949, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.

Sir, last year on the 4th of April, when presenting the Report of the Select Committee, I drew the attention of the House to the fact that the Report of the Select Committee was unanimous. That was a fact which would mean something very new in the annals of the Bengal Legislature. The history of the Secondary Education Bill—the legislations on this subject—may well be said, Sir, as the history of the reformed Legislature of Bengal. No other Bill evoked so much controversy and suffered so many shipwrecks in the past. It is therefore a matter of congratulation that this Government has been enabled to place before the Legislature a unanimous report on the present Secondary Education Bill.

To the main features of the Report I may draw the attention of the House by pointing out in the first place that the constitution of the Board of Secondary Education has been changed to make it more representative in character. The number of members has been increased from 42 to 44: the quota of teachers' representatives has been increased from 6 to 7. Besides the head masters other teachers have got their representation. Apart from that, provision has been made for the representation of the District School Boards by 2 members to be elected by them. These are the main features of the changes that have been effected in the constitution of the Board. So far as the constitution of the Executive Committee is concerned, it has been widened and made more representative in character. The number of official representatives has been cut down and the number of popular representatives has been increased. So far as the Examination Committee is concerned, it has been split up into two committees—an

Examination Committee and a Syllabus Committee; and an Appeal Committee has also been provided for. The manner of appointment of the President of the Board has also been altered. The Select Committee's recommendation is that the President shall be appointed by the Provincial Government from out of a panel of four members selected by the Board. Then, clause 41 which provides for compensation to the Calcutta University has also been altered. Provision has been made for the determination of the compensation by a tribunal and it has been further provided that the tribunal shall take into consideration the receipts and expenditure of the University in connection with the Matriculation Examination during the years ending in June, 1948, 1949 and 1950. Apart from that, the Select Committee has also made a substantial change in the provision of clause 53 which relates to the supersession of the Board. It has been provided that the changes against the Board should be examined by an Investigation Commission before action is taken to supersede the Board. In many ways, therefore, the provisions of the Bill have been improved by the Select Committee, of course, with the approval of the Government.

Now, Sir, in enacting the Bill before us we are taking a very large step in advance of the other provinces. No other State in India has as yet come forward to constitute a statutory Secondary Board with such a widely representative constitution. Three or four other provinces have Secondary Education Boards no doubt but many of them are non-statutory Boards appointed by the Government; and the statutory Board which is in existence in a province does not provide for popular representation in such a large measure. So far as our Board is concerned, it is going to be an altogether popular Board—we can claim—because in the Board there will be only 9 official members out of 44. Not only we are taking this step in advance of the other provinces in India, but we are definitely taking this step even against the trend of the administration of school education in some of the advanced countries after the war. Even in democratic countries—not to speak of the totalitarian countries—the trend is towards more and more State control. Those who know anything about the English Act of 1944—the Butler Act—are aware that the ultimate control and supervision of school education there have passed in a large measure into the hands of the Ministry. School education there is now jointly administered by the local authorities and the State. So, we can claim that we have taken an ultra-democratic step in constituting this Secondary Board of Education of a somewhat autonomous character. It is said, Sir, by persons who were mute in the days of the Muslim League Government in the past and did not dare to raise their voice against the reactionary Bills introduced by the Muslim Government, that this Bill was going to be a reactionary one. Perhaps with them the word "reactionary" has an altogether different meaning. Now, people who even basked in the sunshine of the Muslim Government are coming forward to criticize this Bill which proposes to hand over control and supervision of secondary education to a popular Board. It is a great experiment that we are going to make and I hope, Sir, that in view of the unanimous report produced by the Select Committee, no further amendment will be made to this agreed Secondary Education Bill and the Bill will be accepted just as it has been recommended by the Select Committee.

With these words, Sir, I move for the consideration of the Bill.

Jasab MUSHARRUFF HOSSAIN: Sir, this Secondary Education Bill was drafted by me as early as in 1928 when I was Minister in charge of the portfolio which my friend is holding. (The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: Not this Secondary Education Bill surely.) In the Bill that I drew up I also gave majority of non-officials in the constitution. That majority was 21 to 19. (The Hon'ble Rai HARENDR A NATH CHAUDHURI: Yes, a large majority indeed!)

Now, my friend after 22 years since the day when we drew up this Bill has now made it by allowing a little more seats for the non-officials. Twenty-two years ago, we suggested that the Chairman of this Board should be appointed by Government. He has made it by saying that Government will appoint one but out of a panel. So, these 22 years' thinking has altered it to this extent that the Board will have a Chairman who will virtually be appointed by Government. Was it not possible for him to improve it a little bit and say that the Chairman should be elected by the people? What I thought 22 years ago he is actually copying that and I cannot congratulate him for this change that he has effected. However, when we again introduced it in the Assembly, there was a hue and cry raised by the very same gentlemen in this House saying "This Bill is a reactionary Bill; it takes away powers from the University and it is a great wrong that you have been doing to the University" although they knew for certain that the University Commission—the Sadler Commission—suggested that secondary education should be separated from the University altogether and it should be under the control of a special Board. Now, I am glad that the reactionary Bill has not actually proved to be reactionary in the sense in which my friend shouted when we proposed the Bill and when it was proposed before the House. So, I think, my position is vindicated now and what I thought 22 years ago is the right step that the country should take in a matter like this. However, I still congratulate my friend the Education Minister for the boldness that he has shown in having a Secondary Education Bill for conducting the secondary education of the country.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: Sir, it is a news to me that the Nawab Sahib ever framed a Secondary Education Bill. It must have been (Janab MUSHARRUFF HOSSAIN: In 1928) then in 1928 that the Bill was introduced, but as a member of the then Council I did not come across such a Bill. (Janab MUSHARRUFF HOSSAIN: No.) Then the public are not aware that the Nawab Sahib ever framed a Bill. If he framed a Bill, he must have framed it either in the seclusion of his house or in the privacy of his office, and there, again, the Bill was still-born because nobody was aware of it. But according to his version, the Board that he was going to set up was a Board with a non-official majority of 21 against 19. We are going to have a Board with 44 minus 9 popular representatives, that is, there are only 9 official members in our Board whereas in his Board, according to his version, there were 19 officials. (Janab MUSHARRUFF HOSSAIN: Twenty-two years ago.) Yes, 22 years before.

As I said, Sir, I was a member of the Council in 1928. I never saw any Bill introduced by the Nawab Sahib in the old Council. That Bill was either in his brain or in his office or perhaps it was worm-eaten but nobody was aware of such an undelivered masterpiece. One thing however is certain, viz., after the inauguration of the Government of India Act, 1935, when the Governments to which the Nawab Sahib belonged brought forward Secondary Education Bills, those Bills were opposed by us not because they were reactionary in one feature but because they were reactionary in many features. Those Bills provided for a highly communal Board. All-Bengal was aware of it and the fight was waged over the composition of the Board as it was highly communal in character apart from the fact that it had a large official bloc. As regards the President of the Board it was always provided in the Muslim League Bills that the President would be appointed by the Government but not from a panel. Therefore Nawab Sahib will agree with me that so far as this Bill is concerned it is a much improved Bill and better than any Bill which the Muslim League Government ever brought forward. To find out the many improved features of this Bill I would request any person to compare this Bill with any of the previous Bills introduced by the Muslim League

Government in this House and over which there was such a huge hue and cry in this House and outside that the powerful Muslim League Government in spite of its large majority had ultimately to vacate office in 1945 in consequence of the fight that was waged in this House. All these are on record and the Nawab Sahib will not be able to persuade the House to think otherwise.

The motion of the Hon'ble Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri that the West Bengal Secondary Education Bill, 1949, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration was then put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 1, in line 2, for the figure "1949" the figure "1950" be substituted.

I also beg to move that in sub-clause (3) of clause 1, in lines 1 and 2, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 1, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause 2(1)(b), in line 3, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause 2(1)(c), in line 3, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause 2(1)(oo), in lines 1 and 2, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause 2(1)(p)(r), in line 2, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause 2(1)(p), in line 1, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

SJ. J. C. GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I suggest, if there is no objection to it, that, instead of moving several motions of the same wording wherever the words "Provincial Government" have to be changed to "State Government" if one motion is moved on the following lines, viz., "that the words 'State Government' be substituted for the words 'Provincial Government' wherever they occur in the Bill" then my friend Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee will not have to repeat the same wording over and over again.

MR. SPEAKER: Your suggestion has to be considered. I cannot say offhand whether this can be done or not. Rather the Government should

have published another Bill replacing the words "Provincial Government" by "State Government" wherever they occurred and that trouble they did not take. Adverting to your suggestion I do not know whether there is any precedent for such a procedure and I am not sure that there is any and in the circumstances I do not want to follow a procedure of doubtful legality because, after all, this is a Bill.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRANATH CHAUDHURI: The phrase or form suggested by Mr. J. C. Gupta may be used in an amending Bill. But so far as amendments to clauses of an original Bill are concerned, the amendments to the clauses will have to be moved separately and put to vote separately clause by clause I suppose.

The question that clause 2, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 3.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 3, in line 1, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

I also beg to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 3, in line 4, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 3, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Mr. SPEAKER: There is one suggestion which I can make and this procedure can be followed from now on and it is this. Instead of moving several amendments of the same wording to one clause to change the words "Provincial Government" occurring therein to "State Government", a single amendment on the following lines may be moved, viz., "That in this clause wherever the words 'Provincial Government' occur, the words 'State Government' be substituted".

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRANATH CHAUDHURI: Yes, Sir, that can be done if there is more than one mention of the words in a particular clause. Only in that case it can be moved in that form; otherwise not.

Clause 4.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 4(1), in line 2, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

I beg also to move that in clause 4(1), in line 1, for the word "Provincial", the word "State" be substituted.

I beg further to move that in clause 4(1), in lines 2 and 3, for the words "Provincial Board of Anglo-Indian Education", the words "West Bengal Board of Anglo-Indian Education" be substituted.

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 4, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 5.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move a short-notice amendment, with your permission, that in clause 5, wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

Sir, I also beg to move that in the proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 5, in line 1, for the word "Provincial", the word "State" be substituted.

The n s were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 5, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 6.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause 6, in line 3, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 6, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 7.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move a short-notice amendment that in clause 7 for the words "Provincial Government", wherever they occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 7, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 8.

The question that clause 8 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 9

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: With your permission, Sir, I beg to move a short-notice amendment that in clause 9(1)(b), in line 1, before the words "undischarged" the word "an" be inserted.

I beg also to move that in clause 9(1)(d), in line 2, for the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motions were put and agreed to.

The question that clause 9, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 10.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause 10 for the words "Provincial Government", wherever they occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 10, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 11.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 11, in line 1, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 11, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 12.

The question that clause 12 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 13.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 13, wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 13, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 14.

The question that clause 14 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 15.

The question that clause 15 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 16.

The question that clause 16 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 17.

The question that clause 17 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 18.

The question that clause 18 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 19.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 19, in line 4, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 19, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 20.

The question that clause 20 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 21.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 21, wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

I also beg to move that in clause 21(1)(c), in line 1, for the word "Provincial", the word "State" be substituted.

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 21, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 22.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 22(1)(b), in line 2, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

I also move that in clause 22(1)(d), in lines 1 and 2, for the words "Provincial Board of Anglo-Indian Education", the words "West Bengal Board of Anglo-Indian Education" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 22, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 23.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 23, wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 23, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 24.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 24, wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 24, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 25.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 25(1)(d), in lines 1 and 2, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 25, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 26.

The question that clause 26 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 26A.

The question that clause 26A do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 27.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 27(1)(g), in lines 2 and 3, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 27, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 28.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 28(1)(dd), in lines 1 and 2, for the words "Provincial Advisory Council of National Cadet Corps" the words "State Advisory Council of National Cadet Corps" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: With your permission I beg to move, at short notice, that in this clause wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 28, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 28A.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in clause 28A(1)(d), in lines 1 and 2, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 28A, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 29.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: With your permission I beg to move, at short notice, that in this clause wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 29, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 30.

The question that clause 30 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 31.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 31, in line 4, for the word "Province" the word "State" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 31, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 32.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: With your permission I beg to move, at short notice, that in this clause wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I beg to move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 32, in line 6, for the word "Province", the word "State" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 32, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 33.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: With your permission I beg to move, at short notice, that in this clause wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 33, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 34.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: With your permission I beg to move, at short notice, that in this clause wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 34, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 35.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: With your permission I beg to move, at short notice, that, in this clause, wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 35, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 36.

The question that clause 36 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 37.

The question that clause 37 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 38.

The question that clause 38 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Mr. SPEAKER: I understand that it is the desire of the Hon'ble the Mover of the Bill that the rest of the clauses be taken up tomorrow. In this connection one thing I want to make clear. I take it that those amendments which have not been moved by Mr. Susil Kumar Banerjee up till now are taken to be not moved.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDR A NATH CHAUDHURI: Is there any such motion at all?

Mr. SPEAKER: On every clause, so far as the agenda paper is concerned, there are printed amendments in the name of Mr. Susil Kumar Banerjee which were not called by me and which were not technically declared as not moved. Therefore I want to have it recorded, so that there may not be any doubt, that all those amendments which were on the agenda paper and were not moved on the floor of the House were not moved by Mr. Banerjee.

The House stands adjourned till 3-15 p.m. tomorrow

Adjournment.

The House was then adjourned at 5-15 p.m. till 3-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 28th March, 1950, at the Assembly House, Calcutta.

Proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

THE ASSEMBLY met in the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 28th March, 1950, at 3-15 p.m.

Present:

Mr. Speaker (the Hon'ble ISWAR DAS JALAN) in the Chair, 8 Hon'ble Ministers and 49 members.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

Strength of clerical staff in Government offices and scheme for absorption of optees to serve in West Bengal.

***64. Sj. KHACENDRA NATH DAS GUPTA:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Finance Department be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing—

(i) total strength of clerical staff—

- (A) Permanent, and
- (B) Temporary;

in Upper and Lower Divisions in—

- (1) Secretariat,
- (2) Directorate,
- (3) Regional offices, and
- (4) District offices;

(ii) total number of optees (East Bengal) in Upper and Lower Divisions—

- (A) Permanent, and
- (B) Temporary;

(iii) total number of vacancies created out of Partition in the above offices in both categories?

(b) Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state—

(i) what steps the Government have so far taken for the absorption of the optees and how far they have been absorbed;

(ii) whether any differential treatment has been proposed for the absorption of the optees and the existing temporary staff;

(iii) whether the claims of optees of permanent category have been proposed to be superseded by that of the existing temporary ones; and

(iv) whether it is a fact that the optees have been denied the pay of the post to which they have been attached after Partition and the temporary officiating promotion?

(c) If the answer to (b)(ii) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state whether the Government consider the desirability of meeting out equal treatment to the optees and direct temporary recruits (pre-Partition)?

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDR A NATH CHAUDHURI on behalf of the Minister in charge of the Finance Department (the Hon'ble Malini Ranjan Sarker): (a) (i) The total strength of the clerical staff on the 31st of May, 1949, stood as follows:—

	Secretariat.	Offices other than the Secretariat.	Total.
(A) Permanent	..	936	5,754
(B) Temporary	..	1,321	11,668
Total	..	2,257	17,422
			19,679

It is not possible to make a ready reclassification of the staff into the various categories stated in the question.

(ii) The total number of optees from East Bengal is not known. The table below gives the number reported as surplus to the Transfer Office by different departments and Directorates after the absorption of as many of the optees from East Bengal as possible in the vacancies created as a result of employees opting for East Bengal

(A) Permanent	..	1,068
(B) Temporary	..	949
Total	..	2,017

(iii) The meaning of the term "vacancies created out of Partition" is not clear. It is not known whether the reference is to vacancies created by the opting out of Muslim employees or to those created in the set-up as a result of the Partition. Information on neither point is readily available.

(b)(i) All optees have been tentatively absorbed. A scheme for the permanent absorption of surplus and temporary clerical staff has been prepared and work on the scheme is in progress.

(ii) There is no differential treatment of persons of identical categories.

(iii) No.

(iv) The large number of employees of different categories who became surplus to the immediate requirements of Government had to be employed tentatively in vacancies which occurred in different offices irrespective of consideration of the status of the posts. The optees had to be employed in posts carrying different scales of pay, in some cases lower and in others higher than their own. In order to avoid anomalies in the matter of pay as between optees of same status and also in order that their pre-Partition emoluments may be fully safeguarded it was decided to allow them the pay and allowances which they were drawing on the 14th of August, 1947, till their permanent absorption. They were also allowed the benefit of increments of pay admissible in their own scales.

(c) Does not arise.

Bus service between Chinsura Town and Chinsura railway station.

*85. **Janab MUHAMMAD IDRIS:** (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Home Department be pleased to state—

- (1) what is the number of licensed buses in Route No. 1 between Chinsura Town and Chinsura railway station;
- (2) whether it is a fact that there is considerable overloading in the buses;

(3) whether having regard to the number of passengers travelling daily from Chinsura Town to the railway station the Government thinks the present number of licensed buses to be sufficient; and

(4) whether it is a fact that buses do not ply after 8 p.m. and passengers from Calcutta who arrive at the Chinsura station by 8-55 p.m. train do not get any bus to go to Chinsura Town?

(b) If the answer to (a)(3) be in the negative, whether the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to consider the desirability of allotting a large number of buses in said route?

(c) If the answer to (a)(4) be in the affirmative, whether the Hon'ble Minister would consider the desirability of allotting buses for plying after 8 p.m.?

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDR A NATH CHAUDHURI on behalf of the Minister in charge of the Home Department (the Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy): (a)(1) Twenty. For the present one is not plying.

(2) There is occasional overcrowding for office-going people between 7 and 9 a.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m.

(3) Under the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, it is entirely for the Regional Transport Authority, Hooghly, to consider the adequacy or inadequacy of a particular service. There is, however, no demand from the travelling public for increasing the number of buses on the route concerned. Owing to the drastic cut in the allotment of petrol to this State by the Centre, Government of West Bengal have been forced to advise the Regional Transport Authorities of this State to suspend the issue of fresh licences for transport vehicles for the time being.

(4) No such complaint has been received. According to the time-table as approved by the Regional Transport Authority, Hooghly, buses are to attend railway station up to 9-6 p.m.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Regional Transport Authority, Hooghly, and if found necessary the number of buses will be increased when the petrol position sufficiently improves.

(c) This does not arise.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: With reference to answer (a)(3), it has been said, "There is, however, no demand from the travelling public". Will this question itself be considered to be a demand from the public which I suppose, it is?

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDR A NATH CHAUDHURI: But, after all, that is not the question. The question is whether there is any demand from the public and the question has been answered correctly, I suppose.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: A question has been asked and does the Hon'ble Minister consider this to be an indication of the demand of the public otherwise questions would not be asked?

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDR A NATH CHAUDHURI: I do not wish to add anything.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: With reference to answer (a)(4), it has been said "No such complaint has been received". After he got this question which is a definite complaint or statement of fact that after 8 p.m. buses do not ply, did the Hon'ble Minister enquire whether buses ply after 8 p.m., whether irrespective of the fact that there was no complaint—taking the Minister's statement as correct—after this question was put, the Minister enquired if buses do not ply after 8 p.m.?

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: Sir, so far as question (a)(4) is concerned, it is only an enquiry as to whether it is a fact that buses do not ply after 8 p.m. and that question has been answered adequately, I suppose.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, that is so.

Point of privilege.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: On 28th March, 1949, just one year before, I had submitted a short-notice question—a short-notice question, I repeat—regarding one detenu Sudhangshu Sekhar Mukherji. I have got no reply so far. It is just one year and I do not know how short the time is going to be before I get a reply.

Mr. SPEAKER: Questions are over. That is a point of privilege. When did you send the question?

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: On 28th March, 1949, which is accidentally just one year before and today the House is being prorogued. Therefore, I am raising the question whether in the next session or in 1952 or when I shall expect a reply.

Mr. SPEAKER: Had you drawn my attention to this question, I would have pressed for an answer to the question.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I did not know it was a surprise to me—that the Assembly is going to be prorogued today. I was rather busy with the Howrah affair.

Mr. SPEAKER: The only thing I can say is that I will look into the matter. If you remember it on the prolongation day, what can I do?

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Ordinarily budget sessions are long sessions. So many Bills were passed in two minutes and we were not prepared.

Mr. SPEAKER: That you are already aware of.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Yes, very pantfully aware.

Mr. SPEAKER: You were also aware that the session was scheduled to end on the 28th.

GOVERNMENT BILL.

The West Bengal Secondary Education Bill, 1960.

Clause 39.

Mr. SPEAKER: We finished clause 38 yesterday and now we are going to start from clause 39. Mr. Banerjee, will you please move your motions? I think you should move one motion instead of moving so many motions. I think you should say "I am not going to move all these motions but I am going to move a short-notice motion".

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: I am not going to move all these motions. I am going to move a short-notice motion.

Sir, I beg to move that in clause 39 wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Where is the short-notice motion? We have not got copies of it.

Mr. SPEAKER: Perhaps you were not present yesterday.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Just now he was telling us that he was moving a short-notice amendment. It was not circulated.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am just explaining to you. From 72 to 82 all the amendments are to substitute "State Government" for "Provincial Government".

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: That is the usual amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER: Whatever it is. Therefore, instead of moving each and every motion separately, he is putting it like this.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Yes, I appreciate it. It will save a lot of time.

Mr. SPEAKER: Then what is the point of your questioning it?

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: I did not know it. I thank you for it. After you have told me what it is, I am quite content. No copy is necessary.

The motion of Sj. Susil Kumar Banerjee that in clause 39 wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted, was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 39, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 40.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I am not going to move all the amendments that stand in my name, but I am going to move a short-notice amendment with your permission, that in clause 40 wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 40, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 41.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I am not going to move all the amendments that stand in my name, but I am going to move with your permission a short-notice amendment that in clause 41 wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 41, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 42.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in clause 42(1)(a), in line 1, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 42, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 43.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move that in sub-clause (2) of clause 43, in line², for the words "Provincial Government", the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 43, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 44.

The question that clause 44 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 45.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I am not moving all the amendments that stand in my name, but I am moving with your permission a short-notice amendment, namely, that in clause 45 wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 45, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 46.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I am not moving all the amendments that stand in my name, but I am moving with your permission, Sir, a short-notice amendment, namely, that in clause 46 wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 46, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 47.

The question that clause 47 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 48.

The question that clause 48 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 49.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I am not moving all the amendments that stand in my name, but I am moving with your permission, Sir, a short-notice amendment that in clause 49 wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 49, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 50.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I am not moving all the amendments that stand in my name, but I am moving with your permission a short-notice amendment that in clause 50 wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 50, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 51.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I am not moving all the amendments that stand in my name, but I am moving with your permission a short-notice amendment that in clause 51 wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 51, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 52.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I am not moving all the amendments that stand in my name, but I am moving with your permission a short-notice amendment that in clause 52 wherever the words "Provincial Government" occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 52, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 53.

SJ. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I am not going to move all the amendments up to 113, but I am moving a short-notice amendment that in clause 53, for the words "Provincial Government", wherever they occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

I beg also to move that in sub-clause (1) of clause 53, in line 30, for the word "Provincial", the word "State" be substituted.

I do not move amendment No. 115.

The motions were then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 53, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 54.

The question that clause 54 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 55.

The question that clause 55 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 56.

The question that clause 56 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 57.

The question that clause 57 do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 57A.

The question that clause 57A do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 57B.

The question that clause 57B do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Clause 58.

Sj. SUSIL KUMAR BANERJEE: Sir, I am not going to move all the amendments standing in my name, but I am moving a short-notice amendment that in clause 58 for the words "Provincial Government", wherever they occur, the words "State Government" be substituted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The question that clause 58, as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

Preamble.

The question that the Preamble do stand part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDRA NATH CHAUDHURI: Sir, I beg to move that the West Bengal Secondary Education Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed.

Sj. J. C. GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of sincere congratulation to the Hon'ble Minister in charge of this Bill as also to the members of this House that the Secondary Education Bill has now been passed into an Act, or rather is going to be placed on the Statute Book—I should say. Sir, you are aware that during the last decade or more unprecedented scenes were enacted on the floor of the Assembly in many sessions in order to prevent a reactionary Secondary Education Bill being made into law. The Hon'ble Minister of Education and many of us had to tax our brains to devise means, sometimes unconstitutional and most unorthodox, and you will remember, Sir, one of our colleagues, Sri Haripada Chatterjee, in his desperation to prevent the passage of the Bill, had to remove the mace and thus stopped the reactionary Bill being passed into law. We have now succeeded in putting a Secondary Education Bill before the public and as we have seen, there is no opposition. It must therefore be a matter of sincere congratulation to the Hon'ble Minister of Education that a Bill with such a past history can be passed into law in such a calm and serene atmosphere. Sir, it seemed to me at that time that we were accused of opposing the Bill on behalf of the vested interests of the Calcutta University. That was the criticism that was always levelled against us. Sir, we never supported any malpractice of the Calcutta University, and we never intended to keep the University in tact and sacrifice the Secondary Education Bill. Our *bona fides* have been proved by the appointment of the various committees and I am sure the public will soon see the report and our Government will not hesitate to take any steps that are necessary to put matters right in that institution.

There is one thing, however, which again rises in my mind in this connection. We have besides enacting the Appropriation Act, passed many useful legislations but, Sir, unless we can create a united front, unless we can put down the forces of disorder and unless we get all persons to see that the peace-loving citizens who constitute the majority of West Bengal people are not cowed down by the riotous element, all these measures will go in vain. I say again before I sit down that all these

measures, the benefits of all these measures will be realised only if we can tackle effectively this disorder and the enormous refugee problem. It is a matter of great personal gratification to me that the suggestions regarding the refugee problem made a year ago have been implemented now and I am sure we shall make an all-out effort to see that these problems are solved, so that we may derive the utmost benefit from all the useful legislation that we have passed this session.

With these words, Sir, I again congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for Education.

SJ. SIBNATH BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not congratulate the Minister for the contents of the Bill because, frankly speaking, I have not read them. But he has succeeded after many, many years in getting through the Bill. In this House Secondary Education Bill comes, it is withdrawn or lapses and things like that continue to happen. I think after nearly 10 years at least something has been put—for that congratulations to him.

Today education—secondary or otherwise—has become really secondary to us. Today life—I do not care for property—but life and honour is absolutely unsafe, specially in Howrah, and we have the spectacle of Martial Law in the independent Government which I had to demand, otherwise the lives of minorities are absolutely unsafe. When life is unsafe, education becomes secondary. Therefore, this Secondary Education Bill becomes still more secondary. With a heavy heart I am saying this. Today the House is going to be prorogued, I hear. Many of the members of this Assembly—with great regret I have to stress that in the affected areas we did not see many of them. It is not in a spirit of complaint that I am saying this but I feel it very strongly that this House or the members of this House could not rise up to the occasion to save the minority, to save the prestige of our country. We claim to be a secular State, we claim to be a civilised State; we have failed to prove so. At least after the Assembly's heavy work is over, I hope the members of this Assembly and the Ministers will apply their mind and their time to the burning problem which is not secondary, but which is the first problem today.

With these words I support the Bill.

The Hon'ble Rai HARENDR A NATH CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 10 years ago it was my privilege from a seat in the opposition to move the very first motion, a dilatory motion, against the Secondary Education Bill as introduced by the first Fazlul Huq Government. As I said yesterday, Sir, the history of the last ten years of the Bengal Legislature can be written in terms of the history of the Secondary Education Bills. All forms of constitutional procedure were availed of and, as my friend Mr. J. C. Gupta has reminded us, even in the heat of moments some of us did not mind to go to unconstitutional length to prevent the passage of the Secondary Education Bills—the successive measures which were brought forward by the Muslim League to place the law relating to Secondary Education on the Statute Book. That is a long history no doubt but after all that is as much an intriguing history as the history of the Home Rule Bill in the British Parliament, I suppose. There is no other legislative measure in the whole of India which has such a long history behind it. It is undoubtedly therefore a matter of great pleasure that it has been possible for this House to place a well-framed Secondary Education Bill, based entirely on democratic principles, on the Statute Book.

Sir, there was never any doubt, since the Calcutta University Commission, otherwise known as the Sadler Commission, made their recommendation, about the necessity of a Secondary Education Board.

The matters that were in question and were hotly debated were how the Board should be constituted, what powers should be conferred on the Board and what should be the relations of the Board with the Government. Those were the three outstanding questions. It is a matter of great importance indeed that this Bill has found a solution and a satisfactory solution with the help of the Select Committee of those very important questions. As I told the House last night, Sir, in our anxiety to have a Board entirely constituted on democratic principles, we have gone even against the trend of modern legislation on education, the trend of centralising control of education even in democratic countries. Sir, I hope that after all these travails we shall now be sailing in smooth waters and the great expectations that we always entertained in connection with the Secondary Education Bill will be realised.

Sir, it was no doubt an allegation of the Muslim League that in opposing their Secondary Education Bills we were inspired by the authorities of the Calcutta University to oppose them. That was an entirely wrong supposition. Because, after all, the recommendation of the Sadler Commission was the recommendation of nobody else but the late Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee. He was the dominating personality, every body knows, on that Commission and it was he who was a party to the recommendation of the Calcutta University Commission that there should be a Board of Secondary and Intermediate education in Bengal. Whatever that may be, Sir, after all we have got a Secondary Education Bill. We are going to constitute a Secondary Education Board and leave it in charge not only of the existing secondary education system but also of the plans of its development. Secondary education even on the existing lines has to be managed and can only be managed satisfactorily by a Secondary Board. A University pre-occupied with the supervision of teaching and examination for the degree courses and with the arrangement for Post-Graduate studies cannot be expected any more to control and administer secondary education efficiently. Moreover, the very conception of secondary education has undergone a great change in recent times. During the last quarter of a century, Sir, secondary education has come to mean not simply education of that academic type which is now provided in our high schools, but the conception of it has developed into a secondary education of multi-form types. Secondary education which will provide for academic education will no doubt prepare boys for college and University studies but, at the same time, secondary education in its other aspects and forms will also provide preparation for life—types of education which will offer technical courses of studies as well as what are provided in Modern Schools in England, studies which will enable the alumni of the secondary schools to proceed to industrial and commercial concerns. Secondary education during the last 25 years, as I have told the House, has taken such different shapes elsewhere. The real school type of secondary education, which was first initiated in Germany, was adopted in England in the Central Schools before the recommendations of the Hadow Committee in 1926. It was a great performance of the Hadow Committee that it gave shape to the wider conception of secondary education in England and recommended that that should be developed into three types, namely, an academic type, a technical type, and a type which is followed in England in what are called modern schools. Twelve years later the Spens Committee gave a parity of status to all these types. Now, in our country also we are anxious to see that secondary education should be a form of education which will be complete in itself, which will be a preparation for life for those students who are intellectually keen and capable of profiting by higher studies as well as for those who may not be so intellectually keen as to take profitably to academic studies but whose aptitudes and interests may be differently provided for. It is, therefore, necessary that there should be a diversified syllabus and courses of studies in the secondary stage. Our School Education Committee an expert Committee which was appointed lately has also recommended

that secondary education should be of multi-lateral type. I suppose the effect to that recommendation can only be given by an independent Secondary Education Board. And, therefore, I have every hope that a Board which will be constituted under the Secondary Education Act will see to the development of secondary education not only of its academic type but also of other types of secondary education which will mean preparation for various walks of life. It will take under its supervision not only the existing high schools in Bengal but also the future technical schools as well as the senior basic schools which, we suppose, are going to be a singular type of *Realschulen* in India. With that hope I request the House tonight to set their final seal of approval to the Bill which is before them.

With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

The motion of the Hon'ble Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri that the West Bengal Secondary Education Bill, 1950, as settled in the Assembly, be passed was then put and agreed to.

Announcement about the unveiling ceremony of Mahatma's portrait.

Mr. SPEAKER: This ends our business for the session and I reciprocate what has been said by Mr. Banerjee that every honourable member of the House will now devote his whole time and energy to the alleviation of untold privation from which thousands and lakhs of our people are suffering.

The next thing to which I want to draw your attention is that we are going to have a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi unveiled today at 4.45 p.m. by His Excellency the Governor and the members, I do hope, will be in their seats by 4.30 p.m.

Prorogation.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have it in command from His Excellency the Governor that the West Bengal Legislative Assembly do now stand prorogued.

